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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

A N D

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XXXVIII.

For the YEAR M.DCC.LXVIII.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed at St. John's Gate, for D. HENRY; and sold by F. NEWBERT,
the Corner of St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate Street.

To Mr. URBAN, on his compleating the
XXXVIIIth Volume of his Magazine.

ONCE more, my Friend URBAN, as TIME runs along,
And calls for your Volume, I'll give him my Song;
He'll dispose of them where he may find them again,
And, join'd to your Book, he'll take care of my Strain.

But why, with a frown of Reproach, cries the Muse,
Degrade Father TIME to a Hawker of News?
In Verse you should rank him with Heroes and Kings,
For TIME is the Regent of *temporal* Things;
From Vulgar Conceptions your Measures shou'd free us;
Let TIME be old *Hercules*, URBAN *Antæus*.

Though URBAN with TIME has long ventur'd to strive,
He still is unconquer'd, alert, and alive:
At the End of each Month on his Back tho' he lies,
He yields but to Triumph, and falls but to Rise.

May you long, my Friend URBAN, continue the Fight,
The WORLD shall applaud, and look on with delight:
Some Advantage from TIME we shall learn to secure,
His Threats to despise, and his Cuts to endure;
We shall learn, if the Path that you point us we tread,
To live when this hardy old Bruiser is dead.

P R E F A C E.

OUR PREFACE to the XXXVIIIth Volume of this Miscellany can only renew our Thanks for the Favours of the Year that is past, and our Promises to continue our Endeavours to merit them for the Year that is to come; as an earnest of what we shall do, we must, as usual, refer to what we have done; the following Epitome of the contents of the Volume now closing will shew, that we have neither lost our Friends, nor remitted our Diligence.

JANUARY. An Account of the Contest at Edinburgh, concerning a new Theatre; a Journal of the Weather for four Years; an Account of the Combination and Troubles in America; a Cure for the Bite of a Rattle-snake; a Description of a curious Machine for loading Gravel or Dirt; and Reasons for rejecting the Provision Bill.

FEBRUARY. Curious Anecdotes of Rome, Naples, Florence, and Genoa, and of Voltaire; an authentic Account of the Island of Anticosti, from an actual Survey; an Account of the Arrears of the Civil List; Anecdote of the Prince of Monaco; original Papers relative to the Acquisitions in India, the Opinion of his Majesty's Physicians on Inoculation, and a geographical History of England and Wales in two Pages.

MARCH. An Account of the Proceedings of the House of Commons against the Warden of the Fleet, for detaining a Burgess elect, an Outlaw for Debt, in Contempt of an Order of the House; the Life of the Prince of Conde; an Account of Curious Antiquities in Dorsetshire; Kennicott's Scheme of Collating ancient MSS. and the Danger of reviving dormant Powers.

APRIL. An Improvement of the Fire-engine; Dr Percival's Arguments against inoculating Infants; the Case of the Poor considered in a new Light; wonderful Discovery in an Elephant's Tooth; and an Account of a curious Russian Animal.

MAY. An Account of the Astronomical Missions in Russia; Solution of a singular Deception of Sight; an Account of the Expulsion of six Students at Oxford, and Affidavits relative to the Alterations of a Record.

JUNE. An Account of the Manner of raising Turkies in Sweden; a curious Appraisement of Goods, Plate, Corn, and Cattle, in the Time of Henry VII. by which the precise Value of those Articles is ascertained; a Hint for discovering the old Language of Europe; an Account of Mr. Stewart's Voyage to Athens, a new List of Parliament; and virtual Representation set in a new Light.

JULY. A Discussion of the D. of Portland's Claim to the Castle of Carlisle and the Forest of Inglewood, from authentic Records. New Thoughts on the History of Jonah; a Confirmation of the Accounts of Giants at Patagonia; a cheap and easy Method to destroy Fleas; a Narrative of the Trial of Mr Gilham, on Account of the People killed in St George's Fields; and a Receipt to cure Hemorrhages of every Kind.

AUGUST. An Account of the Clustered Animal Flower; new Hints to Dr. Kennicott; Letters relative to the Dismission of General Amherst; a curious Account of the Translators of the Bible; Discovery of a Transposition in Virgil; and a Description of Sharp's new Rolling Cart.

SEPTEMBER. An authentic Account of the War in Corsica, of the murder of the Abbe Winckleman; a Description of a curious Indian Boat, presented by Governor Vansittart to their Majesties; and authentic Papers relative to the American Contest.

OCTOBER. An Account of the King of Denmark's Masked Ball; of the Life of the late Archbishop of Canterbury; of a converted Jew; curious Observations in Natural History; a Recipe for curing the Phrenzy; and the true Reason for the Mildness of the Small-Pox by Inoculation.

NOVEMBER. Remarks on the Philosophical Transactions; Thoughts on the Preservation of the Game; the Turkish Manner of staining Leather; a Plan for reducing the National Debt; and critical Considerations on Swift's Tale of a Tub.

P R E F A C E.

DECEMBER. A new Method of Husbandry, preferable to that of the Drill; Heads of Propositions to Government by the East India Company; Voltaire's Account of the English Quakers; the Lives of the first Knights of the Holy Ghost; and a Description of a new-invented Instrument, to measure by Inspection only, the Length and Diameter of any standing Tree or Bough, and give the certain Quantity of Timber, either in round or square Measure.

SUPPLEMENT. Advice for the Preservation of Europeans who reside near the Sea in hot Climates; Declaration of the Court of Russia, upon the Arrest of its Minister at Constantinople; the Manifesto of the Sublime Port, delivered to the foreign Ministers; Caution against eating Mushrooms; Scheme for a Canal from the Red Sea to the Nile; several curious Antiquities, and the Teeth of monstrous Fishes Inhabitants of the Mediterranean; Catalogue of Machines and Models in the Repository of the Society of Arts. Description of a new invented Electrometer; Critique upon a Song of Shakespeare; and the extraordinary Adventures of Ambrose Gwinnett.

In this Volume also a Mathematical Correspondence is regularly carried on, consisting of curious Questions and their Solutions; a Meteorological Register of the Weather is inserted in every Month, several curious inedited Coins are described, and an account is given of a great Variety of Books, with Remarks, and of all the new Theatrical Entertainments of the Year. Among the Books are a Correspondence relating to the Living of Aldwinkle, an Apology for the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland, a Narrative of the Dispute between the Managers of Covent-Garden Play-house, Dr Warner's account of the Gout, Mr Boswell's account of Corsica, the Trial of Lord Baltimore, Essay on the Life of Brutes, Commodore Byron's Narrative, the Manners of the Turks, a new Translation of Telemachus by Dr Hawkesworth, a View of the Customs of Italy, an Essay on Design in Gardening, an Account of the Diseases of the Sedentary, their Prevention, and Cure; the Doctrine of Predestination exposed, Instructions of the Empress of Russia for a new Code of Laws, the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. Among the Dramatic Entertainments are False Delicacy, the Good-natur'd Man, the Judgment of Paris, Cyrus, and the Hypocrite. To these are added, a great Variety of Copper Plates, as well for Ornament as Use, as will appear by the Directions to the Binder.

As to new Rivals we have nothing to say, but that they are Testimonies of our Success; it is universally known that the Sale and Credit of this Pamphlet has produced all the Publications of the same Kind which have hitherto appeared; it has never yet been supplanted, and it is hoped that those who have seen so many Competitors perish by their own Impotence, will not hastily confide in the specious Promises of others.

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Coventry 2
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St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
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Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JANUARY, 1768.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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- Illustrated with a curious MACHINE CART that will load itself; an inedited Roman COIN, of great Antiquity; and with the Representation of a non-descript FISH, called the JACULATOR, whose Properties are fully described.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, or David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on unexceptionable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 32s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he shall ship out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, 5s. to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
January	4 45 to 52	22 to 26	24 to 25	13 to 18	Guilford,	52 to 56	27 to 29		17 to 21
	11 40 to 40	20 to 25	21 to 24	13 to 17	Colchester,	44 to 50	24 to 26		16 to 19
	18 42 to 59	21 to 25	23 to 24	13 to 17	Canterbury	42 to 46	23 to 25		15 to 17
	25 40 to 50½	22 to 25½	22 to 25	13 to 17					

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton,	54 to 56	26 to 28		19 to 21	Devizes	50 to 60	24 to 28	21 to 23
Salisbury	55 to 61	24 to 25		17 to 18½	Bristol	56 to 58	23 to 25	15 to 17
Warminster	50 to 56	24 to 26		16 to 21				

OXFORD DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading,	52 to 55	25 to 27		19 to 21	Shrewsbury	56 to 60	24 to 28	21 to 23
Oxford,	50 to 53	23 to 25		17 to 19	Ross	40 to 44	21 to 23	14 to 16½
Gloicester,	50 to 56	24 to 24½		16 to 17½	Stafford,	52 to 61½	26 to 28	17 to 18

MIDLAND DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	40 to 51	25 to 26		15 to 17	Darby,	52 to 56	29 to 32	17 to 19
Stamford	40 to 50	24 to 25		14 to 17	Northampton	50 to 56	25 to 28	14 to 17
Peterboro'	41 to 50	25 to 26		15 to 17				

NORFOLK DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	46 to 50	26 to 28	27 to 29	17 to 19	Norwich	44 to 47	21 to 27	23 to 24
Yarmouth	44 to 46	21 to 27	23 to 24	16 to 18				17 to 19

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	43 to 54	28 to 29	27 to 31	17 to 21	Newcastle	42 to 55	25 to 27	27 to 29
Durham	41 to 50	23 to 25	23 to 25	16 to 20	Carlisle			15 to 20

* * * This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve, by sending us from every Corn-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the *Three First Market Days* in every Month, in the manner the prices at the Corn Exchange, London, is set down above; and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the kingdom, than has yet been attempted.

B — — K R — — — S.

James Pearson, of Horton-mills, Bucks. Paper-m.
Edw. Gwynne, of James-st. Cov. Garden, Glazier
Tolson Bunting, of Wooldale, Yorkshire.
Edmund Massey, of London, Mariner.
William Belk, of Se. by, Yorkshire, Dealer.
Tho. Lamb, of Cornhill, Stationer.
J. Hammond, St. Botolph, Gingerbread-baker.
Frederick Herbst, of Conduit-street, jeweller.
Abr. Abrahams, Bartholomew-lane, scrivener.
W. Bayzand, St Leonard's, Shoreditch, Cutler.
James Bayley of Kidderminster, Mercer.
John Waud, St George, Hanover-square, butcher.
William Cooke of Ronsey, in Hants, grocer.
James Richards, of Hachney, merchant.
Edw. Fowler, of Aldersgate-street, haberdasher.
William Britnell, of Exeter, ironmonger.
Tho. Sugden, of Bradford, Yorkshire, linen-draper.
John Potter, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, goldsmith.
Joseph Scott, of London, merchant.
John Case, of Bearbinder-lane, London, engineer.
Charles Harris, of Christ-Church, Surry, wharfinger
W. Ward, of St Martin's in the fields, hardwareman
John Sarney, of Gutter-lane, London, goldsmith.

War Office, Jan. 16.

19th R. F. Capt. Lieut. Robert Saville, Captain, vice John Scrymgeour, Pur.

Ditto, Eldest Lieut. John Evans, Captain Lieutenant, vice Robert Saville, Pur.

Jan. 26. 2d Tr. H. G. Adjut. and Lieut. Rich. Timms, Exempt and Capt. vice John Sivright, dec.

Ditto, Sub-brig. and Cornet John Wyche, Adjut. and Lieutenant, vice Richard Timms.

Ditto, Dodington Egerton, Gent. Sub-brigadier and Cornet, vice John Wyche.

1st Tr. H. G. Cornet and Major James Dunn, Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel, vice Thomas Twyden, who retire.

Ditto, Guidon and Major John Shore, Cornet and Major, vice James Dunn.

Ditto, Exempt and Captain James Rolt, Guidon and Major, vice John Shore.

Ditto, Brigadier and Lieut. Tho. Dufour Eaton, Exempt and Captain, vice James Rolt.

Ditto, Sub-brigadier and Cornet, the Hon. Rich. Howard, Brigad. and Lieut. vice T. Dufour Eaton.

Ditto, Henry Read, Gent. Sub-brigadier and Cornet, vice the Hon. Richard Howard.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

J A N U A R Y, 1768.

Copy of a Letter of Her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, to his Excellency Count Wolodimer Orlow, Director of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg.

Monf. Count Orlow,



HAVING been informed, that in the summer of the year 1769 the planet Venus will pass over the Sun, I write you this letter, that you may acquaint the Academy of Sciences on my part, (1) that it is my pleasure that the Academy should procure the observations to be made with the utmost care; and that I desire, in consequence, to know (2) which are the most advantageously situated places of the empire that the Academy has destined for this observation? To the end, that in case it shall be necessary to erect any buildings, workmen, &c. may be sent, and proper measures be taken, (3) that if there be not a sufficient number of astronomers in the Academy for completing the observations in the places pitched upon by the Academy, I propose, and take upon me to find out among my marine subjects, such as, during the interval between the present time and the transit of Venus, may be perfected in the habit of observing under the eyes of the professors, so as to be employed to advantage in this expedition, and to the satisfaction of the Academy. You will, Mr Count, transmit me the answer of the Academy, with its full opinion about every thing above, that I may give orders for the whole, without loss of time. CATHERINE.

Moscow, 3 March, 1767.

Copy of a Letter from M. Ramousky, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterfbourg, to Mr Short of the Royal Society of London.

S I R,

I Expected your letter impatiently, and received it the $\frac{6}{17}$ of October.

We were somewhat in doubt as to our answering the views of our sovereign, till the arrival of your letter, which dissipated our uneasiness in respect of the instruments. Judge yourself, Sir, how satisfactory it was to us to understand that you would take upon you to procure us the necessary instruments, and, moreover, to give us your advice how to proceed successfully in this important observation.

I thank you, Sir, in the name of the Academy, and on my own account especially, hoping a more favourable occasion of testifying my obligations. At present, I refer to your judgement the measures the academy has taken with relation to the transit of Venus.

Pursuant to Her Imperial Majesty's orders, in her letter to his Excellency Count Wolodimer Orloff, director of the academy, the copy whereof, I herewith send you. The academy having represented, that the properest places in the Russian empire for the observation of the duration of the Transit, are *Kola*, and parts near it, and for the exit, the borders of the *Caspian Sea*, has beseeched Her Majesty to be pleased to send two observers to the north, and two to the *Caspian*. The stations named by the academy, are *Kola*, *Solowetskoy*, *Monastir*, *Astracan*, and *Orenburg*. The Empress, in accordance to the representations of the academy, apprehensive of the precarious state of the weather at the end of May at *Kola* and thereabouts, has been pleased to distribute four other observers among those quarters. The academy availing itself of the high protection Her Imperial Majesty has deigned to extend to this enterprise, has determined one to *Jakoutsk*, where the duration will not be less than by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ less than that at *Kola*, *Torneaö* and *Cajaneburg*.

Mr Wargentin has informed me, that Mr Mallet of *Upsal* is preparing for *Torneaö*, and Mr Planmann for his former *Cajaneburg*, so that this country

4 *Speech of Nestor explained.—Scotch Theatrical Patent.*

will be so secure in such a multiplicity of observers, that it may be well hoped, that some station or other will not fail of affording a complete observation of this phenomenon.

St Petersburg, 23 October, 1767.

Speech of NESTOR, explained.

THOUGH I do not pretend to vie with the meanest commentator upon Homer in point of classical erudition; yet, as I have the honour to bear a commission, I hope I may be fairly allowed to discuss such matters, as fall within the sphere of my profession.

There is a passage in the exhortatory speech of Nestor to his men, immediately before the first battel in the Iliad, which has occasioned infinite perplexity among the criticks:

Ὅς δὲ καὶ ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ ἑνὸς χεῖρος ἑτέρῳ ἄρμαθ' ἵκνται
ἔγχεϊ ὀρεξάμενος.

Eustathius has enumerated no less than four different interpretations of this sentence, and even admires the ambiguity as an excellence. For my part, I am thoroughly satisfied, that not one of the four is the real exposition of the precept. The words Ὅς δὲ καὶ ἀνὴρ are general in themselves, and equally expressive of friend or foe. Hitherto they have been constantly referred to the former, which is the true and fundamental ground of the difficulty; whereas by applying them to the latter, as the context requires, the obscurity will vanish, and the whole tenor of the speech will appear indisputably rational and uniform.

An explanatory detail of the conduct and commands of Nestor upon this occasion will more clearly illustrate the force of my argument.

The venerable hero forms his chariots in the front to charge the enemy, and his infantry in the rear to support the chariots: He likewise has the precaution to post his worst troops in the center, that they may be under an absolute necessity of fighting: He then directs his charioteers, neither to advance before the line, nor to retire behind it, on any account; but to keep their ranks firm and unbroken: He further adds, 'If any one of the Trojans, acting upon a different principle, should leave his own carriage, and come to attack a Grecian chariot; in that case, let the person attacked repel the assailant with his out-stretched spear, still preserving his post in the rank, and his spear in

his hand, ready for the purpose of the general shock; for to this compact and regular discipline it was owing, that nothing could withstand the matchless prowess of our ancestors.'

An Account of the late Contentions at Edinburgh about a Patent lately obtained for erecting a Theatre in that City.

AN application to parliament for a patent was some time ago proposed to be made, and a sketch of it drawn by some young lawyers of great repute in Edinburgh. Upon hearing that design, fourteen other gentlemen (who have long acted as proprietors of the theatre there) were alarmed, and applied to the young lawyers, to be first taken into consideration, and relieved of certain debts, which they said were not extensive, but such as their inadvertence in regard to stage management had formerly drawn them into. The young gentlemen, willing to favour their request, were prevailed on soon after to permit the proprietors to solicit the patent as for themselves, receiving from them at the same time a *promise*, that when those debts were relieved, the patent should be disposed of according to the voice of the public.

The proprietors, or some of them in the name of the rest, immediately entered into a *private* treaty with Mr R—, for the purchase of the patent at a price which was universally thought there exorbitant, and which they could legally have no right to exact, from their chance possession of what the *royal bounty* intended for public use and benefit; but to carry on an outward shew of fair and public dealing, they professed that they were resolved to consult not only the young lawyers already mentioned, but also the most respectable societies, in the choice of a patentee: That choice was for some time the common topic of discourse, and there were many favourers of Mr Foote and Mr Lee, (also of Mr Love, if he thought it worth his while to accept it) but none of Mr R—; however, a short time brought to light the *views* of the proprietors, which were to stifle all enquiry into the nature of their pretended losses, from whence a load of debt was to be laid upon the patent, and to assign it hastily over to Mr Ross. Those intentions, so soon as they transpired, gave a general alarm and dissatisfaction; and a meeting was forthwith called by advertisement,

ment, to prevent such a clandestine act, contrary to the sense of the town; at that meeting, there were *ninety-six* gentlemen of considerable note in Edinburgh; their behaviour was spirited and deliberate; and they *unanimously* declared their opinions of Mr Ross being an improper person to have the management of the Theatre.

This open disapprobation of the proprietors conduct, roused them to use every art and interest that was possible, to get their resolutions countenanced *somewhere*, foreseeing, probably, that their claims might come to be scrutinized, and their right disputed. Accordingly within a few posts, letters from London were procured from two noble Lords in favour of Mr Ross, which are held up as evidences of his abilities, and of the proprietors proper choice, and in consequence of these two formidable recommendations, and of Mr R—'s very humble professions in his address to the public of this place, he has been put into possession of the theatre.

The truth is; the whole has been a violent measure crammed by interested parties down the people's throats, at which *they now shew their disgust*; for the plays are unfrequented by persons of the better sort; the theatre and scenery are wretchedly mean; and the actors are collected from some companies that were strolling about Scotland.

MR URBAN,

AFTER such a masterly tract as the pamphlet you gave us a sketch of in your Magazine for December, under the title of the present High Price of Provisions. One would imagine there's no need of any thing further to be added on that score.—But fools will be prating.

I have always thought as that gentleman does, that the value of money, affects the prices of the necessaries of life, and also that the plenty of it naturally leads mankind to a more wasteful consumption of them; but hope he'll excuse me, if I do not come absolutely into his system (if I may so term it) which lays the whole of the present high prices of the necessaries of life to the score of the great increase of money, real and fictitious, amongst individuals.

There have been other causes in times past, else why has corn been much dearer at certain periods, than at present, when money was not so plentiful.—Has not a want in the produce of the necessaries of life, owing to various cau-

ses, chiefly at such times, and in such seasons, been the cause?—If so then, that may possibly now have rather tended to add to the prices, which seemingly are, and have been for these few years past, out of proportion to the value of money.

Should there appear some truth in what is here advanced, you may also add the following queries, which I should be glad to have the thoughts of some abler head upon.

1. How far the present general custom of converting clay-fields to pasture, so soon as inclosed, may, even independently of unfavourable seasons, tend to make corn scarcer, and consequently dearer.

2. Whether the above custom may not be a cause of making cattle dearer at present, by requiring more stock for the new inclosed lands, than are usually bred.

3. Whether the annihilating small farms may not tend to make swine, poultry, butter, cheese, and also cattle scarcer, and consequently dearer, both now and hereafter, as by such farms they seem to be chiefly produced.

MR URBAN,

Jan. 13, 1768.

WHAT honest Hibernian have you admitted to misrepresent and abuse South Wales under a false name in your last month's useful Miscellany? After professing "a great inclination to visit the unfrequented counties of North Wales;" he carries us the whole length of the coast of South Wales.

A person travelling from Cardigan to St David's, must have met with more than *one* public house in the villages of Newport or Fisgare. Had he gone from Cardigan to Caermarthen, he might have complained with more reason of the large brick building at Newcastle Emlyn, which is called an inn, and presents a promising front, but in fact is no more than an *Hotel de chaise* for the gentry of the county at particular seasons, and by no means calculated for the reception of strangers.

I have heard accounts of Edinburgh which make me shudder at the thoughts of approaching it, strong as my inclination is to visit the country whose capital it is. But I would go again to St Davids, and eat mutton off a deal table not quite so clean as mahogany, or wainscoat ones in *genteel* inns within fifty or a hundred miles of London, and lie in my own sheets,

sheets in a bed made by a Welsh damsel, to see that noble cathedral, with the *venerable vestiges* of its ruined choir, (not an *abbey* as your correspondent dreams) where may be lodged as many worthies as in Westminster Abbey, notwithstanding the pitiful pun he passes upon them, and where the Earl of Richmond's tomb is kept as *safe* and as *clean*. A person travelling for curiosity may find as bad, or worse accommodations, on some of the more frequented roads in England; and it would be easy to bring many considerable inns into disrepute, did not the change of landlords, or the circulation and revolutions of trade frequently make essential alterations for the better. These last are advantages the Welsh seldom receive. But place a Welchman in an inn, whose receipts answer to its expences, and the best bred London landlord just come from *Almack's* will not outdo him in *hospitality*, *frankness*, and *honesty*, though he may in *cringes* and *grimace*. A fine gentleman that can put up with no inconveniences, should travel with a train of sumpter horses, and should have a troop of valets to *oppose libations* of lavender water to stink and nastiness, and to brush down cobwebs like Voltaire's domestics summoned *a la chaise*. A man who has any taste for the Romantic scenery of nature, or the beautiful and stupendous monuments of art, will lie among drovers at Llantrissant, where they profess to *turn horses to grass* instead of stabling them, eat hard cheese at the Blue Boar at Caerphilly, or fast a whole morning in search of Lantoni abbey; and all this after having run the risk of spoiling a good horse in the Severn passage boats, and having, perhaps, his head broke for complaining of the brutality of those worse than Iroquois, those very devils that supply the place of Charon at that Stygian Ferry.—What greater inconveniences await the hardy invader of North Wales, some better geographer and more impartial traveller may tell you hereafter. But what is that curious river on which Cardigan stands, two miles from the sea, that after passing the town, forms a capacious bay, and then presently declines into a *small stream*? What time of the year too has this unfortunate traveller chosen to *visit unfrequented* counties? He dates his letter from Pembroke, Dec. 14, 1767, when a wet summer, and a most unnatural year were just closed; when after the best seasons the most

fruitful county could present no very charming appearance, or give any idea of the natural productions that adorn its face. The six weeks tour to enquire into the state of agriculture was not made in the first of the winter months! Milford-haven and the *pleasing prospects* of hills which surround it, is frequently not to be seen for fogs in July and August; and is the air brighter there in December!

If we enter into too close an examination of T. K.—'s account, we shall be ready to suspect he has no more seen the country he describes, than your compiler looked into a map of it when he followed him so implicitly in forming his titles.

P. Q.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR anonymous correspondent, (See Vol. xxxvii. p. 620.) has declaimed on a subject, which by an unhappy combination of ignorance and obstinacy has become very like a bone of contention between the young and the old provinces of this great common-wealth.

It seldom happens in disputes of any kind but that one side or the other lay the foundations of their arguments on error; it happens more particularly so with your angry correspondent, for whose information I will beg leave to give a short sketch of the British constitution.

The British state or empire consists of several islands and other distant countries, asunder in different parts of the globe, but all united in allegiance to one Prince, and to the common law (Scotland excepted) as it existed in the old provinces or mother country, before the colonies or new provinces were formed. The prince, with a select parliament, or assembly, make the legislative power of and for each province within itself. Where vicinity made it convenient, several islands and provinces were at sundry times consolidated, and represented by one parliament, as the Isle of Wight, Cornwall, Wales, Cheshire, Durham, and Scotland; by which means all Great Britain and its contiguous isles, are unitedly represented in one assembly in parliament. It has not as yet been thought proper to unite Ireland to the old provinces, though lying very near; nor any of the provinces of America, which lie at a great distance. But notwithstanding this state of separate assemblies, the allegiance of the distant provinces to the crown will remain

remain for ever unshaken, while they enjoy the rights of Englishmen; that is, with the consent of their sovereign, the right of legislation each for themselves; for this puts them on an exact level, in this respect, with their fellow subjects in the old provinces, and better than this they could not be by any change in their power. But if the old provinces should often exercise the right of making laws for the new, they would probably grow as restless as the Corsicans, when they perceived they were no longer fellow subjects, but the subjects of subjects.

To illustrate this matter by a comparison; Should it happen, through the revolutions of time, that some future king should make choice of Ireland for his seat of government, and that the parliament of that kingdom, with his majesty's concurrence, should assume the right of taxing the people of England, would the people of England quietly acquiesce, or implicitly pay obedience to laws made by virtue of such an assumed right? And yet, as there is no law in being to prevent his majesty from making any part of his dominions the seat of his government, the case is by no means foreign to the present question.

The laws made here to tax the Americans affect them as a distinct body, in which the law makers are in no manner whatever, comprehended; whereas the laws made to tax Great-Britain, affect alike every member who gives his concurrence to such law. And hence arises the essential difference between *real* and *virtual* representations, so much agitated.

Your correspondent observes, 'that we are loaded with 130 millions of debt; great part of which, was contracted by defending the Americans, and therefore that they are bound in gratitude; &c.' Were this argument of weight, and were the right of taxing to follow the obligation of defence, we have expended more than the whole sum on various occasions, in defence of the balance of power on the continent. Will your correspondent for that reason, argue, that Great-Britain has a right of taxing her friends in Germany? Hanover for instance, was formerly said to have cost this nation immense sums for its defence; and Hanover is a district under the obedience of the king of Great-Britain. Will it follow that we have any right to tax Hanover, or that Hanover, in gratitude for the sums we have expended in her behalf, should implicitly give up her ancient rights?

Upon the whole, the point in dispute does not depend on *gratitude* or *defence*, but on the right of Englishmen to give their own money with their own consent. While the Americans were in possession of that right, or thought themselves in possession of it, every requisition for that purpose by the king or his ministers was cheerfully complied with; but since that right, by the mistaken *policy* of *one man*, has been brought in question; murmuring and discontent has succeeded, and every artifice is now practiced to withhold sums levied by a *new mode*; which had they been demanded in the *old way*, would have been willingly granted.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

Mr URBAN, Jan. 8, 1768.

BY inserting the following questions in your next Magazine, you will greatly oblige a constant purchaser,

M. W.

1st, Is there any certain cure for an asthma?

2d, If there is, what may it be?

The querist, about two years ago, got a violent cold, which was neglected till every symptom of an approaching consumption began to appear; these, however were removed by proper medicines, but the cough never could be stirred, and seems now fixed in an asthma.

It may be necessary to add, that the writer of the above is a married woman, about thirty five years of age, the mother of several children, and is about two months gone with child now.

Explanation of the machinery of the Cart for loading Gravel or Dirt by the motion of the Horse, as represented in the Plate.

THIS machine is the contrivance of M. Duquet, and has the sanction of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris to recommend it.

A B is the body of a cart made after the usual manner; the axle-tree of which, C D, is fixed into the stock of the wheels in such a manner, as to form, as it were, but one piece. Two iron eyes, or sockets, are fixed to the two sides of the bed of the cart, for the gudgeons of the axle-tree to turn in; this axle-tree turns at the same time two smaller wheels F G, which are likewise firmly fastened to it; and these wheels have each two peggs, or woodenpins, the use of which, will be explained presently.

Parallel to this axle, on the fore part of the cart, is placed another axle, H I, which turns likewise in little sockets,

like the former ; to the middle of which axle, is fastened the handle of the shovel, or spoon, L, and to its end, are likewise fastened two levers M N, which are wrought by the pegs of the little wheels F G, in such a manner, that when these levers are turned towards the ground in the direction O P, the handle of the shovel is turned up to the body of the cart, in the direction L R. It is easy to conceive that the pegs give a scope to the levers, and the shovel falls to the ground by its own weight. The pegs being in a direction exactly parallel to each other on either side, and the levers corresponding exactly with the pegs, they jointly co-operate together to carry on the work.

Your cart being thus constructed, and your gravel or dirt prepared, you must then put your horse in the cart to do the business ; and by moving him gently forwards and backwards, the machinery will be put in action, and the levers will be depressed, and the shovel raised, and discharge itself in the cart, at one and the same instant. The shovel must be so contrived as to work in the middle between the shafts, and likewise so fastened, that the inclination it has with its handle, may cause it always to present its sharp edge, or face, to the gravel or dirt that is to be filled, which, to give the machinery its full effect, should be very loose or very soft, that it may the more easily be penetrated.

There is no doubt but scavengers might avail themselves of such a machine as this, especially when a great deal of flush or loose dirt is to be carried away ; and it perhaps may answer likewise where great quantities of screened gravel are to be moved. But in other respects, many objections arise ; few machines, however, are made perfect at first ; it is sufficient to furnish the general idea, improvements follow of course. It is with a view to improvement that it is here submitted to the public.

* *. *Having been favoured with the celebrated Abbot Venuti's design, and accounts of twelve very curious antique, and hitherto unedited coins in the Collection of Mr Lefroy, an English Merchant at Leghorn, transmitted to the late Lord Willoughby of Parham, President of the Society of Antiquarians, we propose to publish one in every month of the current year.*

THE coin delineated in the plate of this month, is of gold, being a consular one of L. SYLLA weighing nine pennyweights and ten grains,

appertaining to the Manlian and Cornelian families. On the obverse, is represented his head dressed in a Roman helmet, with this legend A. MANLI. A. F. Q. that is, Aulus Manlius Auli Filius Quaestor. On the reverse, is Sylla on horseback, in a military dress, bare headed, his right hand lifted up. The inscription, L. SYLLA. FELIX. DIC. that is, *Lucius Sulla Felix Dictator.*

The fatal consequences of the civil wars between Marius and Sylla are described at large by *Appian of Alexandria*. The proscriptions which the cruel dictator first introduced into the common wealth, to the final destruction of his country, are horrible to remember. Among the detestable acts of Sylla, the following will never be forgotten.

1. At the very beginning of the Mithridatic war, 88 years before the Christian æra, being detained on the borders of Italy, out of a spirit of pure revenge, he was the first citizen who entered *Rome* in arms.

2. Having so done, under pretence of restoring the common wealth, he most shamefully violated that asylum of liberty, as he afterwards subverted *Athens*.

3. This gold coin represents him in the habit of a pacificator, as if he would aswage the disturbances excited by Cynna and Marius, and revive peace, discipline, and good manners, such as really subsisted when, upon, his returning victorious out of *Asia*, he was chosen Dictator by the people.

4. Whereupon he set about reducing the common wealth to the model of an Aristocracy ; publishing most wholesome laws, as he affected to stifle them, without partiality or respect of persons, but took violent measures to put them in execution.

5. Under the protection of these laws, he threw up the command of the army, and abdicated the dictatorship, to indulge an inglorious ease at home, and thus ended his days, dying of a lousy disease, in the consulate of *Lepidus* and *Catulus*, when he was 60 years old.

The surname of *Felix* on the coin he derived from the Cornelian family.

The name also of *Epaphroditus* he obtained from the *Greeks*, as *Plutarch* testifies.

The other side of the coin appertains to the Manlian family, which was Patrician from the very origin of the common-wealth to the time of Cæsar and Pompey, whose ancient prænomen was that of *Aulus*.



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The Jaculator, a rare Fish.—Of Insects affecting Fruit Trees. 9

An Account of a remarkable Fish called the Jaculator.

THE *Jaculator*, or darting-fish, is an inhabitant of the *Indian* sea, and derives his name from the extraordinary and surprizing manner of obtaining his food. He is of the size of a carp, the body covered with large scales, also the head is scaly, and the lower jaw projects, the eyes are large, and the iris of a golden colour, the whole body is likewise of a golden hue, like that of a carp, except the back, which verges to a brown, and is marked with five dark brown transverse equidistant spots on either side, the first at the temples, the last near the tail.

The *Jaculator* frequents the shores and sides of the sea or rivers in quest of food. When he intends to catch a fly, or any other insect which he sees at a distance, he approaches very slowly and cautiously, and comes, as much as possible, perpendicularly under the object: the body being put in an oblique situation, more or less, and the mouth and eyes being near the surface of the water, the *Jaculator* stays a moment quite immoveable, having its eyes directly fixed on the insect, and then begins to shoot, without ever shewing its mouth above the surface of the water, out of which, a single drop shot at the object seems to arise, which never fails striking the fly into the sea, where it soon becomes its prey.

M. Hommel, governor of *Batavia*, hearing this uncommon relation, had the curiosity, if possible, to be convinced, of the truth by ocular demonstration. For that purpose, he ordered a large wide tun to be filled with sea-water; then had some of these fish caught, and put into it, which was changed every other day. In a while they seemed reconciled to their confinement. A slender stick, with a fly pinned on at its end, was placed in such a direction on the side of the vessel, as the fish could strike it. It was with inexpressible delight, that the governor saw these fish exercising their skill in shooting at the fly, with an amazing velocity, and never missed the mark. With the closest attention he could never see any part of the mouth out of the water, though he often saw the first shoot a great many drops one after another, without leaving its place and fixed situation.

Mr. URBAN.

IN your Magazine for February last, I offered a few thoughts concerning

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insects affecting fruit-trees, hoping they would catch the attention of some curious persons to make proper observations in their gardens, and communicate the result. In July last, there is an answer to mine, in part, signed * *Editor*; I wish both his observations and mine were examined together. He supposes the insect pierces the shell of the nut in its tender state, and then deposits the eggs; at present I can't positively disprove it, though I think it much more probable the eggs are dropt on the branches the preceding summer.

I believe insects of the moth and butterfly kind are not furnished with a proboscis so as to penetrate such substances; flies have them, but what kind of winged insect the grub in a nut turns to, I don't know.

The puncture, or hole, which any of them are able to make, must be exceeding small, not likely to receive the eggs which are dropt from the same orifice they emit their dung; but allowing him this point of the filbert, it has no relation to the fact I mentioned of the ringlet of eggs on the apple tree, which, from the hardness of its texture, must have been there all the winter. Also the other instance of opening blossoms and leaf buds of apple trees, wherein were small green grubs: These could not be from punctures that spring, as scarce any winged insects appear so early.

The writer also queries if insects eggs remain twelve months; I thought the manner of silk worms was generally known, how after attaining the butterfly state, and coupling, the eggs are layed with a slimy matter, which fastens them, and so remain till the following April or May; this is also confirmed by Pettiver's curious experiment on the rose tree, (See Bradley, page 200) and the like no doubt of many other insects.

I had no point to gain, but threw out the hints purely for information.

Some persons take great pains to breed butterflies, moths, spiders, and other insects, for amusement; I wish they would turn their attention to find out the various sorts which affect the principal fruit trees, apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, peaches and nectarines, the time of depositing their eggs and hatching; perhaps some remedy, or at least help may be found. To suppose eggs are brought

* This is a mistake which the writer was probably led into by seeing the explanation of a vulgar term among drovers signed *Editor*. The answer is a P. S. to a Letter from a Correspondent signed MARY STREETER.

by

by the wind, is absurd, being fastened with the slimy matter when dropt. It is possible winged insects may be waisted, but we find all the damage done to the leaves and tender fruit of trees, is in the grub state. This Bradley acknowledges to be the case, when the turnips were destroyed; page 214. I have found it the same with hops.

*Part of a Letter from the late Dr Witt, of German Town, in Pennsylvania, to Peter Collinson, Esq; dated * * * **

YOU tell me that Dr Nesbit has pronounced the bite of the rattle-snake incurable, and desire my opinion upon that subject. He might as well have asserted, there was no cure for a fore finger; for in the depth of winter, the bite of the rattle-snake is in this province as harmless as the prick of a pin. And in the height of summer, the poison may be sucked out with the mouth, either by the person bitten, or by a bystander, in such a manner as to prevent death till other more powerful remedies can be applied; and that without the least danger either to the one or the other, provided the skin of the mouth be perfectly sound.

Indeed, in very hot weather, in the province of Maryland, where the poison is much more venomous than it is here, if a person happens to be bitten half a mile from a house, and he cannot himself come at the wound to suck it, nor is within call of any one else for assistance, he may as well lie down upon the spot and die, for he will certainly expire before he gets home; but, on the contrary, if he can reach the puncture with his mouth, nothing is more easy to cure, even in that hot climate.

In this province, I have cured several, by only stamping a bit of the root of the plant, (of which I sent you a specimen, with the seed *) and infusing it in wine, and giving it inwardly, and at the same time applying a cataplasm to the part affected, made of the bruised leaves of the same plant.

With this simple remedy, the cure is often accomplished, if the weather be moderate, even after the patient has been some days bitten, without any other application than barely sucking the wound.

This is so well known in the neighbourhood where I live, that no body is in the least dread about it, and there is no instance that I know of, where the

bite of the rattle-snake has ever proved mortal, where proper assistance was at hand.

As to the fascinating power of rattle-snakes (See Vol. xxxv. p. 511.) I firmly believe it; but the vulgar notion of their biting their prey and suffering it to die before they devour it, deserves no credit; they never bite their prey at all; if they did, they would surely destroy themselves by their own poison; for wherever they bite, if they are kept from water, they will die of the poison that is spilt about their mouths.

Your real Friend, C. WITT.

Mr. URBAN,

I Here send you the following anecdotes, to confirm what my friend Mr Goodwin has advanced, in relation to William Walker, being the identical person who took off the head of king Charles the first.

I have heard a relation of mine, Mr Samuel Staniforth, who was born, lived, and died at Darnal, say, about thirty years ago, that he knew the person who took off the King's head. This account he must probably have had either from Walker's own confession, or the report that prevailed in the neighbourhood.

Miss Chaloner, a gentlewoman of the said place, and a dissenter, now living, (whose father was reputed a good mathematician, and lived to an advanced age, and particularly intimate with Walker, being his neighbour) has many of his papers; containing problems, &c. written in Latin; the hand and style, I am told, by an eminent physician who has seen them, remarkably good.

Mrs Hall of Sheffield, widow, about the age of 94, who has all her faculties perfect, says, that her late husband who was a joiner, was sent for upon Walker's death to take measure of him for a coffin; and that the people at Walker's house told him he died *very hard*, i. e. was long in dying; and at length said he believed he could not leave the world, without confessing himself the king's executioner.

I am informed the warrant for apprehending him, was sent to William Spencer, Esq; at that time a justice of peace at Attercliffe, near Darnal; and that Walker conceal'd himself at Hansworth woodhouse, during the search made after him. It indeed appears a little surprising he should not fly further out of the way, this place being near Darnal.

I have also been told, that upon account of his learning, and mathematical abilities,

* The Prenanthes of Miller's Dictionary, edit. 6. No. 4. *Prenanthes autumnalis flore dilute purpureo de rsu nutante*, &c. vulg. Dr Witt's Rattle snake root.

abilities, he was very intimate with Francis Jessop of Broomhall, near Sheffield, Esq; who published a treatise in Latin, on hydrostaticks, intituled: *Propositiones Hydrostaticæ ad illustrandum Aristarchi Samii Systema destinatio, et quedam phænomena naturæ generalia, Londini 29. 1687.*

As to Walker's birth and death, I send you the following extracts from the parish register of Sheffield.

Baptizati.

Willm fil. Robti. Walker, 2d Sept. 1621.

Sepult.

Willus Walker, gen. de Darnal, 16 Novr. 1700.

By which it appears, that he was a young man in the flower of life when he beheaded the king. And by the report of ancient people who knew him, was a lusty, strong-boned, tall man, even in his old age.

William Hulet was tried by the name of William Hulet, alias Houlet, late of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, (not Worcester) as it's inserted in your Magazine for November, p. 549. See the trials of the Regicides, p. 266.

Dec. 21, 1767. I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant J. W.

The Waves never rise but when the winds blow,

S I R,

AS the cause of the present ill humour in America, and of the resolutions taken there to purchase less of our manufactures, does not seem to be generally understood, it may afford some satisfaction to your readers, if you give them the following short historical state of facts.

From the time that the colonies were first considered as capable of granting aids to the crown, down to the end of the last war, it is said, that the constant mode of obtaining those aids was by *requisition* made from the crown through its governors to the several assemblies, in circular letters from the secretary of state in his majesty's name, setting forth the occasion, requiring them to take the matter into consideration, and expressing a reliance on their prudence, duty and affection to his majesty's government, that they would grant such sums, or raise such numbers of men, as were suitable to their respective circumstances.

The colonies being accustomed to this method, have from time to time granted money to the crown, or raised troops for its service, in proportion to their abilities; and during all the last

war beyond their abilities, so that considerable sums were returned them yearly by parliament, as they had exceeded their proportion.

Had this happy method of Requisition been continued, there is no doubt but all the money that could reasonably be expected to be rais'd from them in any manner, might have been obtained, without the least offence.

It was well known, that the colonists universally were of opinion, that no money could be levied from English subjects, but by their own consent given by themselves, or their chosen representatives. And that if any man, or body of men, in which they had no representative of their chusing, could tax them at pleasure, they could not be said to have any property, any thing they could call their own.

I do not undertake here to support these opinions of the Americans; they have been refuted by a late act of parliament, declaring its own power;—which very parliament, however, shew'd wisely so much tender regard to those inveterate prejudices, as to repeal a tax that had militated against them. And those prejudices are still so fixed and rooted in the Americans, that, it has been supposed, not a single man among them has been convinced of his error, even by that act of parliament.

The person then who first projected to lay aside the accustomed method of requisition, and to raise money on America by stamps, seems not to have acted wisely, in deviating from that method (which the colonists looked upon as constitutional) and thwarting unnecessarily the fixed prejudices of so great a number of the king's subjects.—It was not, however, for want of knowledge that what he was about to do would give them great offence; he appears to have been very sensible of this, and apprehensive that it might occasion some disorders, to prevent or suppress which, he projected another bill, that was brought in the same session with the stamp-act, whereby it was to be made lawful for military officers in the colonies to quarter their soldiers in private houses. This seem'd intended to awe the people into a compliance with the other act. Great opposition, however, being raised here against the bill by the agents from the colonies, and the merchants trading thither, the colonists declaring, that under such a power in the army, no one could look on his house as his own, or think he had a home, when soldiers might

might be thrust into it and mix'd with his family at the pleasure of an officer, that part of the bill was dropt;—but there still remained a clause, when it passed into a law, to oblige the several assemblies to provide quarters for the soldiers, furnishing them with firing, bedding, candles, small beer or rum, and fundry other articles, at the expence of the several provinces. And this act continued in force when the stamp act was repealed, though if obligatory on the assemblies, it equally militated against the American principle above-mentioned, *that money is not to be raised on English subjects without their consent.*

The colonies nevertheless being put into high good humour by the repeal of the stamp-act, chose to avoid a fresh dispute upon the other, it being temporary and soon to expire, never, as they hoped, to revive again; and in the mean time, they, by various ways in different colonies, provided for the quartering of the troops, either by acts of their own assemblies, without taking notice of the A— of P—t, or by some variety or small diminution, as of salt and vinegar, in the supplies required by the act, that what they did, might appear a voluntary act of their own, and not done in obedience to the A— of P—t, which, according to their ideas of their rights, they thought hard to obey.

It might have been well if the matter had thus passed without notice; but a G—r having written home an angry and aggravating letter upon this conduct in the assembly of his province, the outed P—r of the stamp-act and his adherents then in the opposition, raised such a clamour against America, as being in rebellion, and against those who had been for the repeal of the stamp-act, as having thereby been encouragers of this supposed rebellion, that it was thought necessary to enforce the quartering by another act of parliament, taking away from the province of New-York, which had been the most explicit in its refusal, all the powers of legislation, till it should have complied with that act. The news of which, greatly alarmed the people every where in America, as (it has been said) the language of such an act seemed to them to be, Obey implicitly laws made by the parliament of Great Britain to raise money on you without your consent, or you shall enjoy no right or privileges at all.

At the same time, a person lately in high office, projected the levying more money from America, by new duties on various articles of our own manufacture,

as glass, paper, painter's colours, &c. appointing a new board of customs, and sending over a set of commissioners with large salaries to be established at Boston, who were to have the care of collecting those duties; which were by the act expressly mentioned to be intended for the payment of the salaries of governors, judges, and other officers of the crown in America; it being a pretty general opinion here, that those officers ought not to depend on the people there for any part of their support.

The colonists being thus greatly alarmed, began seriously to consider their situation, and to revolve afresh in their minds, grievances, which from their respect and love for this country, they had long borne, and seemed almost willing to forget. They reflected how lightly the interest of all America had been estimated here, when the interest of a few inhabitants of Great-Britain happened to have the smallest competition with it. That the whole American people were forbidden the advantage of a direct importation of wine, oil, and fruit, from Portugal, but must take them loaded with all the expences of a voyage 1000 leagues round about, amounting, in war time, at least to 30 per cent. merely that a few Portugal merchants in London may gain a commission on those goods passing through their hands. Portugal merchants, by the by, that can complain loudly of the smallest hardships laid on their trade by *foreigners*, and yet even the last year could oppose with all their influence the giving ease to their *fellow subjects* labouring under so heavy an oppression!—That on a slight complaint of a few Virginia merchants, nine colonies had been restrained from making paper money, become absolutely necessary to their internal commerce from the constant remittance of their gold and silver to Britain.—That the hatters of England have prevailed to obtain an act in their own favour, restraining that manufacture in America, in order to oblige the Americans to send their beaver to England to be manufactured, and purchase back the hats, loaded with the charges of a double transportation.—In the same manner have a few nailmakers, and still a smaller body of steelmakers (perhaps there are not half a dozen of these in England) prevailed totally to forbid by an act of parliament the erecting of slitting mills or steel furnaces in America, that the Americans may be obliged to take all the nails for their buildings, and

and steel for their tools, from these artificers, under the same disadvantages.

Add to these, the Americans remembered the act authorizing the most cruel insult that perhaps was ever offered by one people to another, that of emptying our goals into their settlements; Scotland too having within these two years obtained the privilege it had not before, of sending its rogues and villains also to the plantations. I say, reflecting on these things, they said to one another (their news-papers are full of such discourses) these people are not content with making a monopoly of us, forbidding us to trade with any other country of Europe, and compelling us to buy every thing of them, though in many articles we could furnish ourselves 10, 20, and even to 50 per cent. cheaper elsewhere; but now they have as good as declared they have a right to tax us *ad libitum* internally and externally, and that our constitutions and liberties shall all be taken away, if we do not submit to that claim. They are not content with the high prices at which they sell us their goods, but have now begun to enhance those prices by new duties; and by the extensive apparatus of a new set of officers, appear to intend an augmentation and multiplication of those burthens that shall still be more grievous to us. Our people have been foolishly fond of their superfluous modes and manufactures, to the impoverishing our country, carrying off all our cash, and loading us with debt; they will not suffer us to restrain the luxury of our inhabitants as they do that of their own, by laws: They can make laws to discourage or prohibit the importation of French superfluities; but though those of England are as ruinous to us as the French ones are to them, if we make a law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our money from us by trade, and every profit we can any where make by our fisheries, our produce, or our commerce, centers finally with them; but this does not satisfy. It is time then to take care of ourselves by the best means in our power. Let us unite in solemn resolutions and engagements with and to each other, that we will give these new officers as little trouble as possible, by not consuming the British manufactures on which they are to levy the duties. Let us agree to consume no more of their expensive gewgaws. Let us live frugally, and let us industriously manufacture what we can for ourselves: Thus we shall be able honourably to discharge

the debts we already owe them, and after that we may be able to keep some money in our country, not only for the uses of our internal commerce, but for the service of our gracious sovereign, whenever he shall have occasion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the old *constitutional* manner. For notwithstanding the reproaches thrown out against us in their public papers and pamphlets, notwithstanding we have been reviled in their senate as *Rebels* and *Traitors*, we are truly a loyal people. Scotland has had its rebellions, and England its plots against the present royal family; but America is untainted with those crimes; there is in it scarce a man, there is not a single native of our country, who is not firmly attached to his king by principle and by affection. But a new kind of loyalty seems to be required of us, a loyalty to P—t; a loyalty, that is to extend, it is said, to a surrender of all our properties, whenever a H— of C—, in which there is not a single member of our chusing, shall think fit to grant them away without our consent; and to a patient suffering the loss of our privileges as Englishmen, if we cannot submit to make such surrender. We were separated too far from Britain by the ocean, but we were united to it by respect and love, so that we could at any time freely have spent our lives and little fortunes in its cause: But this unhappy new system of politics tends to dissolve those bands of union, and to sever us for ever.

These are the wild ravings of the at present half-distracted Americans. To be sure, no reasonable man in England can approve of such sentiments, and, as I said before, I do not pretend to support or justify them: But I sincerely wish, for the sake of the manufactures and commerce of Great Britain, and for the sake of the strength which a firm union with our growing colonies would give us, that these people had never been thus needlessly driven out of their senses.

I am, yours, &c. F + S.

MR URBAN,

THE Gerardus enquired after in your Magazine for November, p. 542, was a printer at Antwerp; Maittaire in his *Annales Typographici* having furnished us with the following article: ‘*Historia de Calumnia Novercali: per Gerardum Leeu; 4to Antwerpæ 1490.*’ This man occurs also in the list that he has given us of printers. In the same page be pleased to read: ‘*Alterius mucroni parcunt, ne sit præliis hebes.*’

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, commencing the 1st of January, 1763.

* * This Journal comprehends observations on the weather in the month of January for four successive years, and will be continued for the other Months in the same manner. The use of which, will be obvious to the curious reader.

The Barometer is pretty well adjusted, and hangs in a Room facing the South.

The Thermometer, Farenheit's, hangs within a Window facing the North.

No Fire affects either.

The Situation, near the North Bank of the Thames, just below London-Bridge.

Time of Observation, Nine in the Morning.

The Glasses always remain in the same Situation, but the Account of the Weather, from the Beginning of November, to the Beginning of April only is in London, the remainder of the Year about 7 Miles West of Hyde-Park Corner.

1763.	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.	Weather.
Jan. 1	S. W. m E. S. E. a	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Some Frost and thick Air, but no Snow.
2	E. N. E. - - -	00 0 0	31 0 0	Thick Air and moist, Thaw in the Streets.
3	- - - - -	00 0 0	00 0 0	Hard Frost and clear Air.
4	- - - - -	29 8 0	00 0 0	Frost continues, heavy dull Air.
5	- - - - -	00 0 0	00 0 0	The same, Air something clearer.
6	- - - - -	00 0 0	30 0 0	Still Frost, foggy Air.
7	S. W. no Wind	00 0 0	33 0 0	Very foggy, an Appearance of a Thaw.
8	N. N. E.	00 0 0	32 0 0	Thick Air, thaws only in the Streets.
9	- - - - -	00 0 0	33 0 0	Air clearer, Frost encreased
10	N. E.	00 0 0	00 0 0	Frost continues.
11	- - - - -	00 0 0	0 0 0	Thick Air. Frost continues.
12	- - - - -	00 0 0	0 0 0	
13	- - - - -	00 0 0	32 0 0	Air clear, Frost continues.
14	- - - - -	00 0 0	00 0 0	
15	- - - - -	29 9 0	31 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Very bright, Frost stronger.
16	N. N. E.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 0 0	
17	E. N. E.	29 8 0	00 0 0	
18	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 0 0	Very thick foggy Air, Frost strengthens.
19	- - - - -	00 0 0	28 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frost the same, some little Sleet.
20	N. E.	00 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto, thick foggy Air.
21	- - - - -	00 0 0	32 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	An Appearance of Thaw, Air clearer.
22	S. S. E. little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 0 0	Thick Air, Frost continues.
23	S. S. W.	00 0 0	32 00 0	Brighter, Frost continues.
24	- - - - -	29 8 0	00 0 0	Bright sun-shine frosty day.
25	E. N. E.	30 fair	25 0 0	Dull heavy Air, thaws in the Streets.
26	N. E.	30 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 0 0	Brighter, freezes, Frost held
27	- - - - -	29 9 0	33 0 0	Frost continues. } 5 Weeks.
28	E. S. E.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 0	A fine bright Day, Frost slackens,
29	S. S. E.	25 9 ch.	37 0 0	A misting Rain, thaws considerably.
30	E. S. E.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 0 0	Heavy Morning, wet Afternoon.
31	S. W. m S. E. a	29 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 0 0	Gentle Showers, with some Intervals.
1764.				
Jan. 1	- - - - -	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 0 0	Bright Morning fair Day.
2	N. E.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 0 0	Cold, heavy, wet Day.
3	N. N. W.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 0 0	Wet Night, clear dry Day.
4	S. S. E.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 0 0	Frosty Morning, foggy heavy Day.
5	- - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 0 0	Wet Night, heavy Showers, dark Day.
				Jan.

1764.		Wind.	Barom.	Thermom.	Weather.
Jan.	6	S. W. Strong	29 4 0	47 0 0	Stormy wet Night, fine Day, wet Evening.
	7	Fresh.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 0 0	Wet Night, & heavy misting Day.
	8	S. W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 0 0	Bright Morning, heavy Day, but no Rain.
	9	S. S. E.	29 7 0	51 0 0	Heavy thick Day, but no Rain.
	10	N. E.	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	00 0 0	Wet Night and Morning, heavy misting Day.
	11	S. little	30 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	A heavy Day, but dry.
	12	W.	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 0 0	Wet Night, dry clear Day, tending to Frost.
	13	S.	30 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	Stormy Morning, calm fair Day, wet Evening.
	14	S. W. Stormy	29 0 0	47 0 0	Excessive stormy from Midnight till Noon, fine Even.
	15	S. S. W. Fresh	29 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	44 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	A fine bright Day, tending to Frost.
	16	- - - - -	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 0 0	Air heavier and moister.
	17	S.	00 0 0	44 0 0	A heavy dull Day, with Rain
	18	S. S. W. Strong.	28 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	00 0 0	Very wet Night and Day.
	19	S. W.	00 0 0	00 0 0	Windy Night, bright Day, with some slight Showers.
	20	W. Fresh	00 0 0	43 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	A dull heavy Day, but no Rain.
	21	W. N. W.	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 0 0	Bright Day, tending to Frost.
	22	W. N. W. to S. W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bright frosty Morning, rainy blowing Evening.
	23	S. W. to N. W.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 0 0	A heavy dull Day, with several small Showers.
	24	S. Fresh	29 8 0	00 0 0	A fair bright Morning, wet Evening.
	25	N. N. W. little	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 0 0	A very foggy dark Day, misting Evening.
	26	S. to W. Fresh	29 7 0	00 0 0	Dull Morning, bright Day, with a few Showers.
	27	W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 0 0	Wet stormy Night, showery Day.
	28	W. S. W. Strong	29 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	48 0 0	Very heavy Showers, with few Intervals.
	29	- - - - -	29 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 0 0	Day bright and fine, except 2 or 3 hasty showers, hail & r.
	30	Fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 0 0	Frosty Morning, bright Day, wet Evening.
	31	Strong:	28 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 0 0	Stormy Night, fine bright Day.
1765.					
Jan.	1	E. N. E. little	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	36 0 0	Frost gone, heavy misting Day.
	2	N. E.	29 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 0 0	Very foggy, misting Day.
	3	- - - - -	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 0 0	
	4	- - - - -	29 3 0	43 0 0	
	5	E. to S. E.	00 0 0	00 0 0	
	6	S. W.	00 0 0	46 0 0	A very soft bright Day, some trifling Rain.
	7	S. S. E.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 0 0	A heavy wet Day, bright Morning.
	8	S. S. W. fresh	29 8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 0 0	
	9	S. S. E.	29 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	50 0 0	Tolerable bright at times, but showery.
	10	S.	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 0 0	
	11	S. S. W.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 0 0	
	12	- - - - -	29 4 0	00 0 0	A dull, heavy, wet Day.
	13	E. little	20 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	48 0 0	A heavy, dull, wet Day.
	14	S. S. E.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 0 0	A heavy dull Day, but not much Rain.

	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom	Weather.
1765. 15	Fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	00 0 0	
Jan. 16	S. S. W.	29 5 0	47 0 0	An extreme bright Day, not a Cloud, dry Air.
17	W. N. W. little	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 0 0	A fair Day, but rather heavy and dull.
18	S. S. W. Fresh	29 5 0	00 0 0	Heavy, with some little Rain.
19	little	00 0 0	00 0 0	
20	- - - - -	00 0 0	00 0 0	
21	E. N. E. Fresh	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	74 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	A very heavy, wet Day.
22	- - - - -	00 0 0	48 0 0	Heavy, but no Rain.
23	- - - - -	49 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 0 0	
24	- - - - -	00 0 0	47 0 0	
25	S. S. E. little	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 0 0	Brighter, with some slight Showers.
26	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Moist Morning, dry Afternoon.
27	S. S. W. Fresh	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 0 0	Tolerable bright Day, missing Evening.
28	S. little	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Excessive foggy Evening.
29	E.	30 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	43 0 0	A dull, foggy, heavy Day.
30	E.	30 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	00 0 0	Thick Morning and Evening, Mid day bright.
31	N. E.	30 0 0	42 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Very cold, dull Day.
1766. 1	- - - - -	30 0 0	00 0 0	Fair and bright.
Jan. 2	N. E. little	29 9 0	31 0 0	Very hard Frost, bright clear Day.
3	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 0 0	Heavy, with some little Snow.
4	- - - - -	00 0 0	00 0 0	Very bright and clear.
5	Fresh	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 0 0	Frost lighter, heavy with a little Sleet.
6	little	30 0 0	00 0 0	Sleety Snow all the Morning.
7	- - - - -	00 0 0	00 0 0	Heavy and dull.
8	N. Fresh	29 9 0	31 0 0	Smart Frost, a good deal of Snow.
9	N. E. little	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	00 0 0	
10	- - - - -	30 0 0	32 0 0	Bright fair Day.
11	N.	30 1 0	33 0 0	
12	N. W.	30 2 0	00 0 0	
13	- - - - -	00 0 0	30 0 0	Heavy, black, cold Day.
14	E. S. E.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 0 0	A slight Thaw.
15	S. E.	30 1 0	34 0 0	
16	E. S. E. little	30 1 0	34 0 0	Slight Frost, heavy black Day.
17	W. N. W.	00 0 0	32 0 0	
18	S. W. to N.	30 0 0	31 0 0	Bright strong Frost all Night, rainy Morning, froze as it fell, heavy dull Afternoon.
19	N. Fresh	30 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 0	No Frost, a little missing Rain at times.
20	N. W.	30 1 0	36 0 0	A heavy dull Day.
21	- - - - -	00 0 0	00 0 0	
22	N.	30 2 0	37 0 0	
23	W.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	- - - - -	30 1 0	40 0 0	
25	N. N. W.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 0 0	
26	W. S. W. little	00 0 0	00 0 0	
27	W.	30 1 0	00 0 0	
28	N.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 0 0	Heavy Morning, bright Aft.
29	W. S. W. Fresh	80 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 0 0	Frosty Day, foggy Evening.
30	- - - - -	30 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 0 0	Morning and Evening foggy, bright Mid-day, moist Air.
31	- - - - -	30 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 0 0	Frosty Day, hazy, and very cold.

To the ELECTORS of MEMBERS of
PARLIAMENT.

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizen.

MY design in this letter is to bespeak your attention in behalf of the poor, who in many places are now starving for want of provisions. One reason of this is the high tax upon almost every article of living, become, in some measure, unavoidable through the many lucrative posts and p—s held under, and paid by, the G—t.

Let it therefore be one of your instructions, or rather make it your earnest request to those you chuse that they exert themselves in such way, as is most likely to insure success towards suppressing all unnecessary places and p—ns. This is an evil which preys upon the vitals of the state, and though it worketh slowly; will, in time, if not brought under a seasonable restraint, draw after it a most sure destruction. In reason, no pensions should be allowed but to merit in necessity; to necessity brought on by a train of unforeseen and not avoidable accidents. Would those gentlemen only consider who they are that contribute to the payment of this money, they could not but with indignation reject the thoughts of touching a penny of it.

The poor of all denominations, from the necessitous tradesman to the meanest mechanick and common day labourer, pay them in the taxes laid upon the necessities of life. For numbers of families to be pinched with hunger, and have scarce wherewith to cover their nakedness, that others may abound in superfluities of food and rayment, be clothed in fine linnen, and fare sumptuously every day. How hard, how partial, how unfeeling is this? How would a Roman, in the virtuous days of that republick, have treated such pecuniary considerations, had it been offered as a reward of his services to the publick? The time has been when it was held in equal detestation by an Englishman; when the *Amor Patriæ* glowed pure and unsullied, and put every spring in motion, and influenced every action of his life. How have we since degenerated? fallen much below the proper dignity of men, and forfeited all pretensions to the title of christian, whose true characterick is the very reverse of this.

The man must have a heart of flint, not to be moved with the piercing cries of the poor for daily bread, whilst he and all with him, and about him, eat and

drink to the full of all the good things they can desire. Were an inhabitant of some other planet, to come amongst us, and observe the glaring difference in the conditions of men, would he not think that some were doomed to so much wretchedness for certain flagrant misdemeanors, and others raised to greatness on account of their exalted virtue; but what would he say, were he told that the contrary to this is generally the fact? High indeed would his wonder, I might say indignation (if passions analogous to those may be supposed to operate in such a breast) rise, was he to be informed, that the luxury and grandeur of one, were made out of the rags and penury of the other.

It has been the way of late with many of those who have places, not to resign without a pension. What selfishness, what meanness of spirit, is this, not to quit but by having an equivalent, without any thing to do for it! This practice grows daily more in fashion, and is almost a sure presage of the state's becoming bankrupt. Besides, how unreasonable the expectation! If a man has been well paid for his services, what would he have more? why desire it? The ordinary profits of those posts (out of which with prudent frugality a handsome fortune may frequently be made) are an adequate, and, one should think, satisfactory consideration for all the care, attendance, and labour, laid out in fulfilling the duties of them.

The appointment of offices, when done for special purposes, without the least advantage to the state, is another grievance equally baneful, and as necessary to be redressed as pensions. The publick's money should always be dispensed with the strictest œconomy.—The number of placemen in each department of the state should be in proportion to the business of it; And their salaries suited to the work to be done, and the abilities necessary for doing it with propriety, decorum, and ease.

From these things brought together and laid before you, I leave it to you to judge whether it would be amiss to give it in charge to those you elect, that they use their endeavours to obtain an abolition of all superfluous places and p—ns. This would be a considerable emolument to the publick. The savings hence arising might be applied to a discharge of part of the national debt, or to make good a deficiency in the revenue from taking off some of those taxes which more immediately affect the industrious poor.

It

(GENT. MAG. Jan. 1768.)

It is only a virtuous and truly patriotic House of Commons that can preserve this nation from the ruin, which by the dissipation, luxury, and venality of some among most of the higher orders of the people, hangs over it. The evils which beset us are so numerous, and of such inveterate malignancy, that nothing short of the interposition of this branch of the legislature can effect a cure. A sense of the imminence therefore of our danger, and how it may be avoided, calls upon the whole body of freeholders and freemen to make a diligent look out at this juncture for a representative properly qualified in all respects to take in hand and accomplish so salutary a work—a speedy and effectual removal of the several evils which so closely surround us. I am my dear countrymen, with greath truth,

Your very humble Servant, L.

S I R, *Portsea, Dec. 25.*

AS this is a trading kingdom, and the increase of our riches depends in great measure on the proper regulation and encouragement of our manufactures, which employ many thousands of our poor. The wisest heads and most steady minds, are to be considered as essentially necessary in the choice of our members.

How much do we deserve all the miseries we labour under, while we dispose of those privileges we so favourably enjoy, for two or three dinners, or the trifling consideration of four or five guineas!—How sensibly do the lower class of individuals experience the prejudicial effects of such favours; and how often do those of superior rank find themselves disappointed in those promises which they are made to believe shall be one time or other remembered in their favour.

Are not the generality of our members chosen without either knowing, or once enquiring into their characters, merely from partiality to party, and our vicious propensity to be subdued by the too prevailing influences of bribery and corruption.—I am sorry there is occasion to make use of such odious appellations.—It is surely very inconsistent with the sentiments of rational beings to submit to be miserable for *seven years*, only to be happy (if we may be then stiled so) for a *few days*!—Is not this setting the worst example to our children, (whose crimes we must be answerable for in another world) and causing every succeeding generation to be more corrupt than the preceding.

While this continues to be the general characteristic of our electioneering, and we are thus noted for such ignominious conduct, is it to be imagined that gentlemen of fortune and generous principles will be inclined to serve us. On the contrary, while we are thus to be swayed, may we not rather be likely to fill our senate with a majority of members who will not scruple to vote away all our most valuable privileges, and involve us in that state of misery, from which it may never be in our power to emerge.

In short, every bad consequence may be expected to follow from such imprudent conduct in our parliamentary elections.

W. R—CK.

H U E T I A N A.

(Continued from p. 580.)

VIII.

The learned men of the XVth century, and of the beginning of the XVIth, preferable to those of our time.

THAT great number of learned men, which flourished about the latter end of the xvth century, and at the beginning of the xvith, seem to me more valuable than those of our time. We have so many helps to become learned, and live in such an enlightened age, that, one would think, a man need only be willing to be learned in order to be so. Such a multitude of grammars, of dictionaries, of indexes, of abridgements, and of methodical works in every science, which have been infinitely multiplied since the art of printing was discovered, are so many short and smooth roads to arrive readily at the summit of true learning. But in those early days of obscurity and darkness, those great souls had no assistance but the force of their own genius and indefatigable labour. There were then none but manuscript books, and consequently they were scarce, dear, and in small number. Few persons could be found capable of giving advice, and still fewer fit to be imitated. All their necessities were to be supplied from their own stock, and they could expect nothing from without. In short, I think there is the same difference between a learned man of that time, and one of the present, as there is between Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of the new world, and the master of a packet-boat that sails every day from Calais to Dover.

IX.

IX.

Francis de Beaucaire de Puiguillon,
bishop of Metz *.

I have lately read the history of Francis de Beaucaire de Puiguillon, bishop of Metz. This man was at no great pains to hide his passion and his partiality. He was born the vassal and domestic of the † constable of Bourbon, and he imbibed at his birth so blind an esteem for that prince, that he carried so far as to excuse his wicked revolt, for which, the ‡ Chevalier Bayard reproached him so nobly, and so courageously in his last moments. On the contrary, he decries with asperity the conduct of Francis.

1. He condemns with the foulest abuse that of Louisa of Savoy, the king's mother. What bitter invectives does he utter against the § chancellor du Prat? At length, he attached himself to the princes of the house of Guise, and that attachment drew on him such cruel and such continual reproaches from the

* This prelate had been preceptor to the Cardinal of Lorraine, and (as bishop of Metz) was present at the council of Trent, where he made a very ingenious discourse after the battle of Dreux. He afterwards quitted his bishoprick. He published a great number of works, *An essay on infants still-born*, *Poems*, a treatise against *Calvinists*, and a Latin history of France from 1461 to 1580 [to the last of these M. Huet alludes.] He died in 1591. Morevi.

† Charles III, Duke of Bourbon, constable of France, having revolted from Francis I. to the emperor Charles V. was killed at the siege of Rome in 1527. The queen's mother, Louisa of Savoy, is said to have been the cause of the constable's revolt, being so piqued by his refusal to marry her, that by harrasing him with law-suits, she obliged him to quit the kingdom.

‡ One of the greatest generals of his age. Being mortally wounded in Italy in 1524, he ordered himself to be placed under a tree with his head on a stone, and his face towards the enemy. Being found in that condition by the constable of Bourbon, who then commanded the Emperor's army, on his expressing great pity and concern at seeing him in such a state, 'My lord, answered the chevalier, I return you thanks. But I am not to be pitied for dying as a good man ought, in my master's service. You are to be pitied for bearing arms against your prince, your country, and your oaths.'

§ Also Cardinal, archbishop of Sens, &c, though a great lawyer, observant of no other laws but his own interest and his sovereign's passions, [for which he was deservedly odious to all good men. He is also charged with irritating the queen's mother against the constable in hopes of sharing some of the Prince's spoils. He died in 1535.

|| constable de Montmorency, that he never named him without some heinous calumny. Could he blacken with greater indignity the memory of Pope Julius III? Upon the whole, if you divest his history of its malignity, you will find nothing there very striking.

His style is tedious, diffuse, obscure, and embarrassed. The work abounds with instances of puerile ignorance. Thus he supposes the word *amiral* [admiral] to be derived from the Greek word ἀλμύρος, which signifies *salt*, because the water of the sea, of which an admiral has the command, is salt. Thus he pretends that the country of Forez is so named on account of the number of *forests* that are found there. Thus he derives the word *Boulevard* [bulwark] ἀπό τῶν βελῶν, from the darts that are thrown from a *bulwark*. Thus he imagines, that the country of Liege took its name from the Roman legions that were quartered there. Thus he maintains that the word *seigneurs* [lords] comes from *signatores*, which, according to him, answers to the title of σημάντορες λαῶν, [leaders of the people] which Homer gives to Kings. Thus he would persuade us that the word *ecuyer* [esquire] comes from Equarius, which is derivd from *equus*, thus confounding knights and squires; and that the name of *heraut* [herald] is the same as *heros* [hero.] Thus he mentions, without confuting it, the ridiculous opinion of those who imagine that the language of lower Bretagne is the language of the Trojans; from whence it must follow, that Æneas made love to Dido in low British, and that she answered him in Phœnician; which must make a very curious dialogue. These absurdities disgrace his history, and discover his knowledge to have been very superficial.

X.

Character of St Augustine.

A certain English bishop, who has made himself the subject of discourse, being at Paris, had the presumption to assert in good company, in the king's library, that St Augustine had no wit. This man had no wit himself, or had never read St Augustine. On the contrary, I find in him a great compass of wit which comprehends every thing contained in the subjects of which he treats; a discernment which thoroughly

|| This great general alike illustrious by his birth, his employments, his love for his country, his conduct and his courage, after having been in eight battles, was killed in that of St Dennis, at the age of 80, in 1567, penetrates,

penetrates, and a sagacity which unravels and explains them. But when he is obliged, to fix and determine his judgment, the warmth of his imagination always carries him to extremes, without observing the bounds of moderation. His book of *the city of God* is a confused collection of excellent materials. It is gold in bars and ingots.

XI.

The Ancients are defective in method.

This want of method is observable in most of the ancients. The academic philosophy, which Plato professed, and the custom of treating it by dialogue, which was familiar to that sect, does not permit the exactness of method. But he ought, at least, to have observed some order, which might lead the mind according to the subordination and natural disposition of the subject; he who understood so well the two ways which are supposed to conduct reason to truth, namely, *synthesis* and *analysis*, of which, it is said, he was the inventor. Aristotle is much more regular. He was the first of the ancients, (at least known to us) who had skill to *divide* and *define*; in which the whole secret of method consists. But though he is the first author of method, it may nevertheless be said that his method wants method, and that he is still far distant from that exact and delicate precision to which our age has carried philosophical speculations. It is surprising that the philosopher Panætus, in his book of *moral duties*, should have forgotten to define them, for which he is reproached by Cicero. But which is still more surprising, St Thomas in his *Sum of Theology* defines nothing; and that work, which appears so methodical, is, nevertheless, defective in this part, which is essential to method. We must give Ovid the praise of having proposed at the beginning of his *Art of Love*, and of having followed, in that work, a division very regular and very methodical.

(To be Continued.)

A Letter from the Rev. Mr WILLIAM ROBERTSON, (author of a late work entitled *An attempt to explain the words Person, Substance, Person, Creed, Orthodoxy, Catholic church, Subscription, &c.*) subjoined to the second Edit. of that work, and address'd to the Rt Rev. the Ld bishop of Ferns in Ireland.

My dear good Lord,

SINCE I did myself the honour to write to you last, I have been very unwell, occasioned by a violent agita-

tion in my mind, upon a subject of the highest importance to me. But now that my resolution is fixed, and my mind a little settled, I find myself, in some measure, capable of writing to you. And first, my Lord, suffer me to return you all the thanks that can flow from the most grateful heart, for your great goodness to me.

That you should not only offer me the parishes of Tullimony and Ballyquillane, but assure me, in your last letter, that you would accommodate me in the best manner you could!—how then must I lament, in the second place, that I find myself incapable of receiving your Lordship's favours? I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that last October a book was put into my hands, which, (though it had been published many years) I had never seen before, called *Free and Candid Disquisitions, &c.* I set about reading it with some prejudice against the avowed design. But upon considering matters seriously, I was brought over to be of the author's opinion in several particulars. So that I find I cannot now bring myself to declare an unfeigned assent and consent to all things contained in the book of Common Prayer, &c.

In debating this matter with myself, besides the arguments directly to the purpose, several strong collateral considerations came in upon the positive side of the question. The straitness of my circumstances pressed me close: A numerous family, quite unprovided for, pleaded with the most pathetic and moving eloquence —: And the infirmities and wants of age now coming fast upon me, were urged feelingly. But one single consideration prevailed over all these. — That the creator and governor of the universe, whom it is my first duty to worship and adore, being the God of truth, it must be disagreeable to him, to profess, subscribe or declare, in any matter relating to his worship and service, what is not believed strictly and simply to be true.

Thus my Lord, I have presumed to represent unto you the present state of my mind. And now, I fear, I must take leave of your Lordship. Suffer me then to do it with assuring you that I am, with all gratitude, esteem, respect, and affection, my dear good Lord, your Lordship's most obliged, most dutiful, and most obedient humble servant,

Ravilly,
Jan. 15, 1760.

William Robertson.

P. S.

P. S. I am quite at a loss what to say to my good Lord Primate. If your Lordship will please to make my most grateful acknowledgements to him, you will oblige me much.

N. B. Mr Robertson had been recommended by the Primate to the Bishop.

M. ROUSSEAU'S prosecutions of M. SAURIN, continued from Vol. xxxvii. p. 630.

M. SAURIN's narrative of his own life had the desired effect with the public. He wrote, besides, a letter to Madame Voisin, the chancellor's Lady, who favoured the prosecution, and that illustrious personage ceased any longer to appear openly against him. He next petitioned for leave to bring proof of the subordination of the witnesses. His innocence triumphed, and the judges were convinced of the infamous practices of his accuser, and gave judgement accordingly; from their sentence, however, M. Rousseau thought fit to appeal, in consequence of which appeal, he obtained a rehearing before the Commissary General, who was appointed to report the cause.

At this juncture, he published a memorial, in which he speaks with all the confidence of a man, who believes the judges will pronounce in his favour.

'I don't (says he) insist on presumptions, these vanish at the appearance of truth. M. Saurin has too long abused the credulity of the publick, disavowed his crime, and charged an innocent person with his own guilt. It is but just, this wicked man, this calumniator be exposed as he deserves.'

'M. Rousseau does not oppose illusion to illusion. He leaves M. Saurin all the advantages he may draw from a specious eloquence, and confines himself to the facts proved in his information, and to the consequences that naturally flow from such proofs.'

'The general idea of the point in question, stands thus. In the month of February last, M. Boindin received by a little porter, the defamatory verses on which this process depends. This porter received this packet from William Arnold, cobbler; William Arnold had it from the hands of M. Saurin. This is the simple fact stripped of its circumstances; and it is attested in the strongest manner.'

First, 'William Arnold deposes, that he gave the packet to the porter, This he confesses on his examination; he

knows the porter again on their being confronted together, and the porter affirms he is the person from whom he had the packet.'

'Secondly, William Arnold had this packet from the hands of M. Saurin to give to the porter. This he owns on his examination. He repeats it before M. Saurin himself. His father and mother depose to the same effect, and persist in this confession in M. Saurin's presence.'

'As a farther confirmation, three days after sending the packet, M. Saurin shewed William Arnold one of the drawers of his cabinet, and told him that the verses he carried were there, and that they were very comical.'

'If we add to these proofs, (which are as positive as the law requires to fix the guilt) all the corroborating circumstances, the truth will appear to a demonstration, and the evidences amount to conviction.'

'M. Saurin owns, that this William Arnold, whose stall lay beneath his windows is the only person he has employed to go his errands for two years past. He was therefore the likeliest person he could employ on this occasion to convey these verses by a third hand.'

'He further owns, that he gave Arnold a suit of black cloaths. Now this present appears to have been made precisely at the time the verses began to make a noise, and the cabal in order to ruin M. Rousseau, pretended to find out the person who gave them to the porter.'

'But there is yet a more remarkable circumstance in the examination of William Arnold. He there says, that these verses were in M. Saurin's drawer, and that that gentleman told him they were comical. When happens this discourse? Why truly at a time when they were yet a secret to the publick, two or three days after the packet was sent, and before it was discovered at Mrs Laurent's coffee-house. On taking the seal off M. Saurin's papers, these verses are accordingly found in MSS. under the appearance at least of an autograph; that is to say, with some erasures and alterations, particularly in the part relating to his own character; a plain proof he was more embarrassed on that head, than with respect to the rest.'

'Now we may appeal to any one, if on a review of these proofs, he can suppose William Arnold could have so exactly guess'd an affair, of which he could not have the least knowledge, but as it was commu-

communicated to him by M. Saurin? And how he can imagine M. Saurin would let one of his condition into such a secret, if he did not design to make use of him as a tool in the affair? These are facts that mutually support each other, and leave no room to doubt of the truth.

‘It is to no purpose, after this, to alledge, that M. Saurin is no poet. The publick were only of this sentiment, because they knew not what M. Saurin had owned upon his examination; that he had wrote love verses in his youth, and that he was the author of the letter to M. de la Motte on his quitting the monastery to write for the stage.’ (See Vol. xxxvii. p. 603.)

‘It is as little material what is said, that M. Saurin can never be supposed to represent himself in such a horrible manner as he is described in the *verses*. For in the first place it is very difficult to know the recesses of the human mind, especially when it is corrupted, and secondly, we shall find on examination, that M. Saurin has only attributed to himself a wrong turn of thought, and cast some reflections which are indeterminate, and consequently leave no impression, while the other characters are more distinctly marked, and placed in the most ridiculous and odious light.

To conclude, his friends pretend, that William Arnold was suborned to swear against him: A few remarks will clear that matter.’

‘First, To believe such a subornation, we must suppose that M. Rousseau after having been legally discharged from M. de la Faye’s accusation, willingly exposed himself to a *second* risk of a more dangerous nature.

Second, ‘That in this view, of raising the blackest calumny, he selected from a set of poets, his declared enemies, M. Saurin, a man who passed for being no genius that way, yet better supported and befriended than all those gentlemen put together, in short, a man who has had the art to impose on several persons of distinction, and make them his friends.’

Third, ‘It is not natural to think, that M. Rousseau, after corrupting William Arnold, should raise a new process against him and imprison him*. This would have been to weaken his own evidence; people don’t use suborned witnesses in so harsh a manner.’

‘By parity of reason, the porter also must be suborned, as well as the father and mother of William Arnold. But to suppose this, we must own a mutual constancy and conduct unusual to persons in low life. These witnesses never vary from their first confession, they never contradict each other, and they keep this uniformity in all their confrontations with a man of M. Saurin’s abilities, whose superiority of genius and natural cunning gave him all possible opportunities by a cross interrogation to take his own advantages.’

‘This imaginary subornation being thus not only destroyed, but rendered wholly improbable, let us observe the whole tenour of his conduct.’

‘A series of actions carried on by the same person to gain his end, makes it very apparent that the same person, once convicted of sending the packet in the artful manner mentioned, is the author of the verses inclosed. Why does he deny what is so evidently proved? Because he apprehended it might give light to a further discovery.’

‘Such has been M. Saurin’s conduct. While his friends raise an outcry against M. Rousseau, he with a feigned modesty and a specious air of compassion, pities him; praises his abilities, and by that means, enedavours to insinuate he is the author of the satirical verses.’

‘Indeed if ever man truly merited pity, it is M. Rousseau. He is sure before this crime was laid to his charge, he had the good will of the publick, and that since that time, he has had the misfortune to lose the greatest part of his friends.’

‘He has seen himself subjected to an arrest on the deposition of M. Boindin his declared enemy for ten years past, defamed himself in the libel in question, and looking on himself as a party. This witness, guided by his spleen, has ventured to affirm M. Rousseau guilty, on presumptions founded in his own imagination. On this account, M. Rousseau has sustained for three months a criminal process, attended with an universal outcry against him. If a prejudice so fatal to him had been supported by the least of the proofs that appear against M. Saurin, what might not M. Rousseau have expected? What would he not have deserved? Of all the crimes that infest human society, there is none merits severer punishment than direct and ungoverned satire, but if he who composes such a libel be justly thought a
bad

* On the first imprisonment of M. Saurin, he clapt Arnold into another prison to prevent M. Saurin’s friends from having access to him.

bad man, what name shall we find for him, who adds to this villany, that of accusing an innocent person, makes his most intimate friends his worst enemies, secretly aims at his ruin, and either openly, or by his emissaries, spirits up a persecution, of which he is the sole author.' [Thus far M. Rousseau.]

M. Saurin began his defence, by a petition, wherein he set forth, ' that M. Rousseau, who had been his accuser, ' was himself previously accused on the ' same head, and that he had only obtained a discharge from this prosecution by a private agreement with his ' adversary, which bore, that the latter ' should desist from his pursuit, and suffer him, by virtue of his non appearance, to obtain a discharge, but without any damages allowed, or costs of ' suit.'

' He next proceeds to the arguments that appear in his favour, he shews, that the principal basis of the accusation is the single testimony of William Arnold, the cobbler's boy, corrupted and bribed; and on the hearsays of this boy, so prepared, repeated by witnesses, gained and posted for that purpose by M. Rousseau. He shews, that all the depositions of this witness, as well as those raised upon it, are false and self contradictory in the most material circumstances, that they are full of such blunders and absurdities, as not to deserve credit from any man of sense, and lastly, that they are all invalidated and destroyed by the confession of the principal witness himself, taken before a magistrate of distinction.'

And lastly, he enters upon the proof of the subornation of the witnesses by M. Rousseau. He lays open the whole procedure, and brings convincing reasons to fix this guilt on the cobbler's boy, William Arnold, and all who had deposed in this case. He shewed all these informations in their true light. The conspiracy of M. Rousseau with Milet, officer to the lieutenant criminal, the principal contriver of the plot, is exposed in the fullest manner. And as M. Rousseau's memorial is wholly founded on these depositions, so with them, the whole illusion vanished. Add to this, that the King's Attorney General commenced a process against him for several defamatory libels of the same nature. And as guilt has not a more dreadful or dangerous enemy, than he, whose supreme power makes him the just avenger of it, so M. Rousseau being cited to appear in justice, thought it most prudent to avoid the consequences by flight.

He was, however, again summoned by sound of trumpet to appear, but to no purpose. And the whole informations being examined and duly weighed, the court declared the contumacy of John Baptist Rousseau fully proved, and hereby has banished and does banish the said Rousseau for ever the kingdom of France, confiscating his goods and effects for the charges of the process.

MR. URBAN,

TIS well known what terrible ravages the small-pox has formerly made in this island, and what irremediable distress it has brought upon several great and good families; 'tis also well known, with what amazing success the Suttons have corrected, and as it were *exorcized*, the malignity of this frightful disorder, by a treatment peculiar to themselves, and I presume, first discovered by them. For though *Inoculation* has been many years practised here, and with reasonable success, yet the benefit of it was by no means so largely extended, so certainly assured, nor so easily and so comfortably obtained, till they began their mode of practice. Now, so far as I can discover from their printed directions, the Suttonian method consists principally in a proper way of preparation, a cool regimen afterwards, and in a *nostrum*, or secret medicine which they are possessed of, for the subduing and mitigating the fevers.

As to this secret medicine, the Suttons will enter into partnership with country practitioners, and have done so with many, to whom they consent to impart and deliver their medicine, but they decline discovering to any of them the ingredients of it. But leaving the Suttons to themselves, to whose practice, one cannot but wish all imaginable extension and success, I would ask whether fevers of various kinds have not been as fatal to the sons of men, as the small pox? And whether we mortals, were we to live constantly under some such method of preparation as they prescribe, though not so perfectly strict, might not deliver ourselves from the apprehension and danger of violent and malignant fevers? I would propose, for example, that people in their ordinary way of life, and especially those who are subject to fevers, as many are, should keep the body open and cool, should take now and then a paper of the powders, and should breakfast, dine, and sup, upon such aliments as they have directed to be used during a course of preparation for the small pox.

pox. That the party should regularly proceed in this manner through his whole life, and then quære, whether he might not live free and secure from all fevers whatsoever. In short, Sir, I am desirous of drawing further advantages from Messieurs Sutton's method of practice, and many, no doubt, who regard their health, which is incontestably the most valuable thing in this world, would be glad to conform, for the sake of it, and to submit to regulations, even far more strict and severe. Now, Sir, if this could be done, and fevers of all kinds, that are not symptomatic, could be in this manner prevented, nothing further seems to be wanting, than for us to become masters of Messieurs Sutton's secret medicine. And this, indeed, is absolutely necessary, so much depending upon it. Crowned heads have often purchased the like secrets for the benefit of their subjects; and parliamentary aids have been given for the same purpose; and one would be glad if by some such method, an adequate compensation could be made to the Suttons for the discovery of their medicine. And it would be better worth while to do this, because at the same time that regard is therein had to fevers, the use of the *nostrum* in the small pox, would be more generally disseminated, and many more people, than do at present, would reap the benefit of it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. T. Row.

*An applauded Dialogue in the manner of Plato, handed about in Switzerland and the State of Geneva: Supposed to have been written on the banks of the Lemon lake, by M. V******

ONE day, as young Madétes was taking a walk towards the Pyræneans, he happened to meet Plato, whom he had never before seen. Plato perceiving something very promising in his aspect, entred into conversation with him, and soon discerned that he had good parts. Madétes had been trained up in the Belles Lettres, but he knew nothing of geometry or astronomy: Frankly owned himself to be an Epicurean.

My good son, says Plato, Epicurus was a very honest man, and he lived and dyed like a philosopher. His pleasure, so variously defined, consisted in shunning excesses of every kind. Friendship he recommended above all things to his disciples, and never was precept better observed. I wish I could speak so well of his philosophy as of his manners. Are you thoroughly versed in

the doctrine of Epicurus? Madétes answered ingenuously, that he never had studied it. All I know, says he, is, that the Gods do not concern themselves in any thing, and that the principle of all things is in the atoms, whose arrangement is of themselves, in such sort, that they have produced this world just as we see it.

PLATO.

So then, my son, you do not believe that there is an intelligence which has presided over this universe, in which there are such a number of intelligent beings. Be pleased to give me your reason for adopting this philosophy.

MADÉTES.

Because I ever hear it extolled among my friends and their mistresses, when I take a supper with them; I am exceedingly reconciled to their atoms. I grant I understand nothing about them; this doctrine, however, appears to me as plausible as any other, and 'tis necessary to profess some opinion when one begins to keep good company. I greatly wish, indeed, to be better instructed, but hitherto it has seemed easiest to me to think without knowing any thing.

Plato replied; if you desire to enlighten your understanding, I am a magician, and will shew you some things which are very extraordinary: Only be so good to give me your company to my country house, not above five hundred paces distant, and possibly you may not repent of your compliance. Madétes was transported to follow him. When they were arrived, Plato shewed him a skeleton, and the young man started back with horror at the new spectacle. Plato addressed him in the following words,

Consider well this ghastly figure, which seems the reverse of nature, and judge of my art, from the several operations I am going to perform upon this uncouth assemblage, so loathsome to your view.

Observe, in the first place, this kind of bowl which seems to crown the despicable frame. At the word of command, I will cause a soft medullary substance to pass into the cavity of this bowl, distributed into a thousand minute ramifications, which I will cause imperceptibly to descend through this long kind of staff with several knots on it, which you see affixed to the bowl, and terminating pointed in a cavity. To the top of this staff is annexed a tube, through which I cause air to enter by means of a valve incessantly playing; and,

and, presently after, you will see the whole fabrick set itself in motion.

As for those other shapeless pieces, which you would take for rotten wood, devoid of use, strength or elegance, I shall, at a words speaking, cause them to be put in motion by a sort of cords of an inconceivable structure. In the midst of these cords, I will place an infinite number of canals filled with a certain liquor, which, by passing through strainers, will be changed into several different liquors, and run through the whole machine twenty times in an hour. The whole shall be covered with a white soft fine stuff. Every part of the machine shall have a particular constant motion. Between these semi-circles, which seem good for nothing, I shall place a reservoir, somewhat of the shape of a pineapple, which shall contract and dilate itself every moment with an amazing force. It will alter the colour of the liquor, which shall pass through the whole machine. Not far from this, I shall place a bag with two openings, not unlike the vessel of the Danaids, which will be continually filling and emptying itself. Moreover, this machine will be so amazing an elaboratory for chymistry, so profound a work of mechanics and hydrostatics, that those who shall have studied it the most thoroughly, will never be able to comprehend it. In it, very small motions will produce prodigious force, and it will be impossible for human skill to imitate the artifice which will direct this automaton. But it will still more surprize you, that this automaton, by approaching another figure, not very unlike it, will form a third figure. These machines will have ideas, they will reason, and talk as you do; they will be capable of measuring the heavens and the earth. However, I shall not shew you this rarity, unless you promise me that when you have seen it you will allow that I have great knowledge and power.

MADETES.

If it be as you have said, I will acknowledge that you know more than Epicurus, and than all the philosophers of Greece.

PLATO.

Well then, all I have promised you is performed already. You are this very machine, and even thus were you formed, though I have not shewn you the thousandth part of the springs which constitute your existence; all which springs are proportioned to one another; all reciprocally assist each other: Some

(GENT. MAG. JAN. 1768.)

of them preserve life, others give it, and the species perpetuates itself through ages, by an inscrutable artifice. The meanest animals are of a no less admirable structure, and the celestial orbs move in space with a still more sublime mechanism. Judge, after this, if an intelligent being has not formed the world, and if your atoms do not stand in need of this intelligent cause.

Madétes was quite astonished, and asked the magician who he was? Plato gave him his name: The young man fell upon his knees, adored God, and loved Plato as long as he lived.

MR. URBAN,

THE national debt is now computed to be about one hundred and forty five millions of pounds sterling. Many people know this, and it is often mentioned in conversation; but I believe few have formed an idea of the bulk of such a sum, that is in any degree adequate to it. A man may talk of a thousand pounds (if he has often seen it in cash) with some idea of the space it takes up: But when he comes to talk of sums he has never seen, as for instance, of millions, the image grows indistinct, and there is very little difference between the idea of a million, and that of ten millions, an hundred or a thousand millions. I make no doubt therefore that there are people, who, if they were asked the question, would tell you they conceived that the national debt in cash might be contained in a very large chest; others, who would laugh at that idea, might conceive that it would scarce exceed forty or fifty waggon loads. Few would imagine that such a line of waggons, reaching from the Exchange to Highgate, with a ton weight in each, would not contain it; and fewer still, that such a line, extending to St Alban's would still be insufficient. And yet I think as much money as such a line of waggons would carry has been given by the C—s of E—d in one S—n, and looked upon as a thing so much of course, and of so small importance, as to be done in a very thin H—e, where the S— could hardly muster half a dozen M—rs to attend him with the grant to the Th—e.

In order to help my own conceptions in this matter, I have made the following calculation.

To avoid fractions, I suppose a Troy ounce of silver worth but five shillings. Twelve ounces make one pound troy weight, which pound troy weight is then worth three pounds, sterling money.

26 Waggon Loads of Silver contained in the National Debt.

Taking then one-third of the number of pounds sterling contained in our national debt, we have the number of pounds of silver in Troy weight, 48,333,333 lb.

These reduced to avoirdupoise weight, by the ingenious Mr Ferguson's table, make 39,771,427 lb. of silver in avoirdupoise.

Allowing one ton, or 20 hundred pounds weight, avoirdupoise, to be a proper travelling load for a waggon with four horses, it would require nineteen thousand eight hundred and eighty six waggons of four horses each to travel with that sum; and the number of horses would be seventy-nine thousand five hundred and forty-four.

Farther, if we allow to each waggon in the line a length of eighteen yards to move in (and the allowance cannot well be less to keep the nose of the fore horse from being hurt by the tail of the preceding waggon) I say then, that at 1760 yards the mile, this train of waggons would reach two hundred and three miles; that is, from London to York, and farther.

A merchant of note being once reproached with the debts he owed, replied, 'Yes, Sir, I owe more than you are worth; and you cannot be trusted for half the money.' This perhaps we might say to some of our neighbours: and I would have our countrymen reflect, by way of consolation, that if they are much in debt, it is a sign they are much in credit, upon which I congratulate them.

But in the mean time, I hope this idea of the largeness of our debt, will tend to make us a little more careful how we increase it, and put us upon seriously endeavouring to diminish it; that the invaluable credit we at present have in the world, may be always maintained as a sure source of strength in time of need.

Perhaps you may ask me, Mr Urban, how we can diminish it faster than we do?

There is a story, that one of our kings having ordered five hundred pounds to some person for a trivial service, his treasurer thought the reward too great, and to convince him of it, spread the sum in silver on a table near which his master was to pass. 'Pray (says the king) what is all this money for?' 'It is (replied the treasurer) the sum your majesty has ordered to such a one for such a service.' 'O (says he) 'tis too much: Give the knave one half of it.'

If by this honest artifice of the treas-

urer's, the public too could be made to see the sums they give, I imagine they might be induced to give with more moderation. Suppose, for instance, that the services to the state yearly performed by most of the great officers happily enrolled in the red book of life, were to be loudly proclaimed in Westminster hall, and at the same time the sums in cash, which they receive for those services, were to be placed in heaps on the floor, exposed to the view of King, Lords, and Commons, I fancy the united voice would be, 'O 'tis too much: Give the —s one-half of it.'

But as this method of demonstration (during the present scarcity of hard money) cannot well be taken, I wish however, that the acute Mr Almon, in his next edition of the Red book, would distinctly, against the names of placemen, give us an account of their salaries and perquisites, computed in pecks, bushels, and waggon loads of silver. Such an account, I believe, would make us all stare, and some of us, perhaps, ashamed. And who knows but some future patriot, alarmed by so striking a demonstration of our prodigality, may undertake (on condition of being well paid himself) to think of ways and means to remedy the evil.

An ŒCONOMIST.

MR. URBAN,

I Lately read a paragraph in the papers asserting, that the victualling board had contracted for 400 head of the best oxen, exclusive of offal, to be slaughtered at the contractor's charge, and the four quarters not to weigh less than 784 pounds, for 26s. 6d. per Cwt. which is two-pence three-farthings a pound. And since that there has appeared another paragraph, importing that the same board are at this time under contract, and are actually supplied with fresh beef for his majesty's ships, at the following places, on the terms against each expressed, viz.

River Thames, at 25s. 2d. per cwt. or 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound, and $\frac{48}{112}$ of a farthing.

Plymouth, 25s. or 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound, and $\frac{48}{112}$.

Sheerness and the Nore, 31s. 10d. or 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per pound, and $\frac{72}{112}$.

Downs 29s. 4d. or 3d. per pound and $\frac{64}{112}$. Which added together, and the medium prices taken, is a little more than 2d. $\frac{3}{4}$ a pound. And that the reason of its being higher in the Downs, and

and at Sheerness and the Nore, are from the smallness of the quantity, and the uncertain times it may be demanded, and the expence of water-carriage. And upon enquiry with those who have contracted with that board, I find these accounts are true, and that they have contracted for 2340 tierces of Irish pork, at four guineas per tierce, containing one with another 309 pounds, which is 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$ a pound, to be paid by the bill six months after the pork is delivered, or to commence interest from that time at 4 per cent.

From these authentick and indisputable accounts (and from these alone) can the true, general, and natural state of provisions, as well with regard to plenty as value, be certainly discovered. And it is from hence abundantly manifest, how much the common people and the poor, have been and are abused, by the artificial prices imposed by the middle man and the retailer, whose exorbitant gains are become necessary to their manner of living.

In order to cover and conceal this principal cause of the dearness of provisions to the poor, the common people have been artfully inflamed by abused but popular reasonings upon fallacious principles. False facts having been daily asserted, absurd principles of trade laid down, false causes assigned, and anti-commercial remedies suggested; the more pernicious, because either utterly impracticable, or tending in a very little time to exhaust the nation of all its specie, to bring on a real, instead of fictitious distress, and even to produce in the highest degree those evils which they are pretended to prevent.

With these are combined a few interested importers, who, under the respectable name of merchants, which they do not deserve, have been for a few years last past driving on every measure which tended to convert the trade of exportation into a trade of importation, though the former is the only vital principle of commerce, and the other the certain road to its destruction!

It appears by the Custom-house books that between the fifth of January, and the tenth of October 1767, the quantity of wheat, wheat-flour, and wheat-meal, rie, barley, oats, oatmeal, buck-wheat, beans and peas which has been imported, must have carried out of England at least nine hundred thousand pounds; and though the account from that time to the end of the year is not yet made up, it is supposed to amount to a much

larger sum in proportion. Add to this the interest of forty millions due to foreigners, and their profits in our funds, which can be computed at little less than two millions. How will it be possible for this nation to support such a drain of specie? And what a scene of universal ruin must attend the whole people of all degrees, if it should long continue, or be further extended?

What therefore can justify the attempts of those merchants, &c. who would wantonly have introduced the salted provisions of all foreign nations, at a time when Ireland, and our own plantations are able to furnish any quantities of these provisions at the most reasonable price!

But from what has lately appeared in a great assembly, it is hoped that those matters will become more clearly understood, and the views of interested men more attended to, and better guarded against.

Yours. &c.

Mr. URBAN;

IT is said to have been the argument of a certain noble p---r, against passing the bill for permitting the importation of provisions, that, there being no real scarcity in the kingdom, provisions being only hoarded up by the dealers in those commodities, something effectual ought to be done, in order to compel them to bring forth their stores to market, and not the money be sent out of the kingdom. Now, to omit enquiring, whether provisions, which, for the most part, are of a perishable nature, can be hoarded up to such a degree as to occasion a long and hard-felt scarcity, to shew the fallaciousness of the noble p---r's argument, I will only beg leave to ask his l---p two questions, viz.

First, whether it is not better that the money should be sent out of the kingdom, than the people suffered to perish?

Secondly, whether any method can be devised more effectual to compel the venders of provisions to bring forth their stores to market, than by opening our ports for a general supply from all parts of the world?

This measure, whether effectual or not to remove the dearth complained of, might surely be admitted as a temporary expedient, and supposing the fault to lie with the dealers, must have proved a very compulsive step towards it, at least could have been no obstruction to the fixing on a better.

COMMON SENSE.

1. *Conversation, a Poem.* By E. Lloyd. 2s. 6d.

This piece is rather a satirical description of the various manners in which that time is wasted, which conversation might improve, than remarks on the faults of that reciprocation of sentiment, which alone can be called conversation, or instructions to avoid them.

This will appear from the following extracts, in which the author's muse is represented as present at several scenes.

"Silent as *ghosts* enwrapp'd in winding-sheet,

She glided in where *cits* each evening meet.
Amaz'd, altho' she saw some sign of *lungs*,
She found much room to doubt if they had
tongues.—

Molasses humm'd and haw'd his *sō's* and *if's*,
Mundungus answer'd with protracted *whiffs*;
Bumbo his neighbour's elbow bobs, and *hems*,
Rumbo responds, with scraping up some
phlegms;

Straßburgius smiles, and takes a pinch of *snuff*,
Gysterius answers with a serious puff.

Ocellus winks a patriot piece of *Wit*,
And drinks to *Magna Charta* and to *Pitt*;
When lo! unpledg'd he sees his *fav'rite* *toast*;
Accetus archly cries, "D'y'e mean his *ghost*?
C---- will ne'er make P---, nor twenty such,
For all that's left's—a *coronet* and *crutch*."

Loud laughs approve the joke—and now begin

Their boist'rous joys, with more than *Babel's*
din—

Politics, *snuff*, *tobacco*, *pipes*, and *smoak*,
The *senseless* argument, and *heavy* joke,
False concord, phrase that wounds a classic ear,
It do not *aguse*, that there, this here,
Jumble so strangely, that, at all that's said,
Poor *Priscian* well may tremble for his head.

The *Muse*, affrighted, wav'd her airy wings,
And, from a groupe of such *mechanic things*,
She flew in search of *men of parts* and *Wit*,
And next alights in *Drury's* crowded pit.

Nor less was her disgust, when here she found
The change was not for *sense*, but *barren*
sound.

Here *critics* characters of plays declare,
Talk learned nonsense with a solemn air;
Of *fab e*, *language*, *sentiment*, and *plot*;
Character, *unity*, *incidents*,—What not?
Much deep discourse they hold; but you'll
desery,

From the *insipid sameness* of the eye,
That, meaning less, they censure or extol,
Than the pert bird that cries out, "Pretty
"Poll!"

Much too of *play'rs* they prate, cry, "Great,
immense,"

But this is *Play-house* pedantry, not *sense*.—
When *Lear's* fall makes *feeling* *Garrick* weep,
You'll find these *mighty critics* fast asleep.

Du'l as we find the critics of the pit.
Replete with ev'ry thing but *sense* and *wit*,
Yet still the *Box* more *flagrant* fools affords,
More rude to *nature*, in young *travell'd* lords,
When with scenes of woe,
The *muse* of *Shakespeare* bids *compassion* flow,

Such *marble* are these *fops*, that, all the while,
They *simper*, *titter*, *chatter*, *prattle*, *smile*—
Talk louder than the *play'rs*, bow, nod, and
grin,

To shew those teeth which *Lodomee* put in;
In a loud whisper cry, "My Lord, d--n'd
Stuff"—

Then pick their teeth, or take a pinch of
snuff—

"Let's quit this *horrid* place, *my dear*, and out,
"To join the *world* at lady *Trump'em's* rout,
"Or any where but this *dull* *pedant* waste,
"Without *devertimenti*, *gout*, or *taste*."

The other scenes are of superannuated
drones at a coffee-house, who utter nothing
but scraps of the news they are reading, and
complaints of old aches; the drawing room
where conversation is never pretended; a rout
where cards are the professed entertainment;
a party of female scandal, a club of choice
spirits, where the amusement consists in the
mimickry of cats, dogs, hogs, birds, and o-
ther animals, and in singing catches; a tavern
assembly of guttlers, who say nothing, and
some others in which many follies are prac-
tised that prevent conversation, which are
here made the subject of satire and ridicule.
The author has too much indulged himself in
sudden starts of fancy, and has too much ne-
glected accuracy and method. If he had laid
down the rules of conversation, and illustrated
them by examples, and exhibited the faults
that frequently disgrace it, among those who
are really able to converse, with the same
sprightliness and humour that he has shewn
on other occasions, he would have made a
valuable and acceptable present to the public.

X.

2. *Britannia, a Poem, with Historical Notes.* Inscribed to the King, Queen, and Royal Family; the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain and Ireland; the Governors and Members of British Colonies. Millar. 1s. 6d.

If the purport of this poem was reduced
to plain common sense, it would be only this,

In times of popery many enormities were
committed by the Monks, a kind of drones
that robbed the public hive.

England was once invaded by the Danes,
who perpetrated great cruelties among us.

Alfred was a good king. England suf-
fered by other invasions, and by civil discord,
till the marriage of Henry VII. united the
houses of York and Lancaster. Henry the
VIII. was a self-willed tyrant, yet his disso-
lution of the monasteries was a public benefit;
his son Edward was a virtuous and beautiful
young prince, who countenanced the refor-
mation. Mary was a cruel bigot, Elizabeth
a great princess; in her time the Spanish ar-
made was defeated. England suffered by
many commotions, till the revolution which
established her civil and religious freedom.
The late king George lived to be a very old
man; and in his time a rebellion was crushed
in the North. The roads in this country
were formerly very bad; they have been
lately

lately much improved, in consequence of which, carriages of all kinds travel with greater convenience, safety, and expedition; many improvements have also been lately made in our inland navigation. Some offence has been taken at an act of parliament to tax cyder, but it is altogether without reason. Our great folks are much to blame for the encouragement they give to French fashions, and French servants. We ought to be thankful to providence that our climate is temperate, and that we have no inquisition among us; we are, however, liable to misfortunes by fire, storms, drought, rain, and faction. It would be well for England, if all her great men were good, we should then have benefits which now we want, and in particular, *better weather*.

These particulars become neither more pleasing nor important, by the author's manner of relating them. By his efforts to approach poetry, he has generally deviated from common sense, though here and there ten syllables are ranged so as to make a good verse.

The following extracts and remarks will justify the censure.

The author tells us, that robbers *racked* a hive; and legions *devoured* the *hope of repose*.

Thick entering robbers *rack'd* her *shatter'd* hive,

New Legions

Leap'd and *devour'd*—her *hope of soft repose*.

That *Harpie's* *hot* for *rambling* came from a *cold* soil.

Low Danish isles, from *co'd* and *naked* soil,
'Their *Harpies* *hot* for *rambling*, and for *spoil*.

Cheats are, in the same sentence, said to have been *veiled* and to have *propped*.

The *cheats* *unveil'd* that *prop'd* the *papal* *pow'r*.

The author then tells us of a *prosperous chain*; which chain was *brought from Bonadage*, and *adorns a reign*.

From *Bondage* brought behold a *prosp'rous chain*,

Long, bright, renown'd, *adorn* *Eliza's* *reign*.

The two following verses will speak for themselves.

Th' *infallible!*—*invincible* *armade!*

Bold *ins*, *abash'd*, retract your *vain* *parade*.

We are told that providence *broke* the *paw* of a monster *from* a *votary*.

And *from* his *vot'ries* *broke* the *monsters* *paw*.

He asks who can *resound* a *view*, and indeed well he may:

Who can thy *views*, *diversify'd* around

Towns, cities, villas, villages *resound*;

He says, that now the roads are repaired waggons *fly* unperceiving, *through* *social chat* and *objects of day*.

High mounted *medleys* on the *cramm'd* *machines*,

Fly, scarce perceiving, o'er a length of way,
Through *social chat*, and *objects of the day!*

Social chat, and *objects of day*, are surely strange mediums for *broad wheel'd waggons* to *fly through*.

He next tells us of a *Bent* that is *born*; and of a *born bent* *ripened*.

Each generous *Bent* here *ripened* from it's *birth*.

We find too that *greedy squabbles* round a *helm* may wound a *realm* with *commotion*.

Or wild *commotions* wound the *weaken'd* *realm*

From *greedy squabbles* round the *ruling* *helm*.

We learn too that *funds* may *flow* from a *sling* like *victims*.

Funds of munificence *profusely* *flow*

From *wanton slings*, as *victims* to the *foe*.

From the following eight verses which begin the piece, better things might have been hoped.

Since mighty realms have left a lonely waste,
Their plains unpeopled, and their towns untrac'd,

May *Britain*, thine ensure indulgent skies,
In peace to flourish, and in glory rise.

Be thine, with goodness as with conquest crown'd,

To charm, or check, the kings and kingdoms round;

O'er seas and lands to spread the ruling sign,
And make proud empires bow the flag to thine.

The versification in the following apostrophe is also very fine.

Far honour'd realm on whom kind *Æther* smiles,

The chief of empires, and the queen of isles!

Let fav'rite sons, with wit unrival'd crown'd,

Thy seats of monarchs, and of muses, found;

Paint thy green hills, allure our steps to rove

The shady forest, or the vocal grove,

Which silver streams, in artless mazes, lave;

Or shores encircled with the sea-green wave.

Not thus my lay to single parts confin'd,

Thy whole survey'd, and general bliss design'd.

X.

3. *A distinct and compleat View of the Revelation of St. John the Divine. Evidencing, in the clearest Manner, among other interesting Particulars, the Rise and Progress of Papal Tyranny, Superstition, and Wickedness; together with the certain, total, and not far distant Destruction, Rome and its whole Anti-christian System are, by irreversibile Decree, doomed to undergo, to the full and universal Establishment of reformed and unsullied Christianity.* By Theodore Delafaye, A.M. Rector of the united Parishes of St. Mildred's and All-Saints, in the City of Canterbury. Bladon.

In these times of general speculation and knowledge, Christianity has suffered more by its friends than its enemies. Its enemies will always find it impossible to account for the

the nature and effects of Christianity, and the facts and circumstances attending its first promulgation, supposing it to be false; for all that these can shew, therefore, Christianity, though it contains theological difficulties, which man, in his present state, cannot solve, may yet be true. But its friends, pretending that it ought to contain no such difficulties, subvert it from the foundation. They are perpetually attempting to reconcile all that they find revealed, with preconceived notions of rectitude and fitness, with which nature can no more be reconciled than Revelation. These friends, when they have conceived a new notion concerning a difficult or obscure part of revelation, very zealously, and too successfully, concur with its enemies to shew the absurdity of the passage in question, as it has always hitherto been understood; and if they imagine they have devised a new argument in favour of revelation, they very frequently, to give the novelty importance, labour to shew that those arguments by which it has hitherto been supported, are inconclusive, and thus Christianity is gradually and successively subverted by its advocates, in favour of novel opinions, which can very rarely be supported, and, if they could, must imply this difficulty, which is greater than any they are intended to obviate, that the revelation supposed to be necessary to salvation, has hitherto been a dead letter, because, till these enlightened teachers appeared, it was not understood. All revelation is miraculous, an unnecessary or useless miracle is an absurdity. Yet Delafaye, among other diffusers of new light, tells us that the book called the *Revelations* is *uncontrovertibly useful in all ages of the christian church*, and yet that the *most momentous part of it* which he has explained, *was never yet understood*.

To suppose that the sense of these passages, which are said to be prophetic, remain obscure, after the accomplishment of the prophecy, is totally to subvert its authority, by precluding its use. But the obscurity of a prophecy before the accomplishment, is no objection to its validity; yet this author supposes prophecies already accomplished to need his explanation, and others not accomplished to need no explanation at all. Our application of events, says he, is *indubitably agreeable* to the essential circumstances specified in each prediction, and *most evidently* consistent in *all its particulars*, with St. John's own determination.

Mr. Delafaye supposes that the epistles to the seven churches in Asia were not addressed to seven churches either in Asia, or any where else, but to the christian church within the empire at several periods, describing her *moral* state, and, in that, assigning the cause of the judgments denounced against her. He says it is very clear, "that the general design of the book of *Revelations* is to inform us of the fates of the christian church within the Roman empire, from the days of the emperor Domitian, down to the consummation

"of all things. If, says he, on a comparison of the seven epistles with those of the Seal, Trumpet, and Vial predictions, we may discover a notable correspondence between both, and in some instances a declared one, inasmuch that the events of the latter may be truly said to be the proper accomplishment of the threats of the former, then it is *clear as the noon-day* that the epistles cannot possibly be understood to treat of the seven churches of Asia, but must be admitted directly to relate to the christian church within the Roman empire, considered in whole or in part."

To gratify the curiosity of such of our readers as may wish to see Mr. Delafaye's reasons for rejecting the generally received opinion concerning the churches more at large, the following passage is extracted without alteration or abridgment.

"If we attend to the characters of the seven churches of the epistles, as we there meet with sundry articles, not capable of being applied to the seven churches of Asia. In general we observe in the epistles a manifest progress from worldly mindedness properly corrected in the *Ephesine* church, to consummate virtue in the church of the *Smyrneans*; a virtue proof against the severest trials, but which, however, some how or other, led, in the church of *Pergamos*, to the beginnings, in the church of *Thyatira* to the growth, in the church of *Sardis* to the fully maturity of superstition and idolatry, with all their attendant enormities; which indeed were opposed, and happily ejected out of the church in *Philadelphia*, but were through the temporal prosperity introduced, followed in the church of the *Laodiceans*, by worldly mindedness, indifference, and so on; besides which, this too we discover, that among these seven churches there is but one *original* character, and that the six others go by *pairs*. The first and the last, the *Ephesine* church, and that of the *Laodiceans*, are both of them spoke of as worldly minded; the church of the *Smyrneans*, and that in *Philadelphia*, the second and the sixth, are both of them praised for their virtue, and their readiness in the maintenance of truth; the third and the fourth, the churches in *Pergamos* and *Thyatira*, are both described as tainted with idolatry; and the church in *Sardis* as void of christian life, and on the point of dropping into the very sink of iniquity. Now, though in every light these particulars offer something very extraordinary, yet may they very easily be understood of the universal church, in a long tract of time, and in different districts, and under different governments, putting on different moral complexions, laying aside some, and resuming others, just as the same causes happen to operate; but to apply this to seven distinct cotemporary churches, neighbours to one another, and under one and the same apostolical government, this is a method of construction, which, whilst it renders three of the epistles absolutely superfluous, crowds in-

to the scene such a sudden concurrence of moral perversions under influences diametrically opposite thereto, as we cannot help thinking extremely unnatural, and, for that reason, not capable of belief. Nor shall we find cause to alter our sentiments, if from this general remark, we descend to the particularities, which the epistles record in respect to the *virtues and vices, the sufferings and triumphs* of the seven churches. In truth, can any one seriously conceive that our Lord should have ordered St. John (i. 11) to send the discoveries imparted to him at this time, collected in a book, to the seven churches in Asia, and to each of them distinctly and by name; or that St. John would have called himself (i. 9.) *their brother in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ*, if any of them had been like the church of Pergamos, encouraging their people *to eat things sacrificed to idols and to commit fornication*; or like that of Thyatira, composed of resolute and confirmed idolaters, or like that of Sardis, with very little *remains of christian life* among them, and that *ready to die*? We must humbly presume to look upon this as absolutely unintelligible; and the more so, not only because idolatry was not the church-vice of the times we speak of, as all history evinces, but more strikingly still, because these very churches, though so unjustly blackened by this opinion, were at this very juncture suffering for their aversion to idolatry, as St. John's calling them *his companions in tribulation* (i. 9.) evinces unanswerably. With regard to the virtues of the Smyrneans and of those in Philadelphia, though we mean not to depreciate them in any degree, yet we beg leave to remark, that they are described to be virtues actually shewn, or to be shewn, in persecutions visibly different from that they now were under, and in the case of the Smyrneans, distant full 200 years from these times, for so many years lapsed undoubtedly between Domitian and Dioclesian's persecutions; and how these virtues can with any propriety be given in as ingredients of the proper character of these churches in this age, or how any church, as that in Philadelphia, can be understood to suffer two different persecutions at one and the same time, this we confess above our comprehension."

The author has drawn up the moral character of the christian church, which he supposes to be expressed in the epistles to the seven churches, during several periods, and the corresponding trials and sufferings of the church during several periods, in opposite pages; but it is presumed that the reader is already satisfied. He will probably agree with the author, that "his system is a system never attempted to be drawn up, because not seen through before;" but he will probably doubt whether it is, as he also affirms, "consonant to the obvious sense of the words, and in very truth St. John's own,"

X.

4. *Memoirs of the Seraglio of the Bashaw of Merryland. By a discarded Sultana.* 1s. 6d. Bladon.

This is a mere imposition upon the public, by a writer so silly that he could not keep absurdity even out of his title page. Who ever heard of the *Sultana* of a *Bashaw*? Those who expect to find any secret history of Lord Baltimore in this pamphlet, will be disappointed.

X.

5. *An Apology for Lord Baltimore, with an Address to the Town.* 6 d. Flexney.

The author of this piece says, that he has no motive to apologize for Lord Baltimore but his being condemned by the town; and he does not even pretend to have any knowledge of the transaction that makes an apology necessary. He insinuates, that though Lord Baltimore may have been guilty of seduction, yet there is great reason to believe he is not guilty of force: Seduction is a crime which it is this gentleman's principal view to extenuate, notwithstanding the use of some expressions to save appearances. It is presumed, therefore, that if he has daughters, he will not be very solicitous to preserve them from the soft arts of a fine gentleman, whose liberality may easily pay for the *trifle he takes*, and whose elegance and refinement of taste should by no means be disappointed of their object by any over nice scruples of fanaticism or superstition. One assertion, and but one in this book, deserves notice, and that, if true, would have prevented its publication. "When the circumstances of the case are such, says the apologist, that they must bring the affair into a court of justice, I do not like to anticipate that judgment which it does not belong to me to make."

X.

6. *The Royal Merchant, an Opera, founded on Beaumont and Fletcher, as it is performed at the Theatre in Covent-Garden.*

Although this performance was not successful upon the stage, it certainly has great merit; the comedy upon which it is founded, has always been considered as the best performance of authors, who in other pieces, were allowed great excellence; it did not, however, as the editor observes in his preface, attract the notice it seemed to deserve. It was for this reason, he says, that he determined to try whether it might not be rendered more generally agreeable by the embellishment of music; if with this alteration then it had succeeded, to the music we must have imputed the success; about this those who pretend to judge critically are divided in their opinions, but it certainly was *Caveere to the vulgar*.

It undoubtedly suffered one disadvantage in representation which the alteration made unavoidable, the allotment of several parts to those who were best qualified to sing the songs

songs, rather than to those who were best qualified to support the dramatic characters, to which however, Mr. Shuter and Mr. Yates were certainly exceptions. In the closet it cannot fail to give great pleasure. It is in every respect improved by the alterations, and the lyric poetry that has been introduced for the music, is the best that has appeared on such occasions. Let the reader judge from the following specimens.

TO HOPE.

Hope! to me thine aid extend,
Sweet companion, welcome friend!
Whether thro' the dungeon's gloom,
Darting kind thy piercing ray;
Or, glittering proudly on the warrior's plume,
Thou point'st to glorious victory the way;
Or, all within the lonely grove,
Cheer'st the wild complaint of love;
Bright sun of life, before thee fly
The clouds of doubt and misery,
And pleasure dawns when thou art nigh.
To me, to me, thine aid extend,
Sweet companion, welcome friend!

THE CONFESSION, by a Lady.

The blush, that glows upon my cheeks,
The conscious eye, that truly speaks,
The sigh, that vainly wou'd conceal
What grateful impulse bids me feel,
Do they not all conspire to tell
What faithful Harrot knows too well?
The tongue, by thousand various ways,
May wind thro' art's delusive maze,
The lover's honest joys deceive,
When swelling hopes his bosom heave;
But blushes, sighs, and looks impart
The genuine meaning of the heart.

Song, by one of the Beggars.

All neighbours, I pray, to my ditty attend,
On words and fair looks who are apt to depend;
To yourselves you must trust fortune's favour
to keep,
For the promise of friends is a game at bo-peep.

When dangling whole days for a sight of his
grace,
To challenge a debt, or solicit a place;
Every morning you're told the reward you
shall reap,
While his honour (Lord love him!) is playing
bo-peep.

The maiden of fifty, at church you may spy,
How she screws up her muscles, and casts
down her eye;
Tho' her thoughts on devotion seem ever so
deep,
Tween the sticks of her fan she is playing
bo-peep.

The rake prone to promise, to swear, and to
lie;
The prude, who at he-things is ready to die;
The coquette, who no humour a moment will
keep,
Tho' differing in manner, all play at bo-peep.

Then blame not my arts, nor accuse me of
wrong,

Tho' instead of your money I give you a song;
For at least from my rhymes this instruction
you reap,

That the business of life is a game at bo-peep.
X.

7. *An exact Copy of an Epistolary Correspondence between the Rev. Mr. M---n and S. B---w-r; concerning the Living of A---w---le. Before the Publication of either Mr. K---p---n's or the Rev. Mr. M---n's Narratives. With a Design and Desire of gratifying the Public, answerable to their repeated Demands on that unpleasant Subject.* 6d. Peach.

8. *A Supplement; or, the second Part of an Epistolary Correspondence relative to the Living of A---w---le. Containing several important Letters, now forced to be made public to vindicate injured Characters, and to undeceive the Friends of Religion.* 1s. Wilkie.

By these letters it appears beyond all possibility of doubt, that K. expected a resignation when he presented H. that Mr. B. had the same expectations during the whole transaction, which, as he says, was unhappily concluded with M. and H. by K. when no other person was present; K. came back with assurances that they well understood what he did, and though he had no witnesses, having trusted intirely to the honour of those with whom he treated, it is impossible to suppose that K. should immediately come from knowingly presenting the living *out and out*, and pretend to Mr. B. the friend that introduced him to the parties, that a resignation was mutually understood between them.

As it is now impossible for H. to imagine that K. intended him the living in any other light than as a trustee, even supposing he was of another opinion when he took it, he must either resign or forfeit the esteem of all wise and good men. The distress which his refusal to resign has brought upon K. and his family, is almost beyond parallel; K. himself is a prisoner in the King's Bench, his son is driven out of his mind, and the rest of his family near starving. In this situation, however, he appears to be answering the pamphlet that was lately published by the widow Fleetwood, it is hoped, for his sake, that he will justify himself against the charges it contains; but whether he does or not, is a matter wholly indifferent with respect to the transaction in question.

It is hoped that neither M. nor H. nor their friends, will any more pathetically lament the injury which the publication of this affair is supposed to bring upon religion, since it appears from these letters to be an evil which they *knowingly and voluntarily incurred*. It appears also from H's. part of this correspondence that he cannot write common sense in his mother tongue.

Extracts which prove these particulars follow.

Extract from a letter of Mr. B. to Mr. M.

It has been from the first to this moment my invariable opinion, that as to the living in question there either should have been a resignation; or compensation; and among others for this plain reason, as the neglect of it I foresaw would bring reproach on characters very dear to me; and the more I think, the more I see, the more I hear, I wish it had been done, I wish and pray it yet may be done.

From the same to the same.

Compassion for Mr. K. whom I wished at first, and ever since, to see relieved, has led me from first to last to aim, by every affectionate and respectful way in my power, to convince you of the propriety and importance of it. Sincere respect to your person and character has led me uniformly to aim to ward off the many aspersions thrown on your character. In attempting two such very delicate affairs, Mr. K. is led to look on me as an enemy to him, and a friend to you, as I have at all times resented and opposed his very severe speeches against you; and now my friend Mr. M. thinks hard of me, nay suspects me of double dealing, because I cannot think or say the things of Mr. K. that he does.

From the same letter.

I repeat my plea made on Friday, that you would once more think whether a publication of your narration, or aiming to save a man from ruin in some way consistent with your own honour, will not be the best: if you publish, so will Mr. K. that will oblige me to publish also, that will bring on further altercations, and all will tend to hurt religion, divide friends, and to employ time and paper, in a way little to the promotion of the glory of God, the good of fellow creatures, fellow christians, or ourselves.

From the same to the same.

Judge of me as you please, judge of Mr. K. as you please, the fact is still the same. I came to you with Mr. K. hoping through your kind advice Mr. K. would be saved from ruin: but the issue has been, he is brought to ruin. I know nothing more of the affair, than that we parted with a design that *an attempt should be made to obtain the bishop's leave for Mr. H. to hold the living for a limited time.* That was not done; but Mr H. was presented to the living, in all this, here was this unhappiness, that the affair was transacted *with none present but Mr. K. Mr. H. and yourself.* He comes back with assurances, that you well understood what he did; that tho' he ventured *all on your honour*, that sooner or later, as you knew his distress, he should have relief. Eventually he applies for relief, he does not obtain it; after this, as a man in distress has a promise of relief, but because some contradictions can be charged upon him, hard speeches proved against him, that relief is also withheld.

From Mr. Y. to Mr. H.

So long ago as *July last*, I received a letter from a friend of Mr. K's. acquainting me, that the advowson of A. was then unfold; and that he, Mr. K. had been applied to by a person in this neighbourhood to purchase it, and desired to know of me his character. I answered his letter, and told him further, that I knew of a person that would give one thousand guineas for it upon an immediate resignation; to which he gave me for answer soon after, that "since he had wrote to me, Mr. H. and his friends were about it, and that if they did not agree about it, I should hear again." I think it is pretty clear by this, that the patron expected at least, that he had presented one to it, who would either *resign it at his pleasure*, or *give him an equivalent.* And it must be presumed, that when the patron first waited upon Mr. M. for his advice in the unfortunate situation he was then in, that he told him his case, and that he, Mr. M. must *know what he wanted*; and though no promises, or even so much as any hint of a consideration were made at the time the presentation was sign'd, yet Mr. H. *must know*, that Mr. K. wholly relied on his honour, and he could not think that he would be willing to give his living away *absolute'y* to a man he never saw before, and to one who is likely to enjoy it a great number of years, when he might have found a person of more than twice the age of yourself. to have given it to; in which case the advowson would have been no less than *double the value* it now is.

Mr. Y. to Mr. H.

The sum and substance of all that I have said, is no more than what you acknowledge to me under your own hand, *viz.* That Mr. K. has presented you to the living of A. without any pecuniary consideration whatever, either at the time of your acceptance of it, or the least promise or engagement for any future recompence, and that (as appears now) expecting or hoping that something would come voluntarily after a season, he is disappointed; and has been told that *nothing can now be given.* I cannot help the construction which the world will put upon this transaction. I shall only add, that my sentiments are still the same, and that I think *the patron has been deceived.*

Mr. Y. to Mr. M.

I aver, that I never told K. that I could help him to one thousand guineas or the advowson, till long after he had applied to Mr. H. intimating his hopes of a resignation, or of having a compensation in money, so, that *my offer could not be his motive for such an application.* No! I am persuaded that his motive proceeded from the original transaction, and from that only, notwithstanding the *artful colourings* that have been put upon it to blind the eyes of the ignorant; and his delaying his applications so long, was purely out of civility to Mr. H. least he should think that he came too quick upon him; and hoping

ing and expecting, with great reason, that an equitable and voluntary offer would have come from him. And I cannot help observing here, that it must be imagined that Mr. H. himself, whatever his inclinations may be now, had at first some thoughts of resigning the living; for it is well known, that when he came into the country to take possession of it, upon being asked in publick company, whether he was the person that was to have the living of A. he answered in the affirmative, but said, "he did not know whether he should keep it."

From the same letter.

The part that I have taken in this affair, has been no other than a friendly one towards the poor patron, who I shall always think has been most cruelly deceived; he is charged with having acted a very close and designing part, in not disclosing his real sentiments; how justly this expression may be retorted I cannot pretend to say, the world will judge. It is well known that your friend, by your recommendation, is got into the possession of a very good living, at the expence of the poor patron's entire ruin, which was very strongly, and in the most moving terms, by your own account, represented to you at your first interview with him: how this corresponds with such exalted characters, I must own is beyond my conception.

I am very confident, that both you and Mr. M. are very well satisfied, that his motive did not proceed from my offer; his expectations proceeded from a thorough belief and persuasion in his own mind, that he had put his all that he had in the world into the hands of a faithful trustee, though no trust was or could be at that time, so much as implied.

From the same letter.

At present the case lies open to the censure of the world, and the only defence that you and your friend seem to make, is, that the patron has not stuck strictly to the truth through the whole of his narrative; whether he has or no, the parties privy to this dark transaction best know; thus far it must be acknowledged, and it is notorious that Mr. M. and you were both well acquainted with the distress and situation that the poor man was in at the time he presented you to the living, and that his future livelihood and welfare solely depended upon your honour? therefore if nothing was then intended to be done to save him from ruin, all reasonable people must think, to speak in the most favourable terms, that he was but ill advised.

The following is one specimen of the manner in which the Rev. Mr. H. writes English.

He (Kimpton) in the meantime having suggested as if Mr. Madan had given him some intimation or promise, and that he thought himself injured. (I observe he does not say *I ever did*) This immediately bound up their hands.

9. *Thoughts, Essays, and Maxims, chiefly religious and political.* By Cha. Howard, Esq; of Greystock in Cumberland. Lewis.

This book contains many things that are strange, and some that are absurd. The author, who says he knew Churchill only by his writings; affirms, that his vivacity of imagination, quickness of conception, and readiness and aptness at writing poetry, were beyond any poet's that ever existed; that his writings might be true, and not immoral, if read with candour; and that the superiority of his understanding, and vivacity of his ideas, tempted him to be drunk, that he might fly from himself, and level himself with the stupidity of other people.

With what facility Churchill wrote, could scarcely be known from the perusal of what he had written. His writings appeared, indeed, never to have been brought to the test of judgment, but that the author wrote with facility, could be known only by seeing him write, and that he wrote with greater facility than any other poet, could not be known at all. That a sentiment may be true or false, moral or immoral, in consequence of candour or want of candour in the reader, is strange; and the supposition that a consciousness of parts should make a man wish to be stupid, and for that purpose get drunk, is certainly absurd.

In an essay on persecution, this author says that in a Roman Catholic it must be wrong, because he asserts that his church is infallible. But the very reason for which persecution is here condemned in a Roman Catholic justifies it. He knows that he is eradicating error and planting truth if his church is infallible, and to plant truth, and eradicate error, especially saving truth, and damnable error, must be right, by whatever means; this author, indeed, says, that all force to support popery, upon a supposition that the pope is infallible, is superfluous, but his conclusion does not follow. Popery prevails in many countries at this hour, in consequence of that force which drove out the protestant inhabitants by thousands, and has ever since persecuted those that remain. Force, though it changes no man's opinion, may, and does, prevent a condemned opinion from being imbibed by others. The papist, who believes the pope to be infallible, finds that others deny his infallibility; popery, therefore, does not, in consequence of this opinion, propagate itself.

There is scarce one sentiment among all these Essays and Maxims that is not either trite or untrue; and the language is disgraced with all the hackney'd phrases and inaccuracies of that kind of conversation, which, in the fashionable cant, is called *small talk*. We are several times reminded, that facts are stubborn things, and ill match'd couples are more than once said to lead a *cat and dog life*. The author thinks it probable that the mysteries of religion are not explained to man, be-
cause

cause they are above his comprehension; not being aware, that to explain to man what is above his comprehension, is impossible. The author says, "that he knows an example which is a real fact." Which implies, that he might know an example that never happened. He asks, "What can be more absurd than striving to correct and reform a man of *sense* and *good nature*?" Certainly if reformation can, without absurdity, be attempted at all, it must be upon such a subject, for what hope is there of reforming a fool or a churl; one who cannot comprehend the force of an argument, or will resist it from a spirit of malignity and opposition. It is this gentleman's opinion, "that you never can so effectually take any *principle* from a man by *power*, *force*, or any method, as you do when you take it from their *minds*." By which we are given to understand, that a man's principles sometimes lie in his body, and that this bodily principle, or opinion, may be forcibly taken away.

The following extracts will sufficiently shew the profundity of this author's sentiment, and the accuracy of his language, without a comment.

"Two wrongs will not make one right."
 "A man is more abused (and it requires more resolution, firmness, and force of mind) to endeavour to eradicate the vulgar errors and prejudices of his own party, than to entirely quit it."

"Why, the profession of physic shou'd not be considered as a gentleman-like profession in France, as well as that of the law, as it is in England and other countries, is an absurdity and prejudice which all the vivacity and quickness of the lively French nation can scarce account for."

"Every subject who pays willing and due submission to the laws and government under which he was born and lives, may, with great justice, claim the protection of those laws."

The characters contained in this book are those of the D. of Shrewsbury, the D. of Argyle, the D. of Berwick, the D. of Ormond, and Cardinal Fleury; but in these characters nothing is communicated that is not generally known. X.

10. *The Temple of Gnidos, translated a second Time from the French of Mons. de Secondat, Baron de Montesquieu.* Kearsly.

As the world is well acquainted with the original, and its merit universally acknowledged, nothing more is necessary, with respect to the translation, than to exhibit a specimen; and such of our readers as take the trouble to compare this second translation with the first, can be in no doubt which to prefer.

A description of the Temple of Gnidos.
 "Behold the temple of Venus! the whole world has nothing more sacred than this place! You no sooner enter it, than you feel as it were an effect of enchantment;

an inexpressible charm has seized your spirits; your bosom exults with those blissful emotions, which even the gods themselves never experience but under these sacred roofs.

Nature and art here seem to vie. Nature in her happiest mood never produced a scene more gayly charming. Art can boast no effort more noble and divine. Every thing smiles around you, inspiring delight: yet every thing wears an aspect of majesty, and demands your admiration.

The paintings are doubtless the work of an immortal hand: so perfectly animated! The birth of Venus is one of the subjects. She rises naked from the sea.—What surprise! what ravishment is displayed in the countenances of the gods! what sweet confusion in that of the goddess! that amiable bashfulness, the prime grace of beauty!

Another subject is the loves of Mars and the goddess. But in one part of the piece you behold the god, with an aspect keen and terrible, bending forward in his car, and whirl'd rapidly along by his immortal couriers covered with foam. Death and dismay attend his progress. Fame flies around him. He enters the field; he mixes instantly in the thickest of the fight. You scarce distinguish him in the cloud of dust which surrounds him.—In another part of the piece you see him by the side of the goddess, languishingly reclin'd on a bed of roses; his features relaxed into softness and smiles; his eyes swimming with delight and tenderness. Hardly would you know him to be the god of war. Happy lovers! the pleasures sport around them, and even bind them with garlands; but the lovers are solely attentive to each other.

The marriage of Venus and Vulcan is preserved in a separate apartment. The painter has introduced into the piece the whole celestial court assembled upon the occasion. The bridegroom wears the same solemn visage as ordinary, but with less of gloom in it. The bride appears entirely indifferent amidst the common joy: She gives him her hand, but in a careless manner, as if she was withdrawing it, and bending on him a cold faint regard, instantly averts her eyes toward the Graces, who stand near her.

In another piece Jeno performs the ceremony. Venus takes the cup, and swears eternal fidelity to Vulcan. The gods smile; but Vulcan listens greedily to the vow.

Another scene discovers the god, all impatience, leading, or rather forcing, along his divine bride, towards the nuptial chamber. From her reluctance you would almost mistake her for the daughter of Ceres, seized by Pluto; could it indeed be possible to mistake Venus.

In a sequel of the story, the bridal couch appears ready for her reception. The god has seized her in his arms, and is lifting her towards it. In struggling to escape, her loose robe flies asunder, disclosing her delicate

cate limbs ; but Vulcan instantly repairs the beautiful disorder, still more attentive to conceal, than eager to possess the charms of his bride.

At length he prevails, She is laid on the bed of Hymen. He instantly draws the curtains ; and fondly exults with the thought that she is now entirely and for ever his own. He smiles as the company withdraw ; and it is observable, that while the goddesses retain their gaiety, the gods wear each a countenance of thoughtfulness and dejection : Mars in particular betrays the insupportable tortures of jealousy and despair.

Such is the temple of the goddess ! such its ornaments and magnificence ! her favourite temple ! where she herself has chosen to establish her worship ; appointed herself the ceremonies ; instituted the festivals ; and where she deigns to be at once the Divinity and the Priestess. X.

ii. *Popular Considerations on the Dearness of Provisions in general, and particularly of Bread-Corn ; occasioned by the late Riots. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament. By a Country Gentleman.* 6d. Rivington.

This is a nonsensical rhapsody about riots, and scarcity, and judgments, and regraters, forestallers, and exporters, which, if it was possible to prevent ignorance from prating of what it does not understand, would have been superseded by the very excellent tract upon that subject, of which a large account is published in our Magazine, Vol. xxxvii. p. 596. X.

12. *The History of Astronomy, with its Application to Geography, History, and Chronology ; occasionally exemplified by the Globes. By George Costard, M. A. Vicar of Twickenham, Middlesex.* Newbery.

This volume, among other curious particulars, contains an account of, The different sorts of measures. The points of the compass and burning winds. The sensible and rational horizon. The celestial globe, and by whom first constructed. The tropics and polar circles of the ancients. The modern polar circle, and when introduced. Ancient position of the polar circle applied to finding the True of the ancients. The Zenith, Nadir, and Almucanters. The zodiack ; why it is so called ; and a passage in Virgil explained. The mansions of the moon, and their names. Of the Spheres, &c.

The history of Astronomy from the flood to Thales ; among the Babylonians, Egyptians, and Chinese.

The oldest observations on the fixed stars, as the causes of wind, rain, &c. Traveling and sailing by the stars. The names of Chaldean constellations. The sphere of the Indians and Chinese. The navigation of the

ancients. The Mariner's compass ; the Azimuth compass, &c.

The history of Astronomy from Thales to Alexander.

The oldest predictions of eclipses. The Ptolemaic period. The diurnal parallax. Venus the first planet mentioned. Greek and Roman dials, and the dial of Ahaz. The annual motion of the earth asserted by Philolaus, and its diurnal motion by Hycetas.

The history and improvements in Astronomy from Alexander to Ptolemy, by Aratus, Aristarchus Samius, Archimedes, Hipparchus, and Geminus.

History of Astronomy from Ptolemy to Tycho Brahe.

Ptolemy's catalogue of the fixed stars, &c. The astronomy of the Arabians. Of the twilight, &c.

The history of Astronomy from Tycho Brahe to the present time.

Kepler, and his discoveries. Galileo and telescopes. The sun and planets found to turn round their axes. Horrox first discovered Venus in the sun ; the sun's parallax to be determined from that phenomenon. Riccioli argues against the annual motion of the earth, from the sun's *standing still*, in *Joshua* ; and how that phenomenon may be explained. A heliography, and the use of it. A micrometer ; the invention of it contended for by Azout and Gascoigne.

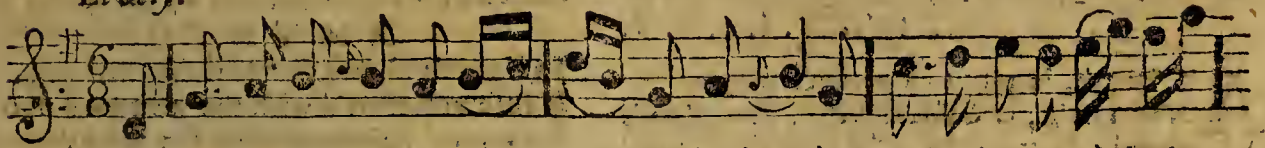
The building of the royal observatory at Greenwich. Mr. Roemer observes the successive propagation of the rays of light. The names of the planets explained. The relative distances of the planets. Eratosthenes measures a great circle of the earth, with its use ; likewise other measurements since. The horizontal parallax of Mars. Method of finding the true distances of the planets. Eclipses of the sun and moon. Eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. Uses of eclipses in geography and chronology ; with other particulars relating to finding the longitude of places. Sir Isaac Newton, and some particulars relating to his method of philosophizing. The phenomenon of tides. Tides in the atmosphere. The moon's irregularities. Phenomenon of the harvest moon. The magnitudes and motions of comets. The Mosaic history of the creation and deluge. The figure of the earth and heavenly bodies. The procession of the equinox. The earth's annual parallax. The aberration of light, &c. &c.

It is only necessary to observe, that this work, which is the first of the kind, is well executed, discovers a great deal of reading and erudition, and will be of infinite service to every young gentleman who intends to prosecute the study of Geography and Astronomy. The book is elegantly printed, and the diagrams, which are numerous, and printed in the context, are very neatly cut upon wood, by the printer's own hand.

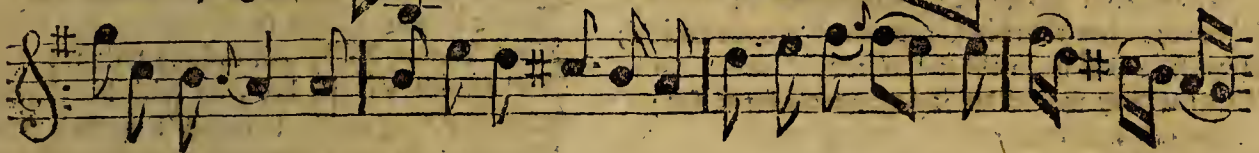
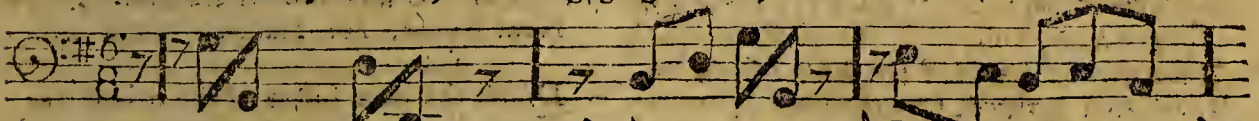
The P I C T U R E.

Sung by Mrs. WEICHSELL, at VAUX-HALL.

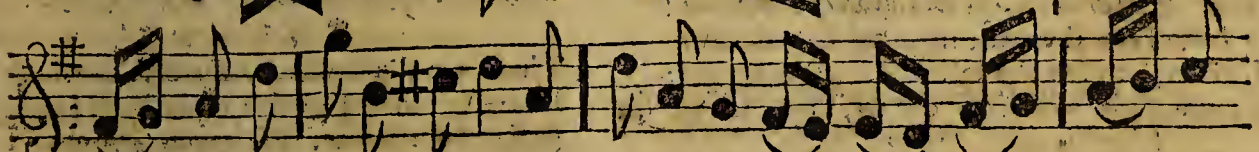
Set to Musick by Mr. SAMUEL HOWARD.

Lively.

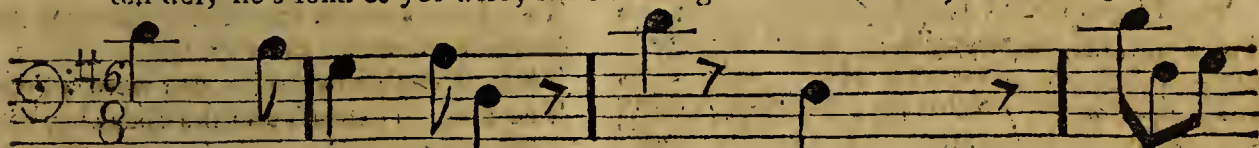
Genteel is my Damon, en - gaging his air, His face like the morn is both



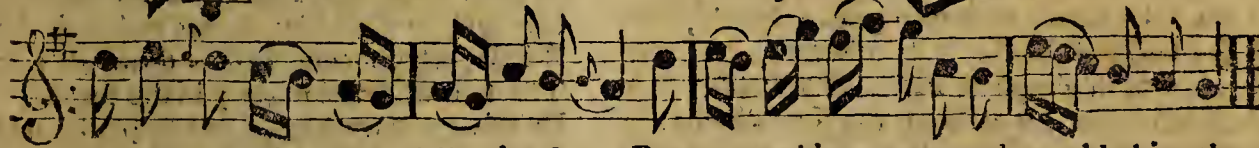
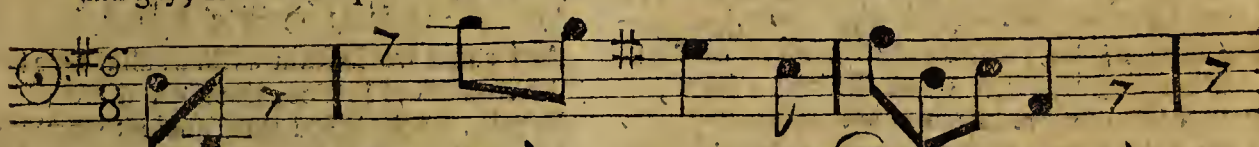
ruddy and fair : Soft love fits enthron'd in the beam of his eyes, He's man - ly yet



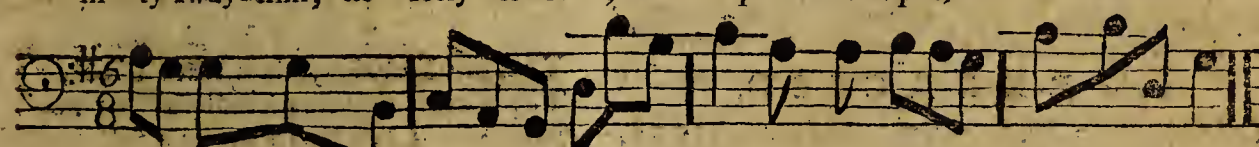
ten - der, he's fond & yet wise; He's e - ver good hu - ntour'd, he's gen'rous



and gay, And his pre - fence can always drive forrow a - way: No va -



ni - ty fways him, no folly is seen, But o - pen his temper, and no - ble his mien.



By virtue illumin'd his actions appear,
 His passions are calm, and his reason is clear;
 An affable sweetness attends on his speech,
 He's willing to learn, though he's able to teach:
 He has promis'd to love me, his word I'll believe,
 For his heart is too honest to let him deceive:
 Then blame me, ye fair ones, if justly you can,
 Since the piece I have drawn is exactly the man.

To the Right Honourable

The EARL of CHESTERFIELD,

On his late Recovery from a dangerous Illness.

*Sed nil dulcius est, bene quam munita tenere
Edita doctrinâ Sapientum Templâ serenâ:
Despicere unde queas alios, passimq; videre
Errare, atq; viam palantes quærere vitæ.*

LUCRET. l. 2. v. 6.

AT length, in pity to a nation's pray'r,
Thou liv'st, O STANHOPE, Providence's
care :

"Life's sun," we read, "when HEAV'N a res-
pite lends;

"Ten degrees back against the shade ascends."*

By wisdom purify'd, by age inspir'd;
Fortwice nine years in Greenwich groves retir'd;
Rapt like Elijah in th' æth'ial car,
Thou wisely mark'st this busy world from far;
Where *av'rice* and *ambition* vainly run:
This to undo, and *that* to be undone.—
Consid'rate truths are now thy fav'rite themes:
Age may see VISIONS; tho' our youth dream'd
DREAMS!

Hail truly wise and good! O happier thou,
Than if state-diadems had grac'd thy brow!
Like sage ENEAS, mantled in a cloud,†
Unseen, you see the falsehood of the crowd:
Brother his brethren cheats, and friend his
friend;—

Life's vain *wise men* prove *blockheads* in the end.
Thou see'st, like Adam by the Arch-angelled,*
The many-peopled earth beneath thee spread;
(Thy eyes much purg'd with *Euphrasy* and *Rue*,‡
For ev'n a CHESTERFIELD has much to view.)
Thou see'st, like him, the plagues of human strife,
The snares of greatness, emptiness of life;
Abner's *sincerity*, and Joab's *heart*,
Achitophel's deep schemes, and Zimri's *part*;
Shimei's ill-nature, and (to mark the times)
The flattery of Gg's and Doeg's rhymes.

Oh still contemplate—Look thro' reason's eye;—
For HOURS are precious AGES when we die!

Thus ev'n in Pagan times the *chosen FEW*,
Pomponius, Scipio, Atticus withdrew.
Thus Dioclesian, with true greatness fir'd,
From lordly Rome to Spalatro retir'd;
Exchang'd th' imperial *Fasces* for a *Spade*,
And left court *sun-shine* for the *sylvan shade*.
Lord of himself; monarch of fields and plains;
By nature call'd to rule, and crown'd by *swains*.

AN EXERCISE,

Containing a DIALOGUE and two ODES,
Performed at the Public Commencement
in the College of Philadelphia, November
17, 1767.

Written by THOMAS COOMBE, A. B.

WHILE autumn, gliding o'er the leafy
plain,
Droops in the blast of pale November's reign,

* See the story of Hezekiah and the dial of
Ahas, Isaiah c. 38, v. 8. & *alibi* in *Vet. Test.*

† Virg. *Æneid* IV.

* Milton's *Paradise Lost*, L. XI. v. 270, &c.

‡ Ibid, l. 412.

Amid the scene the graces deign to stray,
Lur'd by your smiles, on this auspicious day.
Then hail, thrice hail, from rich Castalia's stream,
Blow your soft shells, and wake the joyous
theme.

EUDOSIUS.

'Tis done! 'Tis done!—Hills, woods and vallies
ring,

SCIENCE commands, and all the muses sing.

AMYNTOR.

In Egypt's climes fair learning first begun,
It rose and travl'd with the westward sun;
Enraptur'd Athens catch'd the bright'ning ray,
Her courtly sons inhal'd the gladfome day.
Next Rome, her features rough with many a
scar,

Drank the pure lustre of the orient star.
Here virtuous Numa form'd his godlike thought,
Here Tully, Piso, Antoninus taught;
And sacred Virgil, lab'ring with his theme,
With melting music charm'd Tiberia's stream.
Heav'ns! What a change, how sunk the Roman
name,

That once, with thunder, swell'd the trump of
fame;

Her forums, temples, all in ruins lie,
Torn and dejected to the weeping eye!

POLLIO.

These are thy deeds, O *Luxury*, to whose sway,
Rome's tow'ring genius owes its sad decay.
Exil'd from hence, *Philosophy* serene,
With step reluctant, fought a milder scene;
To Albion's coasts the shining stranger fled,
And all the muses follow'd where she led.
Then nature's handmaids *Arts* were all our own,
The featur'd canvass and the speaking stone.
Then *Bacons*, *Sidneys*, *Boyles* advanc'd to light,
Reason's gay dawn dispel'd the shades of night.
Last Newton rose—and born on eagle-wings,
Collected knowledge from a thousand springs,
Stop'd the bright planets in the blue expanse,
And saw thro' nature at a single glance.

EUDOSIUS.

And name we Britain without filial awe!—
The queen of justice, liberty and law;
Britain, whose blood thro' ancient worthies runs,
Her charter seal'd by heroes and their sons;
Britain, whose name strikes terror all around,
The sons of *Freedom* glory in the sound.
Be this great truth upon our hearts impress,
He loves his *King*, who serves his *Country* best.

AMYNTOR.

Yes, my Eudofius, 'tis a truth I feel,
Thy patriot raptures kindle all my zeal,
Methinks I see BRITANNIA self-confest,
The star of empire glowing on her breast;
Thro' clouds of liquid gold she wings her flight,
To climes where Phoebus sheds his parting light,
Triumphant *Conquest* marks her radiant way,
And the NEW-WORLD is usher'd into day.

'Twas then,—O mem'ry! save the glorious
few,

'Twas then, this modest dome was rear'd by
You,*

Swift at your word, a young *Lyceum* came,
The humble rival of the Græcian fame;

And while You * rule, its growing worth shall
spread,
Wide as the native forests which we tread.
Then SCIENCE haste! — diffuse thy sacred rays,
Till the whole world be lighten'd with the blaze.
Begin the choral rite, ye tuneful train,
Let the broad vault re-echo with your strain!

D U E T.

SCIENCE! fair seraphic maid,
Still extend thy boundless sway;
Widely o'er yon western shade,
Pour the golden flood of day.
PEACE, her brows with olive bound,
Strews the plain with bloomy flow'rs,
Smiling HARVESTS robe the ground,
JOY prepares his myrtle-bow'rs.

P O L L I O.

Rapt with the thoughts, my spirit mounts anew,
And all the prospect rushes to my view!
Fair temples rise, *Athenian* beauties please,
Commerce unfurls her canvass to the breeze.
On purple hills, the clust'ring vines abound,
And lavish *Culture* spreads profusion round;
Rich fruitage blooms, majestic gardens glow,
That vie with Eden or imperial Stow.
Gay Attic manners mark the faultless taste,
And Rome revives amid the desert-waste.

E U D O S I U S.

On the torn cliffs of yon romantic steep,
Whose shelvy summits threat the neighb'ring
deep,
RELIGION there shall shed her silver ray,
And the glad *native* bask in gospel-day.
While no fierce sounds his humble cot invade,
The *Chief*, reclining in the dusky shade,
Plucks the black eagle from his warrior-crest,
And bids compassion warm his savage breast.
As thus his thoughts o'er past adventures roll,
He feels soft sorrow swell his throbbing soul;
His heart beats quick, his sick'ning spirit flies,
His bosom heaves with penitential sighs;
Adown his cheeks the tickling sorrows flow,
And his soul melts in extasies of woe!

A M Y N T O R.

Resound ye hills! ye distant vales resound,
Let all the nations learn the gladd'ning sound;
To where bleak *Zembla's* snow-clad turrets
shine,
And scorching *Afric* pants beneath the line.
Then shall the brazen tongue of discord cease,
And war's stern front be soften'd into peace;
Earth, in her lap, the richest gifts shall bring,
And nature blossom in eternal spring!

P O L L I O.

Yet ere we part, indulge the tender tear,
Which bleeding friendship sheds on *Strephon's*
bier.†
The sweetest warbler in the tuneful train,
Strephon is dead, and hush'd is music's strain.

E U D O S I U S.

Oft have we heard him trill his dulcet lay,
Where yonder woods their rural shades display;

* Provost.

† The late Reverend and ingenious Nathaniel Evans, A. M.

And while soft transport held the wond'ring
throng,
Thy streams, O *Schuykill*, listen'd to his song.

A M Y N T O R.

Could genius, polish'd by the smiles of art,
Could gentle manners, sanctity of heart.
A life unspotted as the vestal-snow,
Fancy's warm stroke, and wisdom's steady glow;
Could these prevail, or stay the venom'd spear,
Then had not *Strephon* ask'd this votive tear.
But ah! good Heav'n, how intricate thy ways,
In vain we strive to pierce the devious maze,
Death gave the word—the cloud-drest scene is
o'er,
The WISE, the GOOD, the TUNEFUL is no
more!—

P O L L I O.

Then pour your dirges o'er his hallow'd urn,
Shall *Strephon* die, and shall not MUSIC
mourn!—

A I R.

Child of anguish, weeping care,
Haste thee from the dewy sod,
Seek him in the azure air,
Seek him in the courts of GOD.
To golden lutes your POET sings,
While prompting angels wake the strings!

Imitation of the First Ode of Anacreon.

TO deeds of glory I would tune,
And touch the trembling chord;
To conquests by *Atrides* won,
And his victorious sword.
The *Theban* chief, and *Trojan* war
In lofty strains I'd sing,
Of the shrill trumpet, from afar,
That makes the mountains ring.
But love forbids, he tunes my voice
To sing my *Betsy's* praise,
Her choral lips, her sparkling eyes
Demand my grateful lays.
I change the chords, and try again
My martial notes to move;
But find, alas! 'tis all in vain,
I sing of nought, but love.
Farewell, ye warlike sounds farewell,
I give you to the wind;
My strings against my voice rebell,
To thee alone confin'd.
Then come, my love, with all thy charms,
To him that writes sincerely,
Embrace me *Betsy* with thy arms,
The squire that loves thee dearly.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, Jan. 1, 1768.

LET the voice of music breathe,
Hail with song the new-born year!—
Though the frozen earth beneath
Feel not yet his influence near,
Already from his southern goal
The genial god who rules the day,
Has bid his glowing axle roll,
And promis'd the return of May.
Yon ruffian blasts, whose pinions sweep
Impetuous o'er our northern deep,

Shall cease their sounds of war:
And, gradual as his power prevails,
Shall mingle with the softer gales
That sport around his car.

Poets shall be prophets too.—

Plenty in his train attends;
Fruits and flowers of various hue
Bloom where'er her step she bends.
Down the green hill's sloping side,
Winding to the vale below,
See, she pours her golden tide!
Whilst, upon its airy brow,
Amidst his flocks, whom nature leads
To flow'ry feasts on mountains' heads,
Th' exulting shepherd lies:
And to th' horizon's utmost bound
Rolls his eye with transport round,
Then lifts it to the skies.

Let the voice of music breathe!
Twine, ye swains, the festal wreath!
Britain shall no more complain

Of niggard harvests, and a fading year:

No more the miser hoard his grain
Regardless of the peasant's tear,
Whose hand laborious till'd the earth,
And gave those very treasures birth.

No more shall GEORGE, whose parent breast

Feels ev'ry pang his subjects know,
Behold a faithful land distressed,

Or hear one sigh of real woe.
But grateful mirth, whose decent bounds
No riot swells, no fear confounds,
And heart-felt ease, whose glow within
Exalts contentment's modest mien,
In ev'ry face shall smile confess,
And, in his people's joy, the monarch too be blest.

H Y E M S 1767-8, &c.

Nunc iras Hyemis, glacie rivosque vigentes,
Et nivium montes, et vix tolerabile frigus;
Horresco referens precor, O mihi Phœbe, cā-
nenti,

Des jubar interitū stagnēt ne *Vena* poësis.

Arctoi campi, loca longē a sole remota,
Sunt hyemis fedes, flocci nivis atque cubite:
De naso aeternum dependet stiria turpis,
Æternamque senis sunt tempora sæda proceltis;
Dum graditurque *Pelus* feramat vestigia; vestis
Est *Ursa* pellis, quam cingit frigida zona.

En! nunc in niveo, descendit jupiter imbre;
Non quali in gremium Danaïs descenderat olim
Natura en! tota est, albo velamine tecta;
Diluvio niveo—rursus submergitur orbis!
Omnia conduntur; sunt valles montibus æqua,
Nec discernis ubi, lateat flammæ, solumve;
Incertusque viæ, quam nix regit alta viator,
Conditur in niveo, glaciatus membra, sepulchro?
Impaste balant agne, bos mugit honestus,
Et tristes errant clamantes gramina frustra!
Exornata quasi gemmis, jam terra resurgit,
Illaqueatque gelu sepes, mirabile rete:
Grandine pulsa domus, trepidat metuitque rui-
nam!

Quam nudæ sylvæ! viduantur frondis honore,
Lætaque vox volucrum, non est audita per illas!
Stant ænes rigidi; cursus trænatur aquarum,
Atque viam transit currus, quam lymba solebat;

Stat sanguis venis—nisi qui suffusus in ovis est;
Quæsitum vaccas, venientis manê puellæ:
Radit itur, lætus Jovinis glaciæ per amnem
It citius jaculo misso; fugit ocyor euro:
Plumbea mors sævit tonitru dat missile fatam,
Gens olata cadit; vitasque relinquit in auris.

Sæpè gelu ludit, varias fingitque figuras,
In lucente vitro; visa est hic mimica sylva,
Aerio hic pinus describitur, hic Jovis aibor,
Nunc undam simulat, per amana vireta fluentem,
Nunc plumas volucrum, coeli per mane, volan-
tum,

Nunc hortum simulatque—Vitrum florescere
credas!

Sed crudelis hyemis, jam flens, mollescere
coepit;

Solvitur in lacrymas glaciæ, venientique vere,
Ridere incipiunt valles messisque futura;
Purpuræ incipiunt violæ redolere per auram,
Et flavere crocus, vivis et candescere gutta:
Jamque suam musam tentat coelestis alanda,
Et philomela suum meditatür amabile carmen;
Primitias offert vocis, tardusque canorus;
Amnes voluntur liquidi, rursusque videbis,
Flaminis in puro, ludentes pectore, pisces,
Jamque novo viridi, pratum vestitur amictu,
Et lætæ pecudés rursus nova grammina carpant.

W. C.

A MORAL REFLECTION:

Written on the last Day of the Year 1767.

I.

SEVENTEEN hundred sixty-seven,
Is now forever past.
Seventeen hundred sixty eight
Will fly away as fast.

II.

But, whether life's uncertain scene
shall hold an equal pace;
Or whether death shall come between,
And end my mortal race.

III.

Or whether sickness, pain, or health,
My future lot shall be;
Or whether poverty, or wealth,
Is all unknown to me.

IV.

One thing I know, that needful 'tis
To watch with careful eye;
Since every season spent amiss,
Is register'd on high.

V.

Too well I know what precious hours
My wayward passions waste:
And, oh! I feel my mortal pow'rs
To dust and darkness haste.

VI.

Earth rolls her rapid seasons round
To meet her final fire:
But virtue is with glory crown'd,
Tho' suns and stars expire.

VII.

What awful thoughts! what truth sublime!
What useful lesson this!
Oh let me well improve my time!
Oh let me dye in peace!

Marshfield, Feb.

10, 1767.

W. O.

Historical Chronicle, January 1768

WITHIN these few years a set of people have been discovered in Denmark, seized with a disorder of mind that is extremely dangerous to society. This is an imagination, that, by committing premeditated murder, and being afterwards condemned to die for it, they are the better able, by public marks of repentance and conversion, as they go to the scaffold, to prepare themselves for death, and work out their own salvation. A little while ago, one of these wretches murdered a child out of the same principle, (See Vol. xxxv. p. 342.) In order, however, to take from these wretches all hope of obtaining their end, and to extirpate the evil, the king has issued an ordinance, by which his majesty forbids the punishing them with death; and enacts, that they shall be branded in the forehead with an hot iron, and whipped: that they shall afterwards be confined, for the rest of their days, in an house of correction, in order to be kept there to hard labour; and, lastly, that every year, on the day of their crime, they shall be whipped anew in publick.—Another mark of his Danish majesty's paternal goodness to his subjects has appeared in the encouragement and protection extended to the society of artists lately established at Copenhagen, to which he has ordered a yearly pension of 10,000 crowns to be issued from the royal treasury, to be applied in supporting the necessitous, and in rewarding those who distinguish themselves by their merit.

A pamphlet has lately been published at Paris in favour of the Jews, in which the author has shewn the eminent advantages which every nation reaps in its commerce from the encouragement and protection of that people. It is written with a view to obtain a religious toleration for that people; but it is doubted whether the enthusiasm of the country will suffer such arguments to have any weight.

The honourable Mr. Montagu, the celebrated traveller, who has lately entertained the learned with his journey to the Written Mountains, is now visiting the Turkish dominions. He was received with uncommon respect at Constantinople, after traversing Salonica, and viewing the islands in the Archipelago. Much may be expected from the indefatigable researches of this extraordinary personage, of whom the ingenious Mr. Samuel Sharp, in his Letters from Italy, gives this account.—“One of the most curious sights amongst the curiosities of Venice, was the famous Mr. Montagu. He was just arrived from the East. He had travelled through the Holy Land, Egypt, Armenia, &c. with the Old and New Testament in his hands. He had visited Mount Sinai, and flattered

(Gent. Mag. JAN. 1768.)

himself he had been on the very part of the rock where Moses spake face to face with God Almighty. His beard reached down to his breast, and the dress of his head was Armenian. He was in the most enthusiastic raptures with Arabia, and the Arabs. His bed was the ground; his food rice; his beverage water; his luxury a pipe and coffee. His purpose was to return once more among that virtuous people, &c. (See Sharpe's Letter from Venice, dated Sept. 1765, p. 10.)

Advices from Poland take notice, that the Pope's Nuncio has suddenly disappeared; and letters from Rome assign the reason, because he was roughly treated by the Russian ambassador. His Holiness expresses great concern for the event.

The Hon. Wm Henry Littleton, envoy extraordinary to the court of Portugal, holds frequent conferences with the ministry there, in order to settle, in an amicable manner, the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two nations on account of trade.

The governor of Goree in Africa, has lately delivered up to the commander of an English man of war, the captain and crew of a French schooner, charged with having committed acts of piracy on the Gold Coast.

There is an account, by the way of France, that the Spaniards and Portuguese having entered with united forces into Paraguay, the Jesuits opposed them with an armed force, but that after a sharp and obstinate fight, 130 of the brethren were made prisoners, and directly hanged on the spot. And it is written from Lisbon, that a Portuguese homeward-bound ship from Goa, had just arrived in the Tagus, with eighteen Jesuits in irons on board, accused of treasonable practices against the state.

By authentic accounts from Rome, the Jesuits continue to enter into the ecclesiastical state on all parts, both by land and sea. A general disorder of a cold, with violent pains in the head, & a sore throat, prevails in some parts of Italy.

An order having arrived from the court of France, for the troops of that nation to evacuate the garrisons of Ajaccio, of Calvi, and of Algagliola, to make room for the Spanish Jesuits in Corsica; the inhabitants of these garrisons thinking this the time to signalize their zeal and attachment to their country, took measures to prevent the landing of the Genoese troops, which were sent thither by the republick; but so soon as the Genoese galleys appeared, commanded by Signor Spinola, the French commander at Calvi ordered all the inhabitants to be immediately disarmed, so that they were prevented from putting their

their spirited designs in execution, and Spinola made good his landing at Calvi without disturbance. The principal inhabitants, knowing that their conduct would expose them to the resentment of the republick, were obliged to abandon their houses, and retire with their families into the internal parts of the kingdom. The little garrison of Algagliolo, however, fell into the possession of the troops of the nation, and the inhabitants celebrated that day of their liberty with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

A commissary of war was dispatched from Bastia by Count Marbœuf, commander in chief of the French troops in Corsica; and with this commissary the nation entered into articles of a neutrality and suspension of arms, till the expiring of the term of four years, as agreed upon between France and Genoa, by the treaty of 1764.

A fire having broke out at a druggist's in Florence, in the middle of the night, after consuming that and the adjoining houses, it reached one occupied by a man who kept wild beasts for shew, among which were two lions, a tyger, and three bears; those animals got loose, and run through the city, which resounded with the cries of the unhappy people who became a prey to their fury. A hundred men were ordered in pursuit of them, and they were so fortunate as to kill two of the bears, one lion, and the tyger, but the other lion and bear escaped their vigilance. As soon as day appeared, were seen with horror the dreadful ravage made by the fire, but still more by those animals, upwards of an hundred persons being killed, and a much greater number wounded before they could be destroyed.

Mount Saiga, in Hungary, lately burst into a flame, and set fire to a considerable tract of country, from which issues an intolerable stench of sulphur.

The French have forbidden the entrance of any English ships into the ports of Guadaloupe and Martinico, on any pretence whatsoever.

The Spaniards have likewise forbidden English ships from lying more than 24 hours at Monto Christi; and have threatened the logwood cutters if they presume to settle or cut logwood at Spirito Santo.

The inhabitants of Boston persevere in their resolution of discouraging British manufactures in New England. They complain that near a million of money has been remitted from thence to England for duties on sugar, melasses, rum, cocoa, &c. and that the province is utterly unable to support such a drain.

The Portsmouth packet from Boston to New Hampshire, was lost the latter end of October last, with goods on board to the value of 4000*l*. The crew saved.

Some soldiers at Niagara having gather-

ed the root of the deadly carrot, by mistake for the Indian potatoe, and having eaten plentifully of it, three out of seven died in great agonies, the other four, it is feared, will never be perfectly well. This is the root with which the Indians poison the white people, and one another.

The sudden deaths of a father and two of his sons, by going into a damp well in America, have been the means of discovering the following easy remedy:

“ Draw a quantity of water out of the well, and pour it back again, repeating the same about an hour; the next day let down a candle into it, and, if it burns bright, any person may go down to the bottom of the well with safety; if it does not, repeat the former operation till it does.”

SUNDAY, Dec. 20.

Prayers were publickly read in all the Popish Mass-houses throughout Ireland for his majesty king George III. Queen Charlotte, the prince of Wales, the princess dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family; being the first time the Royal Family of England have been prayed for in this public manner by the Papists in Ireland since the revolution.

Dec. 21.

A severe frost set in from the E. S. E. which was followed by a deep snow, by which the navigation of the river Thames has been obstructed, and the posts retarded all over the kingdom.

Dec. 23.

At a meeting of the corporation of Windsor, it was unanimously agreed, to present the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland with the freedom of that ancient borough.

Dec. 28.

A woman was committed to Newgate, charged with decoying a young milliner from her sister's house, and carrying her to the house of lord Balt-re, where she was kept some time, and afterwards conveyed into the country against her consent. Her parents and friends were in the utmost concern for her safety, not having been able to obtain the least intelligence of her situation till a letter to her father inclosing a bank note opened a way to the discovery. As the circumstances of this affair are at present variously reported, and as the friends of the young lady have publickly declared, that nothing concerning it shall transpire from them till the trial, the reader is desired to suspend his curiosity till the facts are declared in open court.

Dec. 29.

The frost was so severe in the west of England, that a carpenter at work for Mr. Robbins, of Didbarton in Gloucestershire, having put a key into his mouth, lost the skin of his lips by taking it out again. The cold at Hudson's Bay, and in Greenland,

is so severe at certain seasons, that cold iron has the effect of red-hot iron on the hand that touches it.

Dec. 30.

His majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his intention of filling up the vacant stall of the principal companion of the most lion. military order of the Bath, in the room of his late R. H. the D. of Cumberland,

This day several of the officers of the order attended at St. James's.

The sovereign wearing the ribbon, with the symbol of the order pendant to it, Henry Hill, Esq; gentleman usher, bearing the scarlet rod, and habited in the mantle of the order, and Samuel Horley, Esq; Bath king of arms, in his mantle, bearing on a cushion the ribbon, with the badge of the order, preceded his R. H. prince Frederick, supported by the earls of Cholmondley and Breadalbane, the two senior knights of the order, a gentleman usher, daily waiter carrying the sword of state. The sword being delivered by the earl of Breadalbane to the sovereign, his R. H. kneeling was knighted: Then the earl of Cholmondley having received the ribbon from Bath king of arms, presented it to the sovereign, who put the ribbon over his R. H.'s right shoulder: After which his R. H. kissed his Majesty's hand; and, rising up, retired.

The ceremony was performed after the levee, in his majesty's closet, several great officers of the court being present.

His majesty has been graciously pleased in consideration of the tender years of his R. H. prince Frederick, to grant a dispensation under his royal sign-manual and seal of the order, declaring it to be his royal pleasure, that the conferring the degree of knighthood by the sword of state shall be sufficient to invest his R. H. fully and effectually with this order, in as ample manner as if his R. H. had personally performed all the accustomed solemnities. [*Gazette.*]

THURSDAY 31.

As the hon. Miss Finch, daughter of lady Charlotte Finch, was sitting in her apartments at St. James's a spark from the grate set fire to her apron, which in an instant burst into a flame. Her cries having alarmed the servants, it was happily extinguished just time enough to save her life.

FRIDAY, Jan. 1.

Being New Years day, the ode for the new year was performed before their majesties and the Royal Family. See p. 39.

Sir Robert Ladbroke, president of Christ's hospital, presented, according to annual custom, forty boys, educated in that hospital, to his majesty.

SUNDAY 3.

Commissioner ———es of his majesty's

Dock-yard at P——th, dream'd, that his gardener was digging a pit in his garden, to bury a corpse, which affected him to such a degree, that he awaked his lady, and told her the story; that she, as is customary on such occasions, made light of the matter, and desired him to go to sleep again. He did so, and was again disturbed with the same dream, and waking in great agitation, told his lady, that he could not rest, and would go into the garden to satisfy himself; when he came to the spot his dream had pointed out to him, he actually found the gardener digging such a pit; and upon asking him his reasons for it, he, after some apparent confusion at seeing his master, told him, that it was for a cucumber bed. The C——r told him of the improper season as well as the untimely hour; and looked round him to see whether any thing was there, but that on seeing nothing, and the fellow growing surly, he returned back into the house. In going up stairs, he met a maid servant, dressed in white; he asked her where she was going, and what she meant at being dressed so; after some evasion, she fell on her knees and wept, and then assured her master, that, upon a promise of forgiveness, she would relate the whole.—She then said, that the gardener, on a promise of marriage, had got her with child; that she had often pressed him to make her an honest woman, and that the preceding evening he had assured her he would make good his promise, by taking her on horseback, a little way out of town, and that, after the ceremony, they would return to the house before the family were up; that, for this purpose, she was to meet him at that hour, about two in the morning, in the middle of the garden. Her master being apprehensive of the fellow's intentions, ordered her not to go there, but to return immediately to her bed; that when she was gone, the C——r went again to the garden, the fellow was gone, and has not since been heard of.

TUESDAY 5.

The king having been pleased to order the queen's royal regiment of foot, upon foreign service, all the absent officers and private men of that regiment had notice from the war-office, to repair to Corke before the first day of February, in order to embark with their regiment.

WEDNESDAY 6.

The right honourable earl Gower took his seat as president of the privy council. And

The right honourable the earl of Hillsborough took his seat at the board of trade as secretary for the American colonies. *A new office.*

Some Dutch vessels having a large quantity of lobsters on board, and being frozen out of their own ports, came to London

to sell their cargoes, which greatly overstocked the market; whereupon the right honourable the lord mayor and sheriffs, purchased 300 of them; 100 of which were sent to Newgate, and 100 to each of the Compters, to be distributed among the prisoners. They were bought at two shillings a score. Sir Joseph Mawbey and Mr. Thrales candidates for Southwark, purchased 1000, and sent them to the several goals in that borough.

A fishing boat was this day discovered near Deptford creek, close choaked up with ice, in which the people were all frozen to death; the youngest of them, a youth of seventeen, was found sitting almost as erect as if alive.

THURSDAY 7.

The right honourable Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; resigned his employment of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

FRIDAY 8.

Addressees from the manufacturers and traders of the city of London and of Spital fields, and the environs; and also of the bailiffs, wardens, assistants, and commonality of weavers, were presented to his majesty, on his gracious declaration, that in compassion to the number of manufacturers and traders, who have been sufferers by the length of court mournings, court mournings should be shortened for the future.

SATURDAY 9.

At the general quarter sessions of the peace for Westminster, Sarah Wilson, otherwise Wilbraham, was sentenced to be transported for a fraud. She has long been a notorious impostor; and the fact for which she was tried is very singular. About two years ago she went into Mrs. Davenport's shop in the Hay market, and told a pious tale to her niece, of her being bred a gentlewoman, forced by her relations to marry a foreign count against her consent, and of her being abandoned by him to want and misery; but however, wound up her tale with the artful information, that all she had reserved in the world was a single hundred pounds, for which she had a draught (and shewed one) on Mr. Child, the banker; but that her present dress and appearance was so very much beneath her birth and dignity, that she was ashamed to wait on Mr. Child to receive her demand upon him. The compassionate girl took her into the house, equipped her very decently, and consented to accompany her in the coach to Mr. Child's, for whom her sham ladyship enquired, but was told by the clerks he was not there. She went to his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but desired the girl to wait a door or two off in the coach, whilst she went to Mr. Child. A servant opened the door, of whom she enquired very softly (as has since appeared) for Molly

——, one of the maids. On being shewn down to her, she immediately exclaimed, "Lord, ma'am, I beg pardon; if your name is Molly ——, you are not the person I wanted!" She then told the servant, that she wanted to go into Claremarket, and as they had a back door in Portugal-street, she would be glad if she might go out that way; which was granted. Mrs. Davenport's niece, after waiting near an hour, ventured to enquire after the countess, and by that means presently discovered the trick that had been put upon her.

At the quarter sessions for Surry, a young gentleman was tried for attempting to shoot his own father; and being convicted was committed to prison till sentence should be passed upon him.

MONDAY 11.

His majesty's custom-house at Plymouth was broken open, but the robbers were disappointed of their booty, only 4l. having been found in a desk, which, however, they carried off.

FRIDAY 14.

The severe frost broke up, and was succeeded by a gentle thaw, when the navigation of the river Thames opened below bridge, and the snow vanished in the country as if by enchantment.

The fine seat of Lord Viscount Jocelyn, at Brockley Park in Ireland, was burnt to the ground.

MONDAY 18.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Mitchener and Charles Davis, for house-breaking; Wm Cayley, for horse-stealing; Patrick Swinney, and Timothy Crawley, for highway robberies; and Wm Hamilton for the like crime, were all capitally convicted, and received sentence accordingly. At this session Capt. Smith was tried upon seven indictments for publishing forged receipts in his account to his owners, and honourably acquitted.

This day Daniel Asgood, a bargeman, who was capitally convicted on Saturday for the murder of Wm. Ridley, a watchman in Water-Lane, was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to his sentence.

Being observed as her majesty's birthday, the court at St. James's was numerous and brilliant. The whole royal family were present, and their majesties received the complements of the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. with their usual alacrity. — *Was there not an indecorum in crowding this day with an execution?*

TUESDAY 19.

The House of Edward Delaval, Esq; brother to Sir Francis, was burnt down in Westminster.

THURSDAY 21.

The Rt Hon. the house of Peers met pursuant to adjournment.

The

The steward's office at Trentham-Hall, in Staffordshire, was broken open, and a chest containing some bags of money, was taken away; but what is remarkable, part of the money was again brought back and left at the steward's door.

THURSDAY 28.

The judges met in Lord Mansfield's chambers, Westminster-Hall, and appointed the circuits for the Lent assizes,

Northern circuit. Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Bathurst.

Norfolk circuit. Mr. Justice Wilmot, Mr. Baron Adams.

Midland circuit. Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Aston.

Home circuit. Mr. Justice Clive, Mr. Baron Smythe.

Western circuit. Mr. Justice Gould, Mr. Justice Willes.

Oxford circuit. Mr. Baron Perrot, Mr. Justice Yates.

A letter from a gentleman at Virginia, dated Nov. 16, says, "Affairs here grow from bad to worse. The whole people are in the greatest distress for want of money, and for want of oeconomy. From the colonels down to the lowest planters, the prospect is dismal; nor do they take any steps to ward off the impending ruin: In truth, they want heads. Their paper currency (and they have no other) must be sunk in twelve months; and what resource they are then to have, I cannot conjecture. The treasury debts must at all events be paid off. Suits will commence for all next April, or sooner, and chiefly against the principal estates in the country, which must be sold; and though they go at half the expected price, where is the money to pay for them?"

FRIDAY 29.

His majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the Bill for the importation of salted provisions from Ireland and America, duty free.

— for a navigable cut from Coventry to the Mersey.

— for a navigable cut from Severn to Droitwich.

— for licensing a playhouse at Bath.

SATURDAY 30.

Being the martyrdom of K. Charles I. the Bp of Peterborough preached before the Peers, and Dr. Stanton, Chancellor of Lincoln, before the Commons.

SUNDAY 31.

By an act made this session of parliament to prohibit the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and also the extraction of low wines and spirits from wheat and wheat flour; the prohibition is to be continued till 20 days after the commencement of the next sessions of parliament; except from Southampton to Jersey, Guernsey,

and Alderney; and from Whitehaven or Liverpool to the Isle of Man; and except by the African company, for the use of their garrisons in Africa; the quantity of which is limited for each place, and is very inconsiderable.

And by another act of the present session, the free importation of wheat, wheat flour, barley, barley-meal, pulse, oats, oatmeal, rye, and rye-meal, is continued to the same time; and also the free importation of rice from his majesties colonies in America; and 6d. a pound duty is laid on the re-exportation of rice, which amount almost to a prohibition. By this act, wheat and wheat-flour is permitted to be imported duty free from Africa, which was not in the act of last sessions.

By a letter from Hispaniola, in the Kingston-Gazette, there is advice, that the old Spanish inhabitants of that island being exasperated at the late exchange which the court of Spain made with that of France, of a part of that island for New-Orleans on the Mississippi, they rose lately upon the new French settlers in the dead of the night, and cruelly cut the throats of near 8000 of them, men, women, and slaves. The remainder, however, beat to arms, and attacked the murderers, made a great slaughter among them, and took 550 prisoners. 'Tis added, that the whole island is in the greatest agitation, the old Spanish inhabitants being determined to murder every Frenchman in their power.

Letter from a Gentleman at Glasgow College, dated Jan. 5, 1768.

"In our climate the air is commonly reckoned warm, when the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer is at 64 degrees. Water freezes when it is at 32 degrees; and 0 is the beginning of the scale.

In the year 1731, the cold sunk the thermometer in Pensilvania to five degrees. In 1706 and 1709, at Paris, to 8 degrees. In 1729, in Leyden, to 5 degrees; and at Utrecht to 4 degrees. In 1709 and 1731, in London, to 0; and at Copenhagen it was the same. In 1732, at Upsal, it was at 1 degree below 0. At Torneo in Sweden, latitude 65 deg. 51 min. it was at 33 degrees below 0, which was a degree of cold as much below the cold of freezing water, as that is below the ordinary heat of the human body.

In the year 1740, at St. Andrew's, it was 11 degrees at ten o'clock before noon. In some other parts of Scotland at 9 degrees; and in a certain place in Airshire, it is said to have been at 6 degrees; which is the lowest in that year of which we have any account.

Sunday last, at ten o'clock before noon, the thermometer, when hung upon a pole near the Observatory, and in the shade, was at 5 degrees: Upon observing this degree of cold at this time of the day, a suspicion

suspicion arose that it must have been much colder early in the morning; upon which the thermometer was placed about half an inch under the surface of the snow and in the shade, and after a few minutes it sunk to two degrees below 0. At two o'clock afternoon, when hung upon the pole, it was 11 degrees, though there was a serene sky and fine sunshine. At six o'clock it fell to half a degree above 0. From nine o'clock to eleven it was at two degrees below 0. After eleven it gradually rose: so that before five on Monday morning it was at 12 degrees. When it was at two degrees below 0 at the Observatory, it was at 4 degrees in the back yard of a college house, though near a low room, in which there was a constant and great fire; at 2 degrees when hung upon the side of a window in the first story; and at one degree when hung at a distance from the house.

That no mistakes might happen in the above experiments upon the cold at the Observatory, there were made use of upon this occasion three standard thermometers, two of them mercurial, and the other a spirit one, all exactly graduated by Fahrenheit's scale.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in council, for the year 1768.

Berkshire. William Price, of Charlton, Esq.

Bedfordshire. John Cater, of Kempston.

Buckinghamsh. Wm. Creswell Wentworth, of Leekhamsted, Esq.

Cumberland. Sir Gifford Lawson, of Bayton.

Cheshire. Hen. Harvey Aston, of Aston.

Camb' and Hun'. Edw. Leeds, Croxton, Esq.

Cornwall. Fraunceis Kirkham, of Cran, Esq.

Devonsh. Wm. Ilbert, West Alvington, Esq.

Dorsetshire. James Gollop, Barwick, Esq.

Derbyshire. Sam. Crompton, of Derby, Esq.

Essex. Rich. Lomas Clay, of Loughton, Esq.

Gloucestershire. John Guise, Highnam, Esq.

Hertfordsh. Lionel Lyde, Ayot St. Lawrence.

Herefordshire. Richard Gorges, Eye, Esq.

Kent. Richard Hulse, of Baldwins, Esq.

Leicestersh. Edw. Dawson, Long Whatton.

Lincolnshire. Jos. Walls, East Kirby, Esq.

Monmouthshire. Rich. Lucas, Langatock.

Northumberland. Bryan Burrell, Broom Park.

Northamptonshire. Tho. Powys, Lilford.

Norfolk. William Woodley, Eccles, Esq.

Nottinghamsh. John Bell, of Colston Bassett.

Oxfordshire. Stuckley Baynton, Chadlington

West, Esq.

Rutlandshire. Henry Shield, Preston, Esq.

Shropsh. Edw. Botterell, of the Heath Esq.

Somersetsh. J. Helliard, Hinton St. George.

Staffordshire. Francis Eld, of Seighford, Esq.

Suffolk. Osborne Fuller, Carlton Hall, Esq.

✓ Southampton. Chaloner Ogle, of Martyr Worthy Esq.

Surry. Richard Barwell, of Easner, Esq.

Sussex. John Paine, of Falmer, Esq.

Warwicksh. J. Partherecke, Clapton, Esq.

Worcestersh. Tho. Bury, jun. of Abberley.

Wiltshire. Edmund Lambart, of Boyton.

Yorksh. Sir Geol. Strickland, of Boynton.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon. Thomas Harris, of Tregunter, Esq.

Carmarthen. Edw. Parry, Carmarthen, Esq.

Cardigan. Daniel Lloyd, of Dol, Esq.

Glamorgan. Tho. Bennet, of Laleston, Esq.

Pembroke. J. Griffiths, of Klinderwin, Esq.

Radnor. J. Trumper, of Michael church,

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey. Wm. Hughes, of Plascock, Esq.

Carnarvon. R. Howel Vaughan, Meillionydd.

Denbigh. Edward Lloyd, of Trevor, Esq.

Flint. Edward Lloyd, of Pengwern, Esq.

Merioneth. R. Godolphin Owen, of Glynne.

Montgomery. T. Thomas Garthgelynenfaur.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1768.

Dec. 12. Countess of Selkirk,—of a son,
Lady of Col. Amherst,—a daughter.

Duchess of Leinster,—a son.

Lady of Visc. Ranelagh—a son.

30. Lady of the late Sir Ellis Cunliffe,—a daughter.

—of Sir Capel Molyneux,—a son.

—of his Excellency Ld. Ch. Greville Montague,—a daughter.

—Visc. Townshend,—a son in Ireland.

5. Countess of Essex—a son still born.

Lady of Sir David Lindsey,—a daughter.

6. Countess of Pomfret,—a son.

12. Countess of Shannon,—a daughter.

13. Lady of Sir Tho. Stapleton—a daughter.

14. Rt. Hon. Lady Hope,—a daughter.

18. Countess of Elgin,—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

Capt. Browne—to the Hon. Miss Allen, sister to Ld. Visc. Allen, of Ireland.

Dec. 24. John Baylis, Esq; —to Miss Southby, of Oxendon-street.

Rev. Mr. Abbot, Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge,—to Miss Elliston.

John Harper, Esq; of New Bond-street,—to Miss Page.

Rt. Hon. Cadwallader Ld. Blayney of Ireland—to Miss Tipping, with 20,000l.

Capt. Rob. Temple, of Berwick—to Miss Dawson of Warkworth.

27. John Rothwell, Esq; of New Bond-st.—to Miss Eliz. Frankland.

28. Walter Hawksworth, Esq;—to Miss Farrer, of Barnbury, in Yorkshire.

Jan. 1. Mr. Walker, silk merchant,—to Miss Cross, daughter of Hammond Cross, Esq; of Islington.

2. Step. Skinner, Esq; of Panton-st.—to Miss Eliz. Medlicot.

4. Col. Tho. Shirley,—to Miss Anna Maria Western of Raven-hill, in Essex.

5. John Gibbs, Esq; of Coventry-st.—to Miss Sarah Marshal, of New Bond-street.

7. Sir Edm. Wilson, Bt.—to Miss Arab. Wilkinson, of Ormond-street.

8. Ja. Hurst, Esq;—to Miss Sarah Barley, of New Bond-street.

10. Wm. Horton, Esq;—to Miss Sarah Wheatley, of Portland-street.

11. Tho. Helloway, Esq;—to Miss Jane Powell, of Bow-street.

16. Cha. Boone, Esq; —to Miss Wright of Rochampton.

The Rev. Mr. Whalley, of Christ-hosp. to Miss Betsey Jacobs, of Lift-lane.

18. Capt. Osborne, — to Miss Macdonald of Hamersmith.

19. Tho. Ashby, Esq; — to Miss Charlotte Jones, of St. George's, Hanover-square.

26. Lord Beauchamp, son of Earl Hertford, — to the Hon. Miss Windsor.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

Hon. Col. Sir John St. Clair, Bart. at Elizabeth Town, New-York.

Lieut. Gov. Geo. Scott, of Dominica.

Ed. Wilson, formerly high sheriff of York.

Jacob Henriques, the celebrated projector.

Lt gen. Anstruther, col. of the 58th reg of f.

Hon. Joseph Herbert, Esq; president of the island of Nevis.

Cha. Coustin, Esq; in the Mint, Southwark. He was formerly possessed of an estate of 2000l. a year, which he lost in one night at gaming.

26. Geo. Bridgman, Esq; brother of Sir Henry, at Lisbon.

Tho. Crane, Esq; at Melton Mowbray.

27. Rich. Luther, Esq; father of the present member for Essex.

Christ. Mathews, Esq; formerly president of the council at Bengal.

John Bowes, Esq; near Oakingham, Berks.

Ld. Mount Florence, in Ireland.

Wm. Wigget, Esq; formerly high sheriff of Norwich.

28. Fran. Dalton, Esq; of Bilney, Norfolk.

29. Godfrey Schreve, Esq; at Hampstead.

Rog. Cole, late of the Mitre Tav. Fleet-str.

E Underwood, Esq; at Whitechurch Shropsh.

Rev. Mr. Baron, master of the free grammar school, at Grantham.

F. Confit, aged 150, at Burythorpe, Yorksh.

Hon. Gilbert Ford, Esq; attorney-gen. for Jamaica.

Ja. Elmstie, late prov. mas. gen. of Jamaica.

Hon. Rob. Delap, Esq; of the house of assembly there.

Jan. 1. Henry Potts, Esq; secretary to the Gen. Post-office. He had ordered a hackney coach to take him to the pastry-cooks near Spring Gardens, and when the coachman opened the door to let him out, he found him dead upon the seat.

Andrew Richardson, Esq; in Fisher-street, Red Lyon, square.

Wm. Jones, Esq; compt. gen. of customs in Scotland.

The Hon Sir Wm Rowley, knight of the Bath, and admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet. He has left 160,000l. among his relations and Friends.

John Murray, banker, in Fleet-street.

Lady Stewart Shirley, aunt to Ld Ferrers.

Henry Marriot, Esq; at Peckham.

Mrs Bridget Spedding, aged 123, near Whitehaven.

John Bull, Esq; at Caln, near Salisbury.

3. John Hutchinson, Esq; of Beckingham, in Kent.

Alex. Agnew, judge-advocate in Scotland.

Thomas Norcliffe, of Langton in Yorksh.

Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bt. great grandson to the celebrated serg. Hoskyns, who entertained King James I. at Morchampton, with

a dance of five men and five women, whose ages together made 1000 years.

Mr Height, aged 100, at Maofton; Lincolnsh.

4. Mrs Hutchins, of Mitcham, of the bite of a mad cat.

5. Humphrey Woolston, aged 102, formerly a contractor for oxen.

7. J. Cholmondely, of Easton, Lincolnsh.

Col. Donald M'Pherson, formerly in the Dutch service.

Robert Doyne, Esq; member for Donegal, in Ireland.

Rev. Samuel Bradshaw, R. of Upminster.

8. Dr Smart, at Winchcomb, Gloucestersh.

9. Ja Wakefield, Esq; in Upper Grosv. str.

Capt Thomas Summers, who sailed round the world with Ld Anson.

10. Dr W. Barnard, bp of Londonderry, Irel.

Charles Beaumont, Esq; at Roehampton.

Thomas Bridges, Esq; in Kent.

John Wenham, Esq; of Beckingham, Kent.

James Rider, Esq; in Great Pultney-street.

John Hobbs, Esq; the first person who found the late king in his dying moments.

John Smith, Esq; uncle to John Smith, Esq; member for Bath.

11. Rich. Jackson, Esq; dep. gov. of the S.S. company.

Edw. Pearson, Esq; secretary to the society for promoting protest. working schools in Irel.

Sir Henry Frankland, b. late consul general in Portugal.

12. Solomon Hart, Esq; brother to the late

Moses Hart, Esq;

Rev Dr Tho. Jenner, prebend of Worcester, &c.

John Eden, Esq; at Gainford, Durham.

Geo. Murray, Esq; in Piccadilly.

13. Rev. Leonard Chapplelow, Arabick Professor at Cambridge.

15. Mary Elder, aged 102 in Clerkenwell-workhouse.

Peter Chapman, Esq; of Phoenix-hall, Somersetshire.

Ralph Leland, Esq; of Ruddingstown, in Ireland.

Mrs. Worsley, sister to Lord Grantham.

Wm Simpson, Esq; of Stainford, Yorksh.

James Kenworthy, of St. Helen's, Esq;

16. Henry Lewis, Esq; of the Custom-house.

Capt. Wm Browne, an officer under Lord Clive.

18. Benjamin Hill, Esq; receiver general for Northamptonshire. &c.

James Carnage, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Tho. Steward, Esq; of Long Milsford, Suff.

Charles Desborough, Esq; in Westminster.

Rev Mr Trubody, at St. Austle, Cornwall.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. member for Chippenham, reputed worth 900 000 l.

19. John Stevens, at Bletchingly, aged 106.

20. Sir Walter Wagstaff Baggot, bart. member for the University of Oxford.

22. Capt. Robert Scott. at Greenwich.

23. Edward Coldham, Esq; of Haverhill, in Essex, he had acquired a large fortune in trade, and enjoyed it hospitably.

23. Rev. Mr Bright, V. of Ecclesfield, Yorkshirc.

Tho. Loftus, Esq; member for Clonmines, in Ireland.

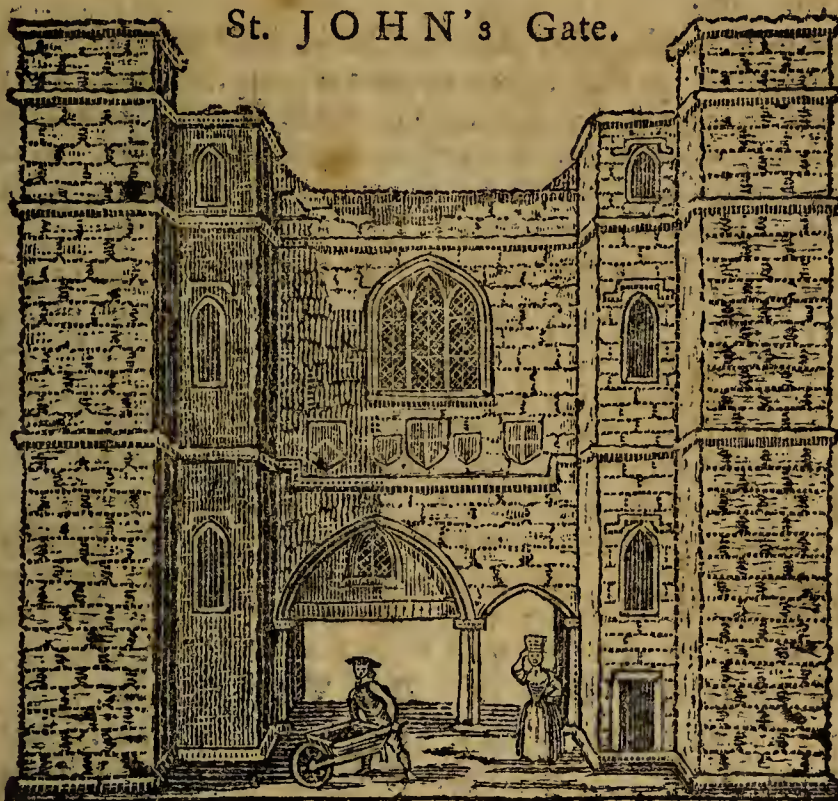
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For FEBRUARY, 1768.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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—Of the celebrated Laurel on Virgil's tomb *ib.*
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Apology to Correspondents.

Embellish'd with an elegant quarto Copper Plate, exhibiting a curious Improvement on HADLEY's Quadrant, and a celebrated inedited Coin of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on unexceptionable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 32s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he shall ship out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, 5s. to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
February 1	42 to 50	20 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 to 24	13 to 17	Guilford, 20	50 to 54	24 to 27		16 to 18
8	44 to 52	20 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 to 24	13 to 17	Colchester, 19	44 to 48	23 to 25		15 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	42 to 51	20 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 to 24	13 to 17	Canterbury 20	45 to 49	22 to 24		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	42 to 50	20 to 25	22 to 24	12 to 17					

WESTERN DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton, 20	52 to 56	23 to 26		16 to 18	Devizes	56 to 62	23 to 25	15 to 17
Salisbury	54 to 58	24 to 26		15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bristol	52 to 58	22 to 24	12 to 14
Warminster	56 to 60	25 to 27		14 to 16				

OXFORD DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading,	50 to 58	22 to 24		19 to 21	Shrewsbury	58 to 62	22 to 26	16 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxford,	50 to 58	23 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 to 19	Ross	54 to 58	20 to 22	13 to 16
Glocester,	56 to 60	19 to 22		16 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stafford,	46 to 55	24 to 26	15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$

MIDLAND DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	46 to 56	19 to 22		15 to 16	Darby,	54 to 58	25 to 27	15 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stamford	45 to 52	20 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$		14 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Northampton	52 to 60	23 to 26	13 to 15
Peterboro'	45 to 53	23 to 25		12 to 14				

NORFOLK DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	50 to 54	24 to 26	24 to 27	15 to 17	Norwich	42 to 48	20 to 22	22 to 23
Yarmouth	47 to 50	20 to 24	22 to 23	15 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$				14 to 16

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	48 to 54	21 to 24	26 to 28	16 to 18	Newcastle	46 to 48	22 to 24	24 to 27
Durham	41 to 50	23 to 25	23 to 25	16 to 20	Carlisle	40 to 46	20 to 21	24 to 27

* * This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve, by sending us from every Corn-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the *Three First Market Days* in every Month, in the manner the prices at the *Corn Exchange*, London, is set down above; and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the kingdom, than has yet been attempted.

War Office, Feb. 16.

Henry Shirdley, Esq;—Commissary General of Stores and Provisions in East Florida, *vice* Thomas Shirdley, *dec.*

4th. Reg. Drag. Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway—Colonel, in the room of Field-Marshal Sir Robert Rich, Bart. *dec.*

13th Reg. F. Lieut. George Henderson—Captain Lieut. *vice* John Raleigh, who retires.

Late Capt. Lieut. John Raleigh, of the 13th R. of F.—Secretary to the Governor of the garrison of Gibraltar, in the room of J. Braithwaite, removed.

Sir J. Dunbar, Bart.—Deputy Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts Martial in North-Britain, *vice* Alexander Agnew, *dec.*

B — — K R — — — S.

John Sarney, of Gutter-lane, Goldsmith.

Mordecai Moses, of Portsmouth Common, Dealer.

H. Sanders, & Barnet Hyams, Rosemary-l. Salesmen,

James Day, of Birmingham, Joiner.

Robert Smith, Houndsditch, London, Haberdasher.

T. Kenderdine, St. Paul Covent Garden, Laceman.

John Chapman of Bow-lane, dealer.

R. Broadbelt, Hollen-street, Westm. Haberdasher.

J. Dunbabin & J. Latham, Liverpool, Clay-Potters.

Ch. Farquharson, of Cloak-lane, London, Factor.

Abraham North, jun. of Ware, Miller.

Joseph Turner, of Manchester, Chapman.

Henry Forster, of Gateshead, Durham, Boat-builder.

Nathaniel Cove, of Tokenhouse Yard, Packer.

R. Phillips, of Cambden, Gloucestersh. Flax dresser.

Mary Pope, of Ormskirk, Lancashire, Milliner.

Samuel Gigney, of Willingale Doe, Essex, Shop-k.

Alice Brand, of St. Ives, Huntingdonsh. Milliner.

G. Holder, of Exeter-street, Wine and Dry Cooper.

Tho. Dover Hopkins, of London, Merchant.

J. Sheldrake, of Framingham, Suffolk, Brewer.

Solomon Jacobs, of Old Bethlem, Merchant.

John Barrett, of Camomile-street, Packer.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

F E B R U A R Y, 1768.

Anecdotes of Rome, Naples, Florence, and Genoa. By a Swedish Traveller.



PARTIANUS says, that the emperor Adrian had collected in his palace at Tivoli, the choicest productions of the different provinces of the empire.

The Abbè de Mazeas lately examining the ground on which the ruins of that palace are scattered, discovered, among some plants that were absolute strangers to the soil of Rome, and which now are constantly to be found there, a shrub which produces a kind of gum, which the peasants of the neighbourhood make use of to perfume their snuff. The first shrubs of the kind which he examined were weak and stunted, but proceeding towards a hill which intercepted the north wind, he perceived some others very flourishing, and among them found that precious shrub on which the Arabs gather the balm of Mecca, and which the emperor Adrian transplanted and cultivated in his gardens at Tivoli.

The important post of secretary of the briefs was filled in 1768, by Cardinal Passionei, on whom pope Clement XII. had conferred it: Benedict XIV. had afterwards confirmed it to him, and added to it that of Librarian of the Vatican. In the Conclaves of 1740 and 1758, this cardinal behaved with pride and haughtiness to cardinal Ressonico, who in this last Conclave was raised to the papacy without the concurrence of the squadron, at whose head was cardinal Passionei, who positively refused to agree to it. After he had paid his adoration, he presented to the pope the bulls of his employments, and said to him, "Most holy father, I deliver up
" to your holiness the honours which
" your two predecessors through mere

" courtesy conferred upon me. Your
" holiness, who is indebted to me for
" nothing, may gratify with them one
" who deserves them better." The pope took the bulls, and after casting his eye upon them, replied, "Card. Passionei,
" perhaps I am more indebted to you
" than you imagine; but though I had
" no obligation to you, the church has
" many: Accept therefore from her
" hand, if you scruple to receive it
" from mine, a confirmation of the
" gifts of my predecessors, and (he added with a smile) continue to give
" me your advice with that frankness
" and candour which I have often experienced."

Cardinal Passionei had one of the most valuable libraries in Rome, composed of the best, the scarcest, and most remarkable books in all sciences and in all languages; ancient and modern. He himself was the librarian; he was as well acquainted with all the books as if it had consisted of a hundred volumes only; and he did the honours of it in a manner the more satisfactory to the learned, as no one was more able to second and extend their views on the subjects of their researches. In this, very different from the Cardinals Davia, Gualterio, and Imperiali, all three also very rich in books. The first was always reading, and never wrote; the second was always writing, and never read; the third neither read nor wrote.

Benedict XIV. took great delight in attacking Cardinal Passionei in his fort, that is to say, in his books, in order to put him in a rage. The cardinal had some original letters of anecdotes, written by the famous Fra. Paolo Sarpi, in his own hands. He often quoted scraps of them, but constantly refused to give a copy. The pope had endeavoured to procure one in vain. However, he found means to get out of the Cardinal's library the volume of which he was so tenacious, and to substitute in its room another book exactly like it. After this

this he took occasion to start the subject of Paolo and his letters; the cardinal failed not to quote some passages, as usual; the pope pretended to doubt their being genuine, and made some smart objections. The cardinal piqued at this opposition, flew home, and soon returned with the supposed volume of letters in his hand. But what was his surprise, when, on opening it, he found nothing but blank paper; his anger vented itself in a torrent of reproaches and threats, which the pope could scarce stop by excuses, and by returning the real book.

The cardinal received books every day from all parts of Europe. His first employment in a morning was to examine those books, and to class them himself in the proper places. One morning the pope found means to introduce a work written by a jesuit, among the books which the cardinal was to look over. As soon as he saw it he opened the window, and threw it with all his force into the square of *Monte Cavallo*. At this instant the pope appeared, and vouchsafed him his grand benediction. It is affirmed, that, by way of answer to this benediction, a certain gesture of the cardinal's put a stop to the pleasantries that the pope had promised himself from this scene.

Cardinal Passionei had a most cordial hatred for the Jesuits; to which those fathers were no strangers; and that, if it had depended on him, their society would have been soon dissolved. Accordingly a few days after his death, an epitaph was handed about at Rome, which shows as well the sentiments of its author, as of him for whom it was intended.

Dominico Passioneio
S. R. E. Cardinali Presbytero
Societas Jusu Superstes
P.

It is not improbable that they might contribute to the sudden shock that occasioned his death. It was as follows: The college of cardinals was desirous of condemning an Italian translation of Mezengius's catechism: Cardinal P. strenuously opposed it; notwithstanding this, the condemnation passed, the brief for it was drawn up, and sent to him at his hermitage, whither he was then retired, with orders for him to sign it, and threats of taking from him his place of secretary in case he refused. These orders, these threats, and his obligation to sign it, so affected the cardinal, that that very night he was seized with a fit of apoplexy which carried him off a few

days after (July 5, 1761) at the age of 80.

The celebrated laurel on Virgil's tomb, still vigorous and shooting forth anew, notwithstanding the branches that are plucked off by all travellers, perpetuates itself, repairs its daily losses, Still grows, and to Parnassus top aspires. In the XVIth century it had only a trunk which occupied the middle of the Cupola, where doubtless it had been planted by some Neapolitan, an admirer of Virgil. About the beginning of the last century, a fir-tree on the opposite side of the mountain blown down by the wind, fell from its height upon the trunk which it choaked up. Nature seems to have repaired that accident by making layers of the roots which have spread themselves over the whole surface of the Cupola.

Cluvienus, and after him Addison, maintain that Virgil's tomb cannot be the monument that is pretended, as that must be looked for on the east of Naples, in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius. They support their opinion by a passage in Statius, but the force of that may be eluded by supposing that the poet meant only to characterise Naples by Virgil's tomb and Vesuvius, over against which it is placed, and to which it forms a directly opposite point of view. Besides, Donatus, in his life of Virgil, says expressly, that his bones, removed to Naples by the command of Augustus, were interred in the road to Puzcoli; *intra lapidem secundum*.

The prince de San Severo is famous at Naples for his many discoveries in chemistry. He has learned to give white marble a fixed tint of any colour; a tint, which penetrates the whole mass, how thick soever. What is still more surprising, is a cube of white marble two foot square, on one side of which is painted a figure of the virgin, which is found on all the leaves that are sawed from the block. This prince has also discovered the secret of the inextinguishable lamps of the ancients.

A hundred and sixty public statues are placed in the squares, the streets, and on the bridge of Florence, and, what is very surprising, is, that these statues are held in veneration by the people *as things sacred*. This veneration, which extends to all ranks, supplies the place of grates and rails, which in countries less enlightened, can scarce preserve such precious remains from being approached and destroyed by taste. The Centaur, for example, that admirable relic

relic of antiquity, is placed in the middle of a very small square, which is used as a market two or three days in a week. The writer of this account passing by one market day, went up to a countryman and asked him why he did not lay upon the base of the statue some small wares with which he seemed much embarrassed, instead of replying, the countryman shrugged up his shoulders, and eyed him with a look of contempt and indignation.

The confessor of Don Carlos, who accompanied him when he went to take possession of the dutchy of Tuscany, was invited to see the magnificent Medicean Library. The most eminent men of letters were assembled on the occasion. He was received with the respect that was thought due to him. At his entrance he stopped short, and turning to the Librarian, asked him if they had in their library the book *on the seven trumpets*? The librarian answered in the negative, and they all with some confusion owned that they had never heard of it. *Mighty well*, said the confessor, retiring, "*I would not give a pipe of tobacco for your whole library.*" It was afterwards found, that the book enquired after with such an emphasis, was a collection of pious apocryphal stories published in Spanish, by a Franciscan, for the use of the vulgar.

In 1748, when the Austrians were in possession of Genoa, the republic was in want of money, and for a supply, was going to lay some new taxes. On the day in which the edict was to be debated and passed, M. Grillo, a citizen no less distinguished by his birth than by his riches, but who was looked upon as an humourist, strewed the lobby of the council room with pieces of rope a foot and half long, and then withdrew. This was thought nothing more than some new stroke of humour; he was asked what was the meaning of those ropes? He replied, that the people having in the constant service and defence of their country abandoned their work by which they formerly were maintained, and having exhausted all their resources, it was humanity to furnish them with ropes to hang themselves, rather than lay new taxes, which would drive them to despair, without being of any service to the state. But, replied they, we want money; and where is it to be had? 'Where it is,' said he; and going out of the palace, he returned, followed by porters, who, loaded with the sum of 500,000 *livers* in gold and silver,

threw it down in the middle of the hall. 'Let every one of you levy a like contribution on himself, added M. Grillo, 'as he retired, and the money that you want will be found.' This example was followed; the tax was no more mentioned; the nobility made a voluntary contribution in proportion to their circumstances, and Genoa was saved.

ONAVIS referent in mare te novi fluctus
O quid agis fortitur occupa Portum!

Portsmouth, Feb. 12, 1768.

AFTER an almost total stagnation of business for a considerable time, we have at last had the pleasure of seeing something stirring at this place. Here are a great number of ships come in, and no doubt, the public will be anxious to know the particulars. I have therefore drawn up the best intelligence I could procure, and wish to see it inserted in your Magazine. Yours, &c.

QUIDNUNC.

SHIP NEWS EXTRAORDINARY.

Portsmouth, Jan. 10. The wind continues northerly, and blows fresh. Remains at Spithead the Grafton, with his majesty's ships as per last. The Grafton is a fine new three-decker, *steers* remarkably well, and carries her ports better than any ship in the king's service; and yet she looks as snug in the water as a frigate, owing to her being painted of a dark colour, and not loaded like many others, with gilding and carved work. As to her going, it was observed in her last cruise, that she far outailed all the rest of the fleet.

The carpenters who were ordered to survey the Chatham, have reported her "unfit for service;" however she still continues in commission; notwithstanding which, it is said, that the admiral's flag will be *shifted* from her to the Grafton.

The Chatham was formerly reckoned a prime sailer, worked well, and was so exceeding *stiff*, that she could carry more sail than any ship in the navy: but having been raised (at the request of her captain, when she came last into dock) she was found on her next cruise to be extremely top heavy, and her timbers so much wrung by the weight of her upper works, as to render her altogether crazy. It is surprizing that those who have the conduct of our naval affairs, should have fallen into the above mistake, as it has been frequently observed, that raising of ships has rendered *unserviceable* many a good bottom! The raising of the Pulteney, in the last reign, is a

memo-

memorable instance of the truth of this observation.

The Honest Yorkshireman, Rockingham, with a large convoy, was lately seen in the Offing, on which a pilot put off to bring her in; but all of a sudden she haul'd her wind, and stood out to sea. At present she is quite out of sight, with her whole convoy.

Jan. 17. Arrived under convoy of the Bedford, and after several trips got safe into the harbour; the Weymouth, the Trentham, the Sandwich, and several others, but cannot get their names this post. They had been long cut, and were in want of all kind of refreshments, having been at short allowance for a considerable time. N. B. Only the capital ships of the Bedford's convoy are come into port, the small craft having been left to shift for themselves.

The above Squadron parted company with the Gentle-shepherd in a hard gale of wind (off the coast of North America) by the violence of which she had lost all her masts, and was water-logg'd. The concern'd are extremely anxious for the fate of the Gentle-Shepherd, as it is supposed she is wrecked on the above coast.

In the late storm, the Shelburne being in danger of foundering, was obliged to heave overboard the greatest part of her cargo, in order to save the remainder.

A great number of our ships having been lately cast away on the coast of North America, where there are many rocks and shoals not sufficiently known even to our most experienced pilots, the Hillsborough has been completely fitted with all necessaries for taking a new and accurate survey of that whole coast.—'Tis now expected that light-houses will be erected, and the harbours cleared and opened, in order to prevent the like accidents for the future.

Arrived lately, the Clare, loaded with Irish beef.—The arrival of this, and several other vessels from the same quarter, has been the means of lowering the markets, and fully proved the expediency of the act for permitting the free importations of provisions from Ireland.

It has been remarked of late, that a good many ships homeward bound have performed their voyages quicker by coming directly through the Irish channel, instead of going north about, as formerly.

Jan. 18. Yesterday there was a grand

entertainment given on board the Conway, in honour of the birth-day of Mrs. Allworthy, lady of George Allworthy, Esq; the principal owner.—On this occasion the commanders of all the foreign vessels were invited; the ships in the harbour hoisted their colours, guns were fired, and the evening concluded with every other demonstration of joy.

'Tis now said the Conway will be purchased from the merchants, and fitted out again as a Man of War.

We hear the Jolly Toper, Rigby, is under sailing orders for the coast of Ireland, being appointed to relieve capt. Oswald, an experienced officer, who (on account of his ill state of health) 'tis said will quit the service, much regretted by all true seamen.

Other advices say, the Lively, captain Townshend, is destined for the Irish station.

'Tis thought the Bedford will not be put in commission again, but will be brought into the harbour, and employed as a Sheer-hulk.

We expect soon to see a blue pennant hoisted on board the Marlborough.

The Prince Frederic, Thynne, is put into King-road to refit.

We hear the captain of the Conway has generously refused his wages for the last half year, and that the money will be equally divided among the petty officers.—Although there are many officers in our service possessed of opulent fortunes, and who certainly do not stand in need of the emoluments of their commissions, yet how very rare are such instances of disinterestedness! Indeed we do not at present recollect but one example more, viz. that of capt. Strange, who has commanded the Lancaster for several years, and never would receive one farthing of pay.

The Northington being much worm-eaten in her bottom, is paid off, and 'tis thought will be broke up. Notwithstanding the crew received their whole wages, besides a large sum in bounty money, yet 'twas observed they went off in very bad humour, cursing, swearing, and blasting their eyes.—'Tis pity that no effectual method has yet been discovered to check the growth of profane swearing, which prevails but too much in our fleets and armies; to the great reproach of our national character among foreigners!

'Tis confidently reported, that the Sandwich, a three-decker, and formerly



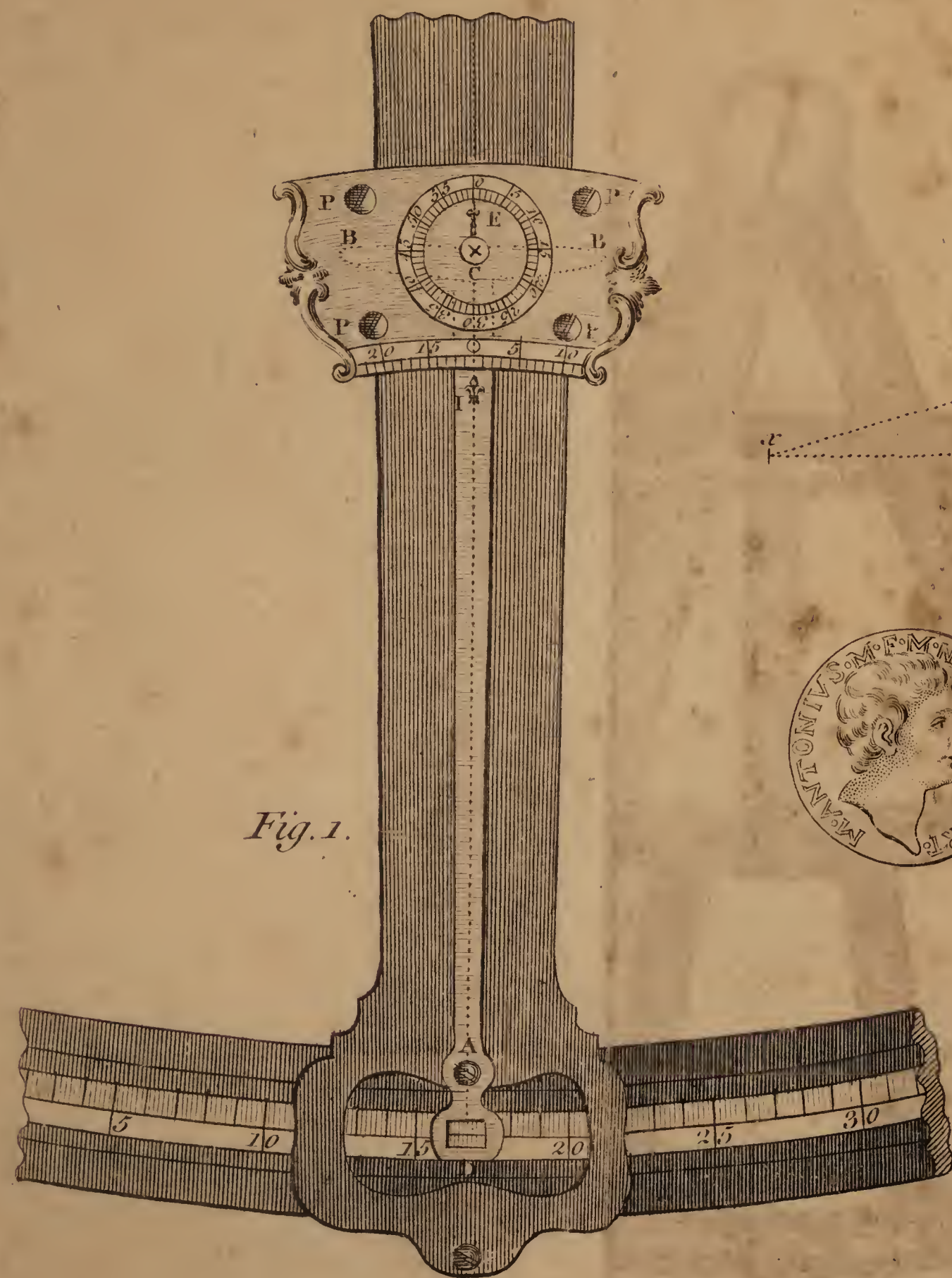


Fig. 1.

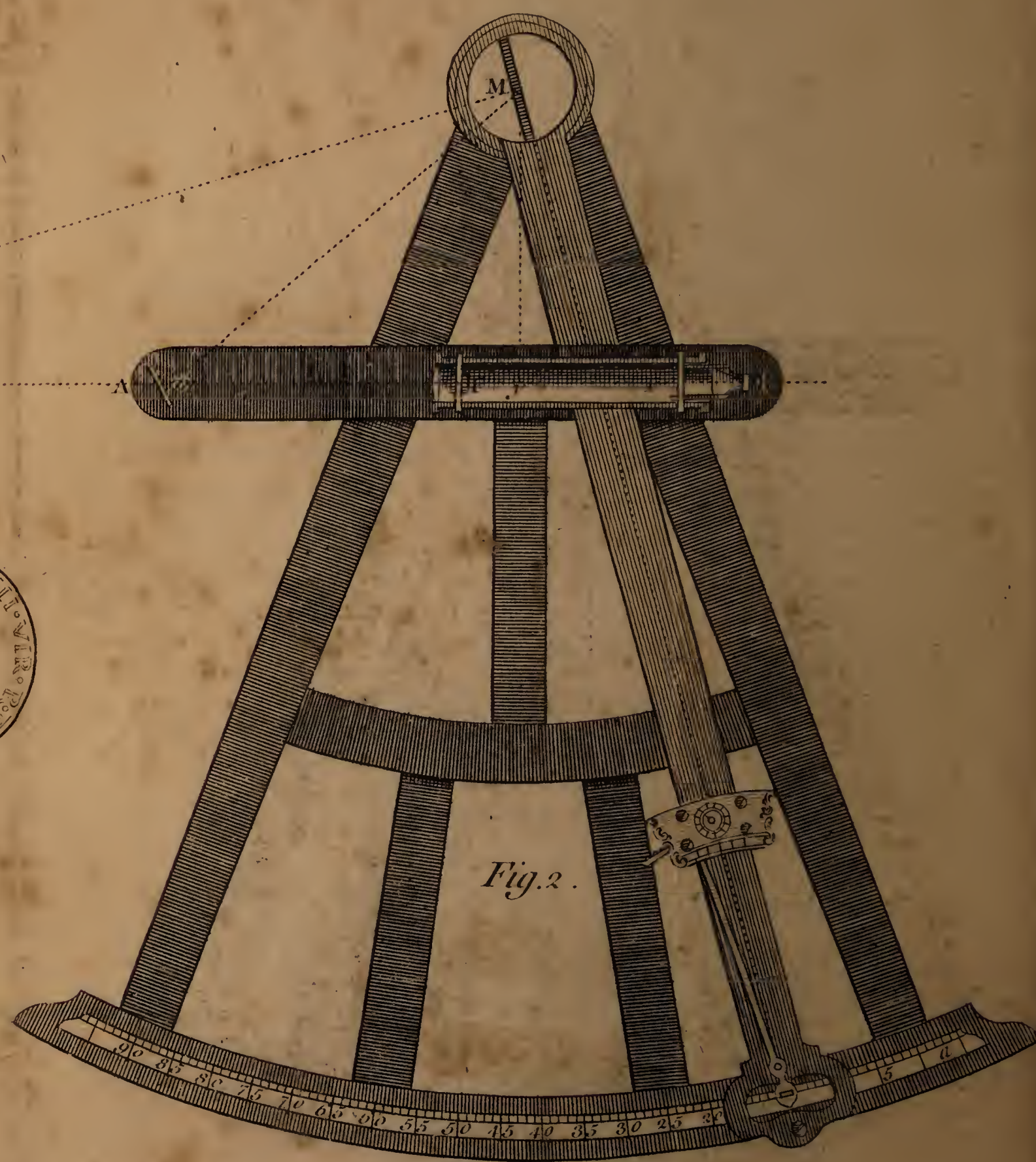


Fig. 2 .

reckoned a stout line-of battle-ship, will be cut down and converted into a packet boat.

Feb. 2. This morning three revenue officers were sent on board the Chatham. This has occasioned much speculation, as her captain has never been accused of smuggling, except in one instance during the last war, when he carried some men clandestinely over to Embden, although he had cleared out for North America.—However that may be, we are assured from good authority, that the abovementioned officers are ordered to remain on board the Chatham for six weeks, and that nothing will be suffered to be taken out, without an order from them signed and sealed.

Anecdotes of Mons. de Voltaire.

M. De Voltaire was not 20 years old when his *Oedipus* was brought upon the stage. Its success was so great that Marshal Villars said to him as he came from seeing it acted, that, “*the nation was highly obliged to him for having thus dedicated his studies to her service.*” “*My lord,* replied the young poet very briskly, *she should be much more so, if I could write as well as you can speak and act.*”

After another representation of the same play, a courtier, who was handing a lady who seemed greatly dejected, said to the author, “*Behold two fine eyes which you have just made to shed a great many tears.*” They will revenge themselves, replied Voltaire, on numbers more. Mons. de Voltaire one day asking Fontenelle what he thought of his Mahomet, “*It is horribly fine*”, replied that great genius of ninety.

Mons. de Voltaire, as he was writing his tragedy of Merope, one day called his footman at three o'clock in the morning, and gave him some verses to carry immediately to the Sieur Paulin, who played the part of the tyrant in that play. The servant excusing himself, under a pretence that it was the hour of sleep: “*Go, I say,*” continued Voltaire, *Tyrants never sleep.*”

Improvements in the manner of constructing and rectifying Hadley's Quadrant.

FIG. I. represents part of the limb of the instrument; in the middle of which is a kind of T, the leg of which has a fixed point at A. The arms BB, form externally an arc whose radius is AC,

and the part AD has near its extremity a small aperture D, in the midst of which is fixed a very fine silver wire, just large enough to cover exactly the points of the division of the limb. On the fiducial line of the index, is fixed, at C, a pinion which takes into the teeth represented on the external part of the arc BB, and may so make it move to the right or left.

This pinion, and the part BIB, are covered with a plate PPPP, on which is described a circle divided into sixty equal parts. A hand CE, fixed on the end of the pinion C, revolves upon the circle: lastly, on one of the edges of the plate is a graduation, which, by means of a pointer fixed at I, shews the quantity of the revolutions of the hand CE.

This assemblage may be called a Micrometer, as serving to measure a small space of 20 minutes on the limb of the instrument, in minutes and seconds. For the manner of using it, observe, that if the proportion AD, AC, are (as in the figure) as 1 to 24, the motion produced at C will be 24 times as much as at D. Now the space of twenty minutes is here ten points, if the radius of the instrument be two feet; wherefore at C the corresponding space must be 244 points, or $\frac{20}{12}$ of an inch; and therefore, if by the motion of the pinion C, the extremity of one of the radii be near C, the pointer I, will be near P, about $\frac{10}{12}$ of an inch from the middle, or the fiducial line of the index, and the wire stretched in the midst of the aperture D, will have gone over a space of ten minutes on the limb. Whence it is manifest, wherever the index stands, that if with a key applied to the pinion C, the arc BB be moved, till the wire be exactly over one of the points of division of the limb, the pointer I, will shew upon the arc PP, the quantity of minutes whereby the index differs from that point of division of the limb. Now, if the proportion of the teeth of the pinion C, and of the arc BB, be such that whilst the pointer passes over one minute, the hand CE performs one revolution, it will in its course shew the second. Here I allow 120 teeth to the arc BB, which divided by 20, gives six teeth to the pinion C.

It frequently happens at sea, that the horizon is not sufficiently well defined for the business of rectifying the instrument, and more especially so in the night: Wherefore it may be of importance to put the mariner in a way of rectifying, whose exactitude will be nearly equal to

what an accurate observation can afford him. It is required to know to a nicety in the instrument made use of, the length of the perpendicular My (fig. II.) from the centre or middle of the large speculum on the line mB , drawn from the centre of the small speculum to the eye-hole. This supposed, a well defined object, x , is to be placed at a convenient distance from the point y ; it is plain that we may then conceive a right angled triangle yMx , whose angle x will give exactly the quantity the index should shew on the limb, supposing the speculums to be truly parallel; and that the difference must be the required error of the instrument.

After the error is thus discovered and recorded, it will be unsafe to meddle with the speculums, as is too often the practice, and produces a play or unfixedness of them.

Fig. II. represents the arrangement and sizes of the several pieces, to the size of the instrument, whose radius I would have to be two feet, upon conviction that it is commodiously manageable at sea. The cross piece AB , carries near its extremity A , the small speculum m partly quick-silvered, and at F are two mortises for receiving the two tenons of two circles adapted to the fixing the body of a telescope.

I have removed the line mB , which connects the small speculum and the eye-hole, a great deal farther from the large speculum M , than has been hitherto done, in order to render the double reflexion the less oblique, and for the greater facility of placing the telescope. I propose, at present, but without restriction, an achromatic object glass of eight inches focus, two plano-convex eye-glasses, one $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch radius, and the other $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch focus, placed little less than an inch asunder, which will magnify 12 times, and take in about six degrees.

II.

A Coin of M. Antonius.

IT is a golden one, in every respect a great rarity, elegant and singular; the weight 6 pennyweights and 20 grains. It has on the obverse a naked head of *Antony*, with the legend *M. ANTONIVS. M. F. M. N. AVGVR. IMP. TIIRT.* *M. Antonius Marci Fil. Marci Nepos Augur Imperator Tertium.* On the reverse a head of *Cleopatra*, with the hair tied behind in a knot, and a continuation of the legend as on the obverse, *COS. D N S I G. IT I I R. I I T. T I I R T. I I I.*

V I R. R. P. G. Consul Designatus Iterum et Tertio Triumvir Reipublicæ Constituendæ.

All gold coins of the Triumvirs are justly deemed very precious, but this especially, on account of the two heads of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, the first that has been offered to the public in this metal; in other coins *M. Antony* has frequently made his queen a partner of the empire, a base example this to the Romans, who hated to hear the name of royalty given to barbarous princes: But the Commonwealth sensibly languishing at that period, the laws remained silent, devoted only to the ambition and luxury of the most profligate of men.

Antony was deceived by a woman to whom he had sacrificed the Roman world, and that through the artifices in which the female sex mostly excell when they would secure to themselves gallants of great title and dignity. *Cleopatra* had even flattered herself, that she should see *Octavianus Augustus*, not long after the third ruler of the world, supplicating at her feet.

Such coins as these were struck, not at Rome, where *Antony* laid under the resentment of the Senate, but in Egypt, or some contiguous part of Greece, by a barbarian artificer: whence the alteration in the letters, where a double *I* is put instead of *E*, from the perverse custom of confounding the Greek and Latin elements, and using the Greek *H*, or *II*, instead of *E*. For, take away the cross stroke from *H*, and you have *II*, which I do not recollect to have met with elsewhere in coins, though frequently in stones. In the Verona Museum, pag. 156, n. 1, you have *II T.* for *ET.* *VAL I I R.* for *VALER.* *PA R I I N T I I S.* for *PARENTES.* with several others; and elsewhere *B I I N I I M I I R I I N T I,* for *BENEMERENTI.* In the brass plate at Naples, lately published by the very learned *Mazzochi*, containing a municipal law, you frequently meet with *I* for *E*; *D I C V R I O N I B V S, S I N A T V M, H A B I A T,* &c. with a single *I.*

I have nothing more to add concerning *Cleopatra*, but that from this gold coin, as also from divers others relating to her, she seems not to have been any thing of an exquisite beauty, as many may believe; though we must allow her to have excelled all contemporaries of her sex, in allurements, flattery, and artful conversation. She was in her nine and fortieth year when she laid violent hands upon herself, after the battle of Actium.

H U E T I A N A.

(Continued from p. 20.)

XII.

Defence of the Ancients against the Moderns.

IT is chiefly from the advantage of method (see the foregoing article) that our friend M. Perrault should to exalt the moderns above the ancients. But he has carried the matter too far, and not content to give the moderns the preference in all things, he has also attempted to ridicule the ancients. But how could he presume to erect himself judge of this controversy, and to condemn the ancients without understanding them? Is not this to judge the cause *unâ tantum parte auditâ*, by hearing council only for one party? He has condemned himself by saying, that 'one may judge of an author by a translation of him.' Translate Malherbe into Latin, or Virgil into French, and let M. Perrault shew us in those versions the incomparable beauties of the originals. To write well in a language, it is necessary to think in the same. If you join Latin thoughts to French phrases, you will talk like a pedant: If you think in French, and express yourself in Latin, you will talk like a school-boy. Every tongue has graces peculiar to itself, which it can neither lend nor borrow. The superlatives are very beautiful in Latin poesy, *volvetque simillima somno. Docuit quæ maximus Atlas*: In French poesy, they are ridiculous. Virgil has said very agreeably *Phyllis amat Corylos*; but should you say in French, *Phyllis aime les coudriers*, 'Phyllis loves hazle-trees,' you would make your readers laugh. When M. Perrault read Homer in a Latin translation, he found Greek thoughts latinised by the translator, and he has expressed them with a French taste, and with French maxims. He has made our age, our nation, our sentiments, our customs the rule of all others; not unlike those wenny people of the Alps, who laugh at all that are without wens*. The gardens of Alcinoüs are ridiculous because they do

* The inhabitants of Savoy afford a surprising spectacle to strangers. Men, women, and children, have great swellings on the outside of their throats, occasioned, as is said, by the unwholesomeness of the water; and the severity of the winter-season. These swellings are esteemed rather beauties than defects. The grandfather beholds a swelling under his grand daughter's chin of the size of a walnut, and piously hopes to see it in-

(GENT. MAG. Feb. 1768.)

not resemble those of Versailles. Pindar is extravagant because a French poet would be extravagant if he was as sublime as Pindar. What would good M. Perrault say if he were to read the poem of Tograi, so highly esteemed among the Arabians, which he would find incomparably more figurative than Pindar? What would he say of the Japanese authors, who express themselves in such lofty terms, that it is very difficult to understand them? What grandeur, what force and elevation appear even in the Psalms and sacred songs! such is the genius of the orientals, who will think they have as much right to prescribe their taste, as the standard of a good one, as M. Perrault has to prescribe his own. Horace, who was without doubt, a man of good sense, and of a good taste, did not judge thus of Pindar; and if we oppose his judgement to that of M. Perrault, which of the two shall we believe? We must not then regard this contempt of antiquity as an authentic sentence pronounced by a competent judge after due knowledge of the cause. M. Perrault knew his own weakness, and having acquired a name in the republic of letters, he was chagrined at being restrained to modern learning, and perceiving himself far remote from the vast and laborious acquisitions of antiquity, he found it a shorter method to decry than to make himself master of them. He thought to indemnify himself for his defects by contempt; and hoped to gain the courtiers to espouse his cause, and even to interest the king himself in it, by entitling his work *The age of Lewis the great*. M. Menage seeing this title, pleasantly said, *O seculum insipiens et inficetum!* O tasteless and insipid age! This provoked M. Perrault, and he could not help shewing him his resentment. He flattered himself too that he should have the laughs on his side, that is, all those, who, like him, were concerned in point of interest to advance the cause of ignorance, which is the greatest number. Add to this, the ambition of distinguishing himself by a sort of paradox, which could not fail to have, at least, the grace of novelty.

crease to the size of a pear. The husband expects a swelling on the throat of his heir apparent, or he doubts the chastity of his consort. Baboons keep an hoard of victuals in their throats, but the Savoyards have not victuals sufficient to spare a reserve.

A M^s Letter.

But

But if we examine M. Perrault's opinion a little more closely, we shall find that he is mistaken in his principles, by confounding two questions entirely different. The first is, *to know* who had the finest genius, most force, most grandeur and penetration of wit, the ancients or moderns? The second, which of them had most learning and knowledge?

Genius springs from nature; learning is the effect of study and art. Genius depends on the constitution and on the disposition of Bodies. The constitution of bodies commonly follows that of the soil, the air, and the waters. The Athenians, whose territory was dry and stony, the air pure, and the waters light, were ingenious. The Thebans on the contrary, whose soil was fat, and their air and waters thick, were dull and heavy.

Vervecum in patria crassique sub aëre nati.

When Homer would express the stupidity of Therites, he gives him a misshapen body and a deformed head. There is a nation in America which have their heads sharp and pointed like the top of a pyramid, and all the men are fools. Besides, it must be allowed, that lands newly broken up, are much more vigorous and more fertile than lands tired and exhausted by long culture. We see no more such enormous branches of grapes as those were which the spies of Moses brought from the land of Canaan; nor such plane-trees as will cover a whole army with their branches. There have been found in Peru melons and turnips so large, that one of them would load a cart. There are trees in those countries of an amazing size. The wood in Canada is impregnated with so great a quantity of salt, that the lye of it burns and wears out all their linnen. Their virgin lands produce an hundred fold encrease*. The bodies of the men were agreeable to the nature of their soil. We know what the scripture says of those giants of Palestine who had six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot; and what history relates of the giants of Sicily and Thessaly; and those of the new world, the giants of Terra del Fuego†. The strength of

these men was equal to their stature; and their longævity was equal to their strength. The natives of America, when the Spaniards first arrived there, lived commonly 2 or 300 years; this has been diminished and weakened by time. The Germans are not so large as they were formerly; and the stature of the Gauls does not so much exceed that of the Romans as it did in the time of Cæsar. All this supposed, is it not easy to comprehend, that in the times when Greece and Italy were first cultivated, those fresh lands which had yet all their salt, all their sap, and all their vigour, covered with a pure air, simple and without mixture, produced men of a stronger nature, bodies more robust, better adjusted, better tempered, more full of spirits, heads better disposed, better proportioned, filled with brains of a finer make, composed of fibres more subtle, more numerous, and better woven than those of the present age? but length of time has changed those happy constitutions. Nature no more displays her treasures with her first profusion. The bodies of men feel this decay. We may judge of it by their diminution, and by the shortness of their lives‡. The vital and vegetable juice is daily exhausted. 'It has been observed, says Pliny, (B. 7. ch. xvi.) that the stature of man diminishes from day to day, and that few children are taller than their parents; the fertility of the seed being wasted and consumed.' Even the proportions are different from what they were. The length of a man's foot is no more the sixth part of his height, as it was in the time of Vitruvius; it is now scarce the seventh part of it. Can it be doubted whether the nature of the minds has followed that of the body? This will appear so probable to all consistent reasoners, that one would wonder how the contrary opinion should find any patrons. We must then necessarily conclude, that the geniuses of that happy time, which was the youth of the world, were superior to ours.

The second question to be examined, is, Whether the moderns surpass the ancients in acquired learning? It is certain, all things considered, that the ad-

* Larchonton's Memoirs of America vol. 1. letter 2.

† Or rather of Patagonia, which is divided from Terra del Fuego by the streights of Magellan. These giants have lately engaged much attention from the accounts that were given of them by Commodore Byron, &c. (See Vol. xxxvii. p. 195.) But as the

climate there is remarkably rude, and inhospitable, it by no means corresponds with the nature of their bodies, as supposed above.

‡ This seems contradictory to what is said by the psalmist, ps. 80, 100. from whence it appears, that the age of man was not longer then, than it is now.

vantage here lies on the side of the moderns; but it must be owned too, that they owe almost all this advantage to the ancients. We enjoy the fruits of their labour, and of that rich inheritance which they hoarded up for us, to which we have been able to add but very little. A pigmy mounted on the shoulders of a giant, sees farther than the giant; but it is the height of the giant which gives him this advantage. The husbandman who labours in his field from morning till evening in reaping and carrying in his corn, has much more vigour for work in the morning than in the evening, at which time his strength is almost exhausted. Yet he carries home a much larger stock of corn in the evening than in the morning; but this is chiefly owing to the labour of the morning. The praise of this age, is then, in effect, the praise of antiquity; for that which is esteemed in this age, we have learned from the ancients; and we have no other share in this praise than that of adjusting, adorning, or amplifying it. Our age must be therefore very ungrateful, if, after having been enriched by the discoveries of the ancients, it should ascribe the honour to itself, and forget its teachers. To say, 'that the ancients have no other advantage over us, but that they came first, and that we, if in their places, should have made the same discoveries that they did,' is to assert what can never be proved; and indeed, there is no invention or discovery, of which I may not assume to myself the glory by such a vain way of arguing.

I observe too, another defect in M. Perrault's system. When he made a comparison between the ancients and the moderns, he ought to have fixed the bounds of their territories, that each party might have known what they were to defend. But he has left this article undetermined, in order to make his advantage of it. If he will stick to the title of his work, and confine himself to *the age of Lewis the Great*, he must give up to the ancients those great and happy discoveries of the mariner's compass, navigation, printing, the circulation of the blood, the telescope, and a great many more which preceded the death of Lewis XIII.

A third defect in M. Perrault's system, and that a capital one, is, that, while he is opposing ours to all former ages, he makes it the standard of perfection, and approves nothing in them but what is perfectly agreeable to the

taste of our age and of our nation. He was not aware that he begs the point to be proved, lays down for a principle what is doubtful, and makes one of the contending parties umpire of the dispute. Thus when he attempts to ridicule the gardens of Alcinoüs, it is because they are not like those of the Tuilleries. When in those simple and modest palaces of the heroes of antiquity, he finds neither our salons, nor our galleries, nor our distribution of apartments, nor all that long range of lofty rooms on the same floor, he treats them as pitiful novels, and speaks of them almost in the same manner as a rational traveller* does of our finest buildings compared with those of the Romans, who says, that 'the hewing and fetching a few of those pillars which we now see at Rome must have cost more than whole palaces do now; and that the magnificence of the Romans infinitely surpasses that of these latter ages.' The mere view of the Roman roads sufficiently proves it. These roads began at the millitary column, which was placed in the middle of Rome, and reached even to the utmost bounds of that vast empire, for the more commodious passing of those legions who had conquered so many nations; just as the veins and arteries terminate in the heart, to convey the blood and life through all the members. They are high, broad, solid, and in some places paved with large square stones, which time itself seems still to respect; our roads on the contrary, are in such a wretched condition, that three or four wet days in the winter season interrupt the intercourse of neighbours, and make them impassable to carriages with the strongest horses. Lastly, do but read the book which Lipsius has written on the prodigious magnitude of the city of Rome; and the extreme disproportion of modern cities, in comparison of that, will serve as a disproportion of the age itself. M. Perrault the elder, in his commentary on Vitruvius, allows,† that 'we must learn architecture from the models of the ancients, and that we should labour to carry it to the same degree of perfection to which it was exalted in the reign of Augustus.' Do we not every day send our scholars into Italy to study sculpture on those precious fragments of antiquity? And do we not find there remains of paintings of an admirable elegance? Pliny, never-

* Bishop Burnet in his travels.

† In his dedication and preface.

theless, complains, (B. xxxv, ch. 32.) that painting was much degenerated in his time. The sculpture still remaining of the age of Constantine is much inferior to that of those inimitable master pieces of ancient Greece. The pillar of Arcadius and Honorius at Constantinople is not equal to the pillars of Trajan and of Antonine at Rome*. Lastly, it has been observed, that architecture gradually declined with the age, even to the time of the gothic architecture, entirely opposite to that of the ancients, whose universal rule it was to follow nature in all things, and at once to satisfy the eyes and the mind; whereas the perfection of the gothic was made to consist in doing violence to nature, in surprizing the eyes by bold strokes, and in exciting admiration. Eloquence, poetry, and a good taste in polite learning have had the same revolution as architecture. Without going back to the Greek poetry, which has declined ever since the days of Homer, but confining ourselves to Roman literature, it flourished in the greatest perfection under Julius Cæsar and Augustus. The noble and majestic simplicity, which is admired in the works of that happy age, began to degenerate in the latter years of the life of Augustus. We see even in Ovid, turns of wit, sporting with words, and such sort of thoughts as the Italians call *concetti*. The style of Veljeius Paterculus, who lived under Tiberius, is studied and affected; and we see the progress of this corruption in the two Seneca's, in Petronius, and in Lucan, and afterwards in Pliny the younger, and in Tacitus. Wit and art shine in them on every side, but nature is sought in vain. And yet nature is the source and true standard of beauty. Those of good taste were sensible of this degeneracy, were astonished at it, and opposed it. This was the motive of that excellent treatise which still remains, entitled, *De causis corruptæ eloquentiæ*. But the malady was too inveterate to be expelled by medicines: And the infection of what is called *brilliant wit* has been propagated from age to age, even to our days. The Italians perceived their error, and returned to a good taste about the time of Pope Alexander VI. and Leo X. and the works of Sannazarius, Vida, Tracastorius, Bembo, Sadolet, and some others are worthy of antiquity. But those of tinsel wit soon prevailed again, which (to give them their due

praise) are elegant trifles and harmonious trumpery.

However, (not to lose sight of M. Perrault,) will our age presume to dispute the prize of heroic poetry with the ancients? We may compare ballad to ballad; we may deck ourselves with our madrigals and sonnets: But can we without rashness oppose our pastorals, our Didaetic and Epic poems, to those of Theocritus, Virgil, Hesiod, and Homer? Among whom, if it should be thought necessary to settle some degrees of subordination, I should prefer Theocritus to Virgil in the pastoral, and Virgil to Hesiod in the didactic poem, and leave the pre-eminence between Homer and Virgil in the heroic, undetermined; Homer, however, retaining to himself all the glory of invention, and leaving Virgil only that of imitation; but both of them beholding the moderns at an infinite distance beneath them. I remember to have heard M. Perrault make a jest of the Greek and Roman Prosodia, and the distinction of long and short syllables, a distinction, however, which is not an invention of the human mind, but of nature itself, and which has its cause in the frame of our organs, and in the motion of our passions. This is the substance of what I then replied; at the same time asking him if he drew an argument from our *rhyme* † for the superiority of modern to ancient poetry; I say, from our *rhyme*, which is a trifling and childish sport in itself, and was judged so by the ancients, who carefully avoided it, grossly invented by the Arabians, a fierce and brutal nation, who had no other culture or politeness than what they could glean from the works of the Greeks. They brought into Europe the art of *rhyming* with their barbarism. But if those sublime geniuses of antiquity could have foreseen that this jingle of words and syllables would one day become the serious em-

† The French are so fond of this *jingling sound of like endings*, as our Milton calls it, that their tragedies and comedies are all written in rhyme, nay, we are told by M. de Voltaire, that some of Moliere's comedies which he had written in prose, have been turned into rhyme, by other hands, to make them agreeable to the audience. This will scarce give foreigners an advantageous idea of the French taste in poetry: Though M. de Voltaire in a motley piece chequered with verse and prose entitled, *The Temple of Taste*, has allowed no moderns the honour of a place in it but his own countrymen, and M. Leibnitz.

* Wheeler's Travels, Vol. I.

ployment of the brightest wits, and the most polite nations, they would have deplored the lot of the human mind that can degrade itself, and be pleased with such fantastical fooleries.

Were we now to form a comparison between the ancients and moderns in the military art, nothing can give us a higher idea of the former than the greatness of their conquests*. Can we without astonishment reflect on the conquests of the before mentioned Arabians, who carried their arms from the Tigris to the Loire; or on those of Nabuchodonoser, of Sesostris, of Alexander, and of Cæsar?

To conclude this long article, I look upon this contempt of antiquity as one of the marks of the declension of our age. We may observe, that the ages which began to degenerate, were those that exalted themselves against antiquity. Such was the age of the emperor Adrian, a man of a depraved taste in Letters, and of a narrow mind, whose sentiments cannot be repeated without indignation or laughter.

(To be Continued.)

Whether the Confessional has misrepresented the Statute of 13 Elizabeth?

S I R,

IN your Magazine for December last, I read a long letter addressed to the author of the Confessional, and have taken some pains; in order to form a judgement of its merit. The letter-writer seems very desirous of bringing the author of the Confessional under reproach; and to the utmost of his ability, endeavours to sink the reputation of a book, which he will never be able to refute. The evidence is so fully with the author of the Confessional in the leading argument, and first design of that performance, that all human powers are too impotent to invalidate its weight. For so long as the rational abilities of the human mind are free from the dominion of ignorance and prejudice, and are at liberty to investigate an argument without any undue bias, it must be a truth, 'that the religion of man will admit of no restraint upon the exercise of his intellectual faculties and powers.' To

make this interesting truth obvious, if I understand the book, is, the professed design of the Confessional. It will not therefore follow, if in conducting the great argument, the author should have been found sometimes mistaken in his choice of witnesses, that such mischosen witnesses can support a verdict against him, *e. g.* a great deal is said by his opponents of his misquotations; and here, by our letter writer, about his mistaking the sense of the statute, 13 Eliz. chap. 12, entitled in Keeble's Statutes at large, *An Act for the ministers of the Church to be of sound religion.* The author of the Confessional is of opinion, 'that this is one of those laws of the state, enjoining subscription, which do not require that every person, who is received into the ministry, or is admitted to an ecclesiastical living, shall acknowledge, by subscribing, &c. that all and every of the thirty-nine articles are agreeable to the word of God.'

I will not be confident, how far he is right in his judgement; because I have not the book entitled, *Articles, whereupon it was agreed by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden at London, in the year of our Lord God, 1562, according to the computation of the church of England, for the avoiding of the diversity of opinions, and for the establishment of consent, touching true religion, put forth by the queen's authority*; which I find is recited in the body of this act, in Keeble's collection aforesaid. Nevertheless, it being an unrighteous and unchristian subscription in its own nature, if unlimited, the author of the Confessional would be easily led into his sense of the statute, from the conversation upon it, which he relates, between Sir Peter Wentworth and Archbishop Parker.—Besides which, in the very wording of the statute, there is an obvious limitation. The express words of the statute, are, he shall 'declare his assent, and subscribe to all the articles of religion, which only concern the confession of the true christian faith, and the doctrine of the sacraments.'

The word, *only*, is an exclusive adjective, or an adjective of limitation, *one and no other, one and no more*, is the spirit or meaning of the word, in our language. I would therefore ask, whether the author of the Confessional has not reason to deem it a *limiting clause*, which relates to subscription? And if we add, that notwithstanding the letter-writer

* This argument seems very inconclusive; since it may be retorted, on the other hand, that the great, perhaps equal, skill and address of two contending nations in fortification and military affairs, is a manifest obstacle to rapid conquests; the truth of which observation is confirmed by daily experience.

writer will have the sense of the state in this *act*; in the *act of uniformity* 13 Charles II. chap. 4; the *toleration act*, William and Mary I; and in the *act of union*, to admit of no limitation; i. e. in the sense of subscribing the articles; but it must mean, 'that *all and every* of the 39 articles are agreeable to the word of God.' Yet, he, in thus explaining the sense of the statutes, pays a very pitiful compliment to the state, in enacting these laws. He could not possibly convey a more disadvantageous idea of a protestant legislature; whereas, in the sense of the author of the Confessional, whether he be allowed to have been so critically right in his judgement or not, he has discovered a much more favourable opinion of the state, in the *limiting clause* of the statute.—A mind wholly intent on the truth of things, will be strongly disposed to put the most favourable sense on a statute-law, made in a senate that has avowed the name of *protestant*.—And unless the letter-writer, and all the opponents of the Confessional, are able to reconcile his limiting clause to the sense of the statutes which enjoin subscription, it is more than time that they employed all their abilities towards obtaining a repeal of those unreasonable, and unchristian requisitions. It is too serious an affair to be trifled withal, for clergymen have souls as well as other men, and are as accountable for all their religious or all their irreligious professions. It is not a small matter, that they should be obliged to subscribe solemnly to a proposition which they are assured *cannot be true*! and in the act of subscribing to make an acknowledgement, so flagrantly derogatory to the honour of Jesus, the only law-giver to the christian. *Imposed subscriptions* to articles of faith, which were drawn up by fallible men, give the lie to the first principle of protestancy, viz. 'the right which every man has to judge for himself, what is, and what is not the sense of holy Scripture.' No wonder that the papist laughs aloud at the imposing absurdity. I would therefore humbly advise this letter-writer and all his brethren, who are so obstinately determined against any reform in the church, to re-consider the matter, and take a closer view of *church subscriptions*, as they really are in their own nature and tendency. The argument, either from custom, or from example however great the numbers, can make no defence of the measure; nay, ten times the number of statute laws would

do nothing at all to justify a violation of the rights of conscience.

But why so much artful play, when the letter-writer must know, that bishop Burnet, the great Expositor of the 39 articles, would never have taken so much pains as he has done to ascertain their grammatical sense, had there not been great numbers of clergy, who could only reconcile themselves to the subscribing of them, *as articles of peace*? And shall I transgress the law of truth, in concluding, that but very few are, at this day, taking the qualification, but from the necessity they are under to pass through that inquisitorial wicket to church preferments. I visited a clergyman, now dead, who owned it was very difficult to squeeze through it, (his very expression,) but when once through, he said, it was a wonderful fine situation! and so indeed his living appeared to be from its many very great emoluments. The opponents of the Confessional, will, very confidently have it, 'that men are left at liberty whether they will subscribe or not;' but this is not a fair stating of the case; for they are first matriculated in the age of their ignorance of the real nature of the college-oath, educated for the church-services; and when they have finished their studies, having no other provision made for them, they are in no other condition than this, either *subscribe or starve*. They must be singular minds that can overcome the temptation, tho' they are unable to subscribe in our letter-writer's sense of the statute-law.

A Friend to the Church of England.

A List of Original Pictures at the Royal Society House. Communicated by a Connoisseur.

In the MUSEUM.

MR Daniel Collwall, treasurer and founder of the Museum, it was done at the Society's desire, and was presented by him before 1670.

In the Parlour.

Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, an original, painted on board, presented by Martin Folkes, Esq; P. R. S.

In the Arundel Library.

The Earl of Arundel, given with the library, by the Duke of Norfolk.—Also a glass painting of John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, given by the said Duke.

On the Stair-Case.

Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer; Dr Halley, left as a legacy, 1764, by his daughter. Rev. Dr Birch, left as a legacy, 1766, by himself. Dr Harvey, who

who discovered the circulation of the blood. Dr Christopher Sturmius. Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury.

In the Anti-chamber.

Francis Aston, Esq; S. R. S. and a benefactor. Another picture of Hobbes of Malmesbury. Rev. Mr Thomas Paget, a benefactor. Hon. Robert Boyle, Esq; an original, left as a legacy in 1765. Rev. Mr Flamstead, first Astronomer Royal. Mr Theodore Haak, one of the first F. R. S. Rev. Thomas Gale. Another picture of Dr Halley. John Evelyn, Esq; author of *Sylva Pomona*, &c. one of the first F. R. S. Henry More, D. D. Samuel Pepys, Esq; Pres. R. S. Dr John Wallis, the famous geometrician, and one of the first F. R. S. Sir Henry Spelman, the famous lawyer and antiquary. Signor Malphigi, the famous Italian naturalist. Bishop Wilkins, Secr. R. S. famous for his universal character and other works. Lord Somers, Pres. R. S. Rev. Mr Burroughs.

In the Meeting Room.

Two pictures of Sir Isaac Newton, Pres. R. S. in two different ages. Martin Folkes, Esq; Pres. R. S. by Hogarth, given by Mrs Folkes. Sir Hans Sloane, bart. President. Another picture of Dr Harvey. Earl of Macclesfield, P. R. S. presented by his Lordship. Sir Christopher Wren, P. R. S. and Dean Wren, presented by Christopher Wren, Esq; about 20 years ago. Sir Robert Moray, P. R. S. Lord Viscount Brouncker first President of the Royal Society, appointed by the charter. Sir Joseph Williamson, P. R. S. Hon Robert Boyle, another picture. The Scotch historian, Buchanan. — Waller, Esq; Secr. R. S. Peter Gassendi, the famous French Philosopher.

BUSTOS.

Charles II. carved on wood, the gift of Sir Hans Sloane. Sir Isaac Newton, of marble, the gift of W. Freeman, Esq; F. R. S.

PRINTS.

Charles II. full length, but sitting under a canopy. Mr George Graham, F. R. S. the famous watchmaker.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING seen in the public newspapers, some false conclusions drawn from a comparison between the annual registers of London and Paris, I cannot help offering you my sentiments on that subject.

The annual Registers for 1767, are as follow;

London.

Paris.

Births 15,980		Births 19,749
Deaths 22,612		Deaths 19,875

At first view of these numbers, the advantage seems greatly in favour of Paris, as the births are more, and the deaths less. But the reason is obvious; the number of Sectaries, whose births are not taken into the register of London, exceed that of Paris out of all proportion, and could they be ascertained, would probably more than balance the account in that article. And as to the number of deaths in London exceeding the number of deaths in Paris, it is a demonstrative proof, that London exceeds Paris in number of inhabitants; for as to Paris being more healthy than London, it cannot in the nature of things be true. London is abundantly better supplied with water than Paris; the water is sweeter than that of Paris; and the conveniences for cleanliness in London, is perhaps greater than in any other city in Europe, of equal magnitude; and every body can tell how much cleanliness conduces to health in populous cities. The gloomy notions, therefore, industriously propagated, that the air of London is less wholesome; that matrimony is less encouraged in it; and that provisions are dearer here than in Paris; are all equally false and visionary. The air of London is found to agree with most constitutions; matrimony is as readily celebrated as the late restraint upon it will admit, and as for the article of provisions, those of equal goodness in Paris (*communibus annis*) are at least 20 per cent dearer at Paris than in London, as every traveller can tell, who has visited the two cities.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. Y. D.

A Description of the Island of Anticosti, by T. Wright, who wintered on, and surveyed that Island. By order of Government.

THE island of Anticosti is situated at the entrance of the river St Lawrence, between the parallels of $49^{\circ} 4'$ and $49^{\circ} 53' 15''$ N. latitude and the meridians of $61^{\circ} 58'$ and $64^{\circ} 35'$ West longitude from London determined by ten observations on the eclipses of Jupiter's first Satellite. Its circumference is 282 statute miles, its length 129 miles, & its breadth from 32 to 12 miles. This island contains 1,699,840 acres of very indifferent land; the nature of the soil and natural produce follow.

The

The land in general is composed of a light coloured stone, which is of a soft crumbling nature, and in some parts is mixed with clay. After digging to the depth of about two feet, you meet with small flat-stones, with scarce any other mixture.

The sea coast from the South West point, to the West point, (including Ellis Bay and Observation River,) is in height from 20 to 50 feet, and is mostly covered with woods, to the water's edge.

Ellis Bay affords the only shelter for vessels in this large island, and that but a very indifferent one, which would be greatly exposed to the southerly winds, were it not for the shoals which extend from each side of the entrance, near two thirds of the distance across the bay, by which means they retard the violence of the sea; but at the same time, they endanger vessels in entering the bay with an on shore wind, by causing a great swell on the bar, on which is but $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water.

The land at the bottom of this bay is low marsh, and produces small birch, and spruce trees of different sorts.

Observation river is the largest, and runs the greatest distance of any in the island. We measured eight leagues up it without determining its length. This river is remarkable; for notwithstanding its steep banks, which in the middle of the island are rocky bluffs about 100 feet in height; it is fordable almost in every part, except where it empties itself into the sea. The bottom is stony, and the water exceeding clear. This river will admit of small vessels at the entrance, and at the time of high water, which is very regular here at the full and change of the moon at 2¹ hours.

The entrance of it is formed by two gravel points, which are continually shifting their situation in a gale of wind from the westward, so that at one time its breadth will not be more than 20 yards, and at other times 150 yards, and in the fall of the year is liable to be entirely choaked up, so as to be impassable, which really happened when the equinoctial gales prevailed in the month of September, a few days after we had got our vessel into the river.

I am of opinion, that the seal fishery might be carried on here with some success in the spring of the year; these creatures, at the time of high water, enter the river in great bodies, and are very careful to be out again before the tide quits them, which might be easily

prevented by a net properly placed at the entrance of the river.

The Sea-cows frequent the South west point in the fall of the year, but not many in number, and in such a place, as would render it impossible to cut them off.

This island is so well watered, that in the space of every mile round its coast, you'll either meet with a small rivulet or run of fresh water.

The land from the South West point to the East point, is chiefly low heaths of black turf, such as is used for fuel, bears no wood for the space of one to two miles from the sea-shore, and contains many small lakes and ponds, where a prodigious number of wild fowl resort in the spring to breed up their young.

The land on the North side from the West point to Bear Cape, is very hilly near the middle of the island, and well wooded with Birch, Spruce, and Pine of a middling size, the largest not exceeding fifteen inches diameter.

These hills with a gradual descent form an edging of low grass land with Willow trees along the sea-coast.

The island, from Bear Cape, to the East point, contains several small Bays, the extrem points of which, are high white cliffs, which lose themselves in a regular descent, and form between them a fine low sand beach, out of which issues several rivulets or streams of fresh water.

The fruits, herbs, plants, and vegetables which are the natural produce of this island, are cranberries, gooseberries, strawberries, huckleberries, red Indianberries, juniper-berries, peas, parsley, onions, lamb'squarters, or wild spinnage, Indian potatoes, sarsaparilla, maiden-hair, and Indian tea.

The Bears, who are the principal inhabitants of this island, are so numerous, that in the space of six weeks, we killed fifty three, and might have destroyed twice that number if we had thought fit. These animals, during the winter season, live in the hollows under the roots of trees, and it is asserted for fact, that they receive no other kind of nourishment during that time, but from sucking their paws. It is indeed highly probable, that they live in a torpid state in severe frosts, as we neither saw one of them, or even their tracks in the snow during the winter. They come out of their holes in the month of April, exceeding poor, and feed on fish and sea weed that is cast on shore.

In

In the summer, they feed on berries and roots, for which they search very diligently, by grubbing along the sea-shore after the manner of swine. These animals have been so little molested by mankind, that we have frequently passed near them without their discovering the least fear; nor did they ever shew any inclination to attack us, except only the females in defence of their young. The largest of these bears weigh about 300 pounds, and are very good meat.

In this island, there are also foxes, martins, and otters; the foxes are very numerous, and are of two colours, the silver grey, and red; partridges are scarce, and are entirely white.

Of the water fowl there are the greatest plenty, and some of them of a species peculiar to this country.

Fish are very scarce along the coast of this island, except near the east point, where, about the distance of three leagues to the northward of that point, is a small fishing bank.

Whales (that have been wounded, and escaped) are sometimes cast on shore on the south side of this island; for the south west point forming a long bay with the west point, and facing the westward, a prevailing wind from that quarter, and a strong current setting down the river St Lawrence, drives them ashore on this part of the island, where the Indians from the main land, crossing over in the summer to hunt, frequently find them.

The Winter that we spent on this island was very severe, there being frost at different times, from the 15th day of September, to the 21st day of June following, on which day I broke a thin skin of ice on a pond, and on the 31st day of May, measured a bank of snow which lay near the sea, eleven feet perpendicular height, and half a mile in length. We had two continued frosts night and day, the one lasted from the 14th day of November to the 6th day of January; and the other, from the 12th of the same month, to the 23d day of March following; during each of these set frosts, the thermometer was from ten, twenty, thirty, to forty-seven degrees below the freezing mark, and the sea seldom to be seen for the quantity of ice and snow which was spread over its surface.

There is a report which prevails amongst the French, but how well grounded, I cannot say, that a silver mine was discovered on the south side of this island, up a small river about
(GENT. MAG. FEB. 1768.)

six leagues from the west point, and that some of the ore was taken to France, but I had not time to make a proper search after it.

A great number of vessels have formerly been wracked on the eastern part of this island, which may now easily be accounted for, as by the best draughts hitherto made, it appears on the present actual survey, to be twelve leagues short of its real length, and considerably out of its situation, both in latitude and longitude.

I am, Sir, &c.

T. R.

Mr URBAN,

IN looking some time ago into the town's chest of Bradfield in Yorkshire, where the records and other evidences belonging to the town and church are kept, I met with an ancient pleading, form, or wager at law, in a dispute betwixt the parishioners of Islington, and one William Dickinson, bailiff to the then Earl of Shrewsbury, Gilbert Talbot; written in the hand of the time, without date; but other papers relating thereto, fix it in or about the year 1615. As I look upon it to be a curiosity, I here send it you at length, though many of the words are abbreviated in the original.

At the Court Leet, holden before the Fidlers of Islington, upon the feast of Jervas Somersfall, Gent. in the Chamber of Armes, and Scutchions, couched under the Signe of the Angel; there it was enacted as followeth, celebrated with Dancing.

That William Dickenson, in consideration of 4d. paid to him by William Revell, and of respitting his examination in the Chancery this Trinitie tearme, did assume and promise, in case all matters in question betwixt him and the parishioners of Bradfield were not ended, or accorded in the interim; that he would appear in Chancery next Michaelmas tearme, within eight days of All Saints; and there heare the judgment of the Doctors of the Court, and be examined accordingly; or in default thereof, would forfeit to the said William Revell for the use of the said parishioners xxx lb. (i. e. thirty pounds.)

* Thomas Hanson,
Jervas Hanson.

As Islington is so near London, perhaps some of your learned correspon-

* Two Attorneys at that time living in the neighbourhood, both their names are wrote in small court hand.

dent.

dents in the metropolis, may inform me about this odd kind of court; and who Gervas Somersall was; by inserting it in your useful Miscellany, you will much oblige your constant reader,

JOHN WILSON.

Some Account of the arrears of the Civil-List.

THOSE arrears are at present allowed, by all well-informed persons, to amount at least to six hundred thousand pounds.

At the time of the late K—'s death, there was a ballance in the Exchequer due to the crown of one hundred and eighteen thousand pounds in cash.

The D. of N. left more than that balance when he was turned out.

The favourite succeeded; and, if we will believe the Scots, they say from him came *economy*.

When Mr G. came to the head of the Treasury, the *out-goings*, upon the establishment, exceeded the *income* ninety thousand pounds *per annum*: which, when he was turned out, he had reduced to thirty thousand.

The friends of the M. of R. say, that no addition was made to the *out-goings* whilst he was in office.

To whom then is this enormous debt to be ascribed? to the Favourite, or to the late great Commoner? or to both?

There is a paragraph in a pamphlet published in the year 1764, with which I shall conclude this short letter.

“With a civil list of no less than
“eight hundred thousand pounds *per*
“*annum*, the crown revenues of all
“our conquests, *all* the revenues, and
“*all* the interest of the late king's riches
“in Germany, now flowing in
“with the arrears, in what light of
“splendor does our court appear in
“the eyes of the nation—in the eyes
“of Europe? I will not appeal to enumerations
“which I am ashamed to
“recapitulate, and which a very *short*
“memory, indeed, can recollect.”

Mr. URBAN,

A Society of gentlemen desire room in your Magazine for a monthly mathematical correspondence, they beg leave to premise that it will be necessary to have two months between the time of publishing the questions and the answers to them, in order to give their country friends an opportunity to consider them; they have therefore sent five questions to be inserted in your Magazine for February, to which an-

swers are requested on or before the 7th day of April. The other five questions inclosed, are desired to be inserted in March, and the answers to them are requested to be sent on or before the 7th of May. In the mean time, such gentlemen as shall be pleased to favour the society with their correspondence, may depend on having their letters properly attended to, by directing them (post paid) to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mathematical Questions to be answered in the Gentleman's Magazine for April next.

I. QUEST. (1) *by Mr S. Ogle of Rotherhithe.*

GIVEN the radius of the quadrant of a circle, to determine geometrically, the dimensions of a rectangle, of a given magnitude, inscribed therein.

II. QUEST. (2) *by Mr R. Mayo of London.*

In a plain Δ there is given the base, and the ratio of the angles at the base, to determine the locus of the vertical angle.

III. QUEST. (3) *by Mr W. Crakelt of the Charter-House.*

In a given circle, it is required to inscribe a chord of a given length, which may form with another given chord, a given angle.

IV. QUEST. (4) *by Mr W. Wales of Fleetstreet.*

It is required to determine what the declination of a star must be; so that it shall pass from one given almucanter to another (given one) in the least time possible.

V. QUEST (5) *by Mr C. Hutton of Newcastle.*

Having the altitude, the diameter of the base, and the diameter exactly in the middle between the vertex and the base of the segment of a spheroid, either oblate or oblong, to find an easy, short, and general rule, expressed in terms of the above dimensions, for the content of the segment; and to give the said content when the above dimensions are 6, 40, and 30 inches respectively.

Mr URBAN,

I Shall be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me why the epithet of Saint, is given to the archangel Michael; he is mentioned I think, but in four places of the scripture, where he is only stiled Michael, or Michael

Michael the archangel; we find, indeed, the title of Saint given him in the Book of Common Prayer, before the collect for that day; it is used also by the Gentlemen of the Law; but the reason of all this, I am quite a stranger to, and can by no means guess; I think the word Saint can only signify a holy man, and therefore when applyed to Michael, must be a diminution of his glory, as he is of the chief order of angels.

Anecdote from the French of M. de ROUSSEL.

AT the battle of Roucoux in 1746, a serjeant of the regiment of Flanders, named Vidal, giving his arm to the prince of Monaco, who was wounded, in order to lead him to a place of safety, had that very arm broken to pieces by a musket ball. Without betraying the least emotion, this dauntless hero only changed his arm, saying, 'Take this my prince, the other is now good for nothing.' The regiment of Flanders was in the XVIIIth century commanded by the count de Sault, whose name it bore: It was then a common saying, *Beware of fire, water, and the regiment de Sault.*

MR. URBAN.

CALLING some time since upon a friend of mine in London, whom I had left the night before in perfect health at eleven o'clock, I was a little surpris'd to find him sitting in his great chair, wrapped up very warm, with a large basin of water gruel, and a little red book before him: Upon my expressing some concern for this sudden alteration in his health, he took me by the hand, burst out a laughing, and desired me to be under no apprehensions, for that he was as well as ever he was in his life, but that being engaged in a party at Whist that night at the Mount Coffee house, he was only preparing himself with a little cooling physick, and refreshing his memory with Mr Hoyle's Instructions. That many persons have lately reduced play to a Science; that on the days they propose to play, they eat very little, and drink no wine afterwards, I very well knew; but this physicking is such a refinement upon gaming, as I think ought to be made publickly known, to prevent many poor honest fellows from losing their money they cannot tell how: What chance has a man who has dined heartily on a surloin of beef, and

drank a chearful glass after it, with these gentry who have been in training, as one may call it, all the morning? Through your means, therefore, let me advise your good honest hearty Whist-players from the country, to beware of water-drinkers and physickers at London.

There is more need of this caution than good men would think.

BRIAREUS.

The following Paper having been publickly handed about in a certain County, we thought it might not be deemed incurious by the Reader.

London, Jan. 30, 1768.

"WHEREAS the _____ have thought proper to grant unto _____ a lease of the Crown's *supposed* Interest in the forest of _____, in the county of _____, and the Manor of So-cage of the _____, with their respective appurtenances: And, whereas the said _____ has given notice and warning to all tenants of, and residants within the said Forest and Manor; and to all farmers and occupiers, of any lands and tenements, parcel of the said possessions, that they do not pay any rents, or fines, to any person or persons whatsoever, not legally authorised to receive the same by him; or do, or perform, any suit, custom, or service, at any court, held otherwise than by virtue of, and under the authority of the said lease, as they will answer the contrary at their own peril, and make themselves liable to pay the same over again."

I therefore think it necessary to inform all such tenants, and other persons above-mentioned, that I do not acquiesce under such lease, or relinquish my right to, and possession of, the Forest, Manor or Lands, above described; And I further think it my duty, as their friend, to remind them, that my claim is founded on a grant made in the last century by king William III. to my Great Grandfather, and his heirs for Ever, and confirmed by an uninterrupted possession of more than Sixty years; and therefore I advise them, to pay no regard to the said notice, and assure them, that in consequence of their so doing, neither their persons nor properties, can or shall be affected, as I am determined to defend their rights, and my own.

Signed, _____

A

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of February, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1766; continued from p. 16.

1763.	Wind	Barometer	Thermometer	Weather.
Feb. 1.	S S W fresh	29 0 0	rain 44 0 0	
2.	S S E	29 1 0	45 0 0	a fine bright soft day, wet evening.
3.	S	0 0 0	0 0 0	fine bright morning, dull wet afternoon.
4.	S E little	29 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 0	a dull heavy day, no rain.
5.	N E fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	a heavy, cold, churlish day.
6.	E S E	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	a thorough wet day.
7.		29 3 0	42 0 0	a dull heavy day some little rain
8.	S S W fresh	29 2 0	45 0 0	a fine bright morning, misling afternoon.
9.	little	29 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 0 0	
10.	E N E fresh	29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 0 0	a great deal of rain, few intervals.
11.	S S W fresh	29 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 0 0	a fine bright morning, wet afternoon.
12.	very hard	29 1 0	45 0 0	- - - snow and sleet evening.
13.	E ditto.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 0 0	strong snow all night and day, till evening.
14.	N N E little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 0 0	clear smart frost night & day
15.	S S E fresh	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 0 0	heavy snow early, hard rain till noon, showry even.
16.	S little.	0 0 0	42 0 0	fine morn. dull afternoon, no rain.
17.	S S W fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 0 0	dull heavy day, no rain.
18.	ditto	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 0 0	rain all day, with some intervals in the aftern.
19.	S S W fresh	29 7 0	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	a fine bright warm day
20.	S W ditto	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	smart rain till noon, afternoon fair.
21.		29 4 0	51 0 0	a fine bright warm day.
22.	very strong	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	dull morn. very wet aftern.
23.	little	0 0 0	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	morn very wet, dry aftern.
24.		29 7 0	48 0 0	a fine bright day.
25.	S S W strong	29 6 0	47 0 0	
26.	S W	29 4 0	48 0 0	dull day, wet evening.
27.		29 3 0	49 0 0	stormy night, wet morn & evening, mid-day fair.
28.	WNW little	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 0 0	a fine bright day, cloudy evening.
1764	1. WNW fresh	28 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 0 0	a fine bright dry day.
Feb. 2.	NW to SSE	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 0 0	frosty morn. bright day, rainy evening.
3.	S strong	29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 0 0	rain and sun at intervals all day.
4.	W	29 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 0 0	
5.	S W	28 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 0 0	a heavy showry day.
6.	S	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 0 0	
7.	fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	heavy wet morning fine afternoon.
8.	S	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 0 0	frosty morn, bright day, wet misling evening.
9.	S S W little	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 0 0	a bright fair day.
10.		29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 0 0	a fine bright soft fair day.

	Wind	Barometer	Thermometer	Weather
11.	strong	29 2 0	0 0 0	stormy night and morning strong showers in the day.
12.	W to S W	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 0 0	bright calm night & morn. till 11, then heavy wet and stormy.
13.	S W fresh	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 0 0	a fine fair day.
14.	S S W	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 0 0	wet morning, dull heavy day, wet evening.
15.		29 9 0	47 0 0	a very fine bright clear day
16.		29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 0 0	sun-shine, and cloudy at intervals, but no rain.
17.		0 0 0	49 0 0	
18.		29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 0 0	
19.	N N W little	0 0 0	0 0 0	thick hazy day, tending to frost.
20.		30 2 0	48 0 0	
21.	N N E	30 3 0	45 0 0	frosty morning, very thick till 11, bright afterwards.
22.	N N E little	30 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 0 0	a dull heavy air, but tend- ing to frost.
23.		30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 0 0	wet drizzly morning, heavy dull day.
24.	N fresh	30 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 0 0	fine morn. dull afternoon, with some hail and rain.
25.	N N E	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 0 0	frosty bright morn. snowy afternoon.
26.	N little	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0 0	heavy snow early, frosty day bright, with some little snow.
27.	N E fresh	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 0 0	heavy snow in the night, fine till noon, snowy af- ternoon.
28.	little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 0 0	hard frost, with some little snow at times.
29.		29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0 0	frost continues, snow and sunshine at intervals.
1765 1.		29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 0 0	very cold dull day
Feb. 2.	NN fresh	29 9 0	40 0 0	- - - some fleet.
3.		29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 0 0	very bright clear frosty air.
4.	N	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 0 0	frost stronger, but not so bright.
5.	N fresh	29 7 0	35 0 0	frosty day, snow all morn.
6.	little	0 0 0	36 0 0	- - - bright and clear.
7.		29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 0 0	- - - not so bright, but very cold.
8.	W	0 0 0	0 0 0	- - - rather milder.
9.		0 0 0	36 0 0	frost broke, thick air, rain in the evening.
10.	ENE	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 0 0	a wet disagreeable day.
11.	NNE	0 0 0	40 0 0	variable day, sunshine, rain and snow at intervals.
12.	NNW	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 0	a fine bright day tending to frost.
13.	fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 0 0	frosty bright morn. thick snowy afternoon.
14.		29 7 0	38 0 0	snow at noon, heavy after.
15.		29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 0 0	- - thick air, some fleet.
16.		29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 0 0	- dry air but a good deal of snow
17.		0 0 0	38 0 0	smart frost, bright, with flight snow at intervals.

	Wind	Barometer	Thermometer	Weather.
18.	N N E	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 0 0	smart frost bright, day.
19.	E N E	29 8 0	33 0 0	frost very strong, bright day
20.	W little	29 7 0	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	
21.		0 0 0	34 0 0	a gentle thaw, bright fine day
22.	S fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	frost gone, a fine bright day.
23.	S W little	29 7 0	38 0 0	a very dull heavy day
24.	fresh	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 0 0	a very fine bright day.
25.	N W	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 3 0	a very wet morning, fair afternoon.
26.	W S W	0 0 0	0 0 0	a bright morn. dull afternoon, with a little rain.
27.	W little	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	43 0 0	- - day, snow and rain.
28.	W strong	28 6 0	41 0 0	a strong snow all day, bright night.
1766 Feb.	1. S W	29 8 0	0 0 0	frosty morning, dull day, wet evening, still cold.
	2. SSW stormy	29 4 0	40 0 0	bright fair day, very cold.
	3. WNW strong	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	- - - very hard frost.
	4.	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 0 0	
	5. N E	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 0 0	- - - some little fleet.
	6.	29 7 0	30 0 0	very hard frost, great fall of snow.
	7. N N E	0 0 0	31 0 0	- - - no snow.
	8. N E strong	29 7 0	32 0 0	frost slackens, bright day
	9.	0 0 0	34 0 0	smart frost in the morn. some little snow, dull day, moist evening.
	10. S W fresh	0 0 0	35 0 0	dull morn, with some little rain, bright afternoon.
	11. SSW strong	0 0 0	40 0 0	dark, foggy, missing day.
	12. stormy	29 6 0	43 0 0	a heavy wet day.
	13. SW to NE fresh	29 5 0	44 0 0	rain all night and day without intermission.
	14. N E	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0 0	heavy missing day.
	15.	0 0 0	39 0 0	
	16. E N E	29 6 0	41 0 0	
	17. S little	29 5 0	44 0 0	fair day and bright.
	18. W strong	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 0 0	some showers of hail and rain; but in gen. bright
	19. NNW fresh	29 9 0	40 0 0	frosty, bright, clear day.
	20.	30 3 0	0 0 0	
	21. NNE little	30 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 0 0	cloudy moist day.
	22. ENE	30 2 0	0 0 0	cloudy, moist, churlish day
	23.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 0 0	dry air, tending to frost.
	24. N E	30 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 0 0	heavy moist day.
	25. N	30 1 0	43 0 0	
	26. fresh	0 0 0	0 0 0	- - - cold wind,
	27. N to S little	0 0 0	40 0 0	a very dark, moist, cold day
	28. S to N E fresh	0 0 0	0 0 0	cloudy day, dry air, very cold.
1767 Feb.	1. SSW	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 0 0	a very bright, fine day, rainy evening.
	2. S W fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 0 0	- - - cloudy evening.
	3. N E little	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 0 0	a very bright fine day.
	4.	29 7 0	45 0 0	a foggy, heavy, day
	5.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 0 0	
	6. N E to S S W	0 0 0	42 0 0	very heavy, moist day.
	7. S S W fresh	29 5 0	45 0 0	missing morn wet evening
	8. S W strong	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 0 0	wet night, showers and sun shine at intervals all day

Wind	Barometer	Thermometer	Weather.
9. S fresh	0 0 0	46 0 0	dull heavy day but no rain
10. strong	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	- several smart showers.
11.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	strong rains in the even.
12. S S W stormy	20 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 0 0	heavy rains night & morn missing wet day.
13. S W fresh	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 0 0	bright and fair till noon, very wet afterwards.
14. W S W	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 0 0	wet till noon, fair after- noon.
15. S S E fresh	29 4 0	47 0 0	very wet all day.
16. S	29 5 0	45 0 0	cloudy, but fair.
17.	29 4 0	47 0 0	cloudy morning, bright afternoon.
18. S S W strong	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 0 0	cloudy and sunshine at in- tervals, some missing rain.
19. S S E	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	45 0 0	a fair bright day.
20.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	heavy morn. wet afternoon
21. S	29 4 0	47 0 0	heavy day, but no rain.
22. S W	29 3 0	0 0 0	dull heavy morning, fine bright afternoon.
23. NE to S fresh	29 6 0	44 0 0	frosty morning, bright fine day.
24. S	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	a dull heavy missing day.
25. S S E strong	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 0 0	a very wet day.
26.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0	
27.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 0 0	a tempestuous night, showery day.
28. S W	29 4 0	46 0 0	a bright day, with some smart showers of hail and rain.

To a GREAT CORPORATION.

The PETITION of the CALVES of Essex, and other Counties adjacent to the Metropolis.

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT the calf kind have, in all ages, been the true friends of man; and as such have, on innumerable occasions, laid down their lives for his service.

That the favourite maxim of your petitioners is the same with that of the fine young gentlemen of the town: *A short life and a merry one* is their common profession; with this remarkable difference, however, that the said young gentlemen, not being void of all fear of death, like your petitioners, are yet doing something every day to hasten it. An inconsistency which a calf would blush at!

Your petitioners do not make this comparison so favourable to themselves from a principle of vanity, but with a view to confirm the doctrines of Pythagoras, Æsop and Rorarius, and to establish a just opinion of their own rationality; whereby they hope to obtain the attention of your worships.

Your petitioners, however, confess, that they are more addicted to *ruminating* than to *thinking*; and they are con-

firmed in their indolence with respect to the latter, by the doctrine of that great philosopher Jean Jaques Rousseau, who, with incredible sagacity, hath found out, that *thinking is an unnatural state in man*; and your petitioners beg leave to add, *a fortiori*, in a calf.

But a case hath arisen, which must rouse the most indolent: They mean the petition of your worships to parliament *against the use of veal*. Your petitioners beg leave to assure you, that they have a due sense of the benefits derived to them from the sagacity of man. Were it not for the provident care of the farmer, millions of the *calf kind* never would have had any existence; and the few which, without his aid, would have come into life, would have found it a miserable shifting state of war. Exposed, perpetually, to the cruel teeth and claws of fiercer and more active animals, how wretched would their condition have been! How different from that of your petitioners!

They are not so irrational as to pretend, that the friendly care of the farmers is perfectly pure and disinterested. What human friendship is so? But your petitioners reap material benefits from it,

it, such as it is. To it they owe their living in the peaceable enjoyment of all their wishes. To it they owe the knowledge of *but one disease, the butcher's knife*. What a trifle, compared to those which afflict mankind!

But if the scheme of your worships, to suppress the use of veal, should pass into a law, from that moment the farmer, having no hopes of making a profit of the good plight of your petitioners, would, courtier like, abandon them to that poverty of flesh, which is incident to a state of mere nature. And if another cruel proposal were to take place also, that of sending your petitioners to the plough, when fit for it, their lives would be protracted, not only in leanness, but in slavery. Every friend to revolution principles, and the protestant succession, like your worships, must confess, that life on such terms would not be worth preserving.

And your petitioners beg leave to submit it to the consideration of your worships, that the flesh of calves cannot become beef, but in a course of years; and, therefore, that the prohibition of veal at present, far from occasioning a greater quantity of meat in the market, would, on the contrary, create a deficiency; which, your petitioners presume, must be far from your intentions.

Your petitioners, therefore, flatter themselves, that if your worships will duly consider their reasons, you will at length see, that the clause relating to veal in your petition to parliament, has a tendency to raise obstacles to the propagation, and impediments to the happiness of the *calf kind*, and is consequently inconsistent with the just rights of *vetulcity*; and that the said clause is also inconsistent with the first principles of commerce, and inconsistent with your own views.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly hope, that your worships will procure the said clause to be erased, cancelled, or, by some other means, withdrawn from the sight of mankind.

And your Petitioners shall ever Baa!

Original and Authentic papers, tending to throw some light on the great question between the Public and the East India company, Whether the latter have a right to the conquests made in Asia?

AT a council of war assembled in the citadel of Pondicherry, the 22d day of January 1761, to consider on the subject of a letter which the president of

Fort St George wrote to colonel Coote, dated the 21st instant,

P R E S E N T,

Charles Stevens, Esq; rear Admiral of the red Squadron of his majesty's fleet, and commander in chief of all his majesty's ships and vessels employed in the East Indies.

Eyre Coote, Esq; colonel of his majesty's 84th regiment of foot, and commander in chief of his majesty's land forces in the East Indies.

Samuel Cornish, Esq; rear admiral of the white, &c.

Captain Robert Haldane,

Hyde Parker,

John Bladon Tinker,

Phillip Affleck,

Major William Gordon,

Robert Gordon,

John Moore.

(The substance of which letter was read as follows, viz.)

To Eyre Coote, Esq; commander in chief of the Land Forces.

S I R,

ALTHOUGH I have already had the pleasure of offering you my congratulations personally on the important acquisition of Pondicherry, I cannot refuse myself the satisfaction of presenting them again on the first occasion which has since offered of addressing you in writing, as you are well acquainted with the great expence the company have been put to for the maintenance of the army, and how unable they are any longer to support that charge. I did hope you would have hastened to deliver over the settlement of Pondicherry to the president and council of Fort St George on behalf of the company, that a great part of the expences might be reduced; but as no tender of that kind has yet been made on your part, and those expences still running on, I cannot, consistently with what I owe the company, avoid any longer making these representations to you; and, in consequence, I do desire that you will deliver over the charge of the said settlement to me on behalf of the said company.

Pondicherry, I have the honour to be,
Jan. 21, 1761. GEORGE PIGOTT.

The Copy of Col. Coote's answer to the said Letter was read as follows.

S I R,

Head-quarters, Fort St

Lewis, Jan. 21, 1761.

I HAVE this moment the honour of your letter, which I thought proper to lay before the admirals Stevens and Cornish,

Cornish, as they are immediately connected with me, in regard to all captures which concern his majesty; and as those gentlemen agree with me in opinion, that the capture of Pondicherry is of so great consequence to the interest and honour of the crown, that it will be absolutely necessary to call together a select council, before a positive answer can be given to your request, you may be assured that no time shall be lost in doing this, although, with respect to the army, I cannot conceive that any difference can arise, whether this place be in the possession of the king or company.

I have the honour to be, &c.

To Geo. Pigott, Esq; (Signed) E. COOTE.
(A true copy, F. Rowland, sec.)

The following letter was then wrote to George Pigott, Esq; Governor of Fort St George, viz.

S I R, Pondicherry, Jan. 22, 1761.

A COUNCIL of war being now assembled to consider on the subject of your letter of yesterday's date to col. Coote, we desire that you will please to inform us, by what authority you demand the cession of this place to be delivered up to the governor and council of Fort St George, for the use and benefit of the East India company,

We are, Sir, Yours, &c.

CHA. STEVENS.

EYRE COOTE.

To Geo. Pigott, Esq; Gov. of Fort St George.

At half past noon the council adjourned to next morning.

Jan. 23, ten o'clock in the morning.

To Charles Stevens, Esq, rear-admiral of the red division of his majesty's fleet, and commander in chief of his squadron in India.

To Eyre Coote, Esq; colonel of his majesty's 84th regiment of foot, and commander in chief of the land forces on the coast of Coromandel.

Gentlemen,

THE letter you did me the honour to write me yesterday, has this moment been delivered to me. You desire to be informed by what authority I demand the cession of Pondicherry to the president and council of Fort St George, on behalf of the East-India Company. To avoid a long detail of circumstances arising from the charter granted to the company, I will confine myself to the patent which his majesty has been pleased to grant to them, bearing date the 14th day of January 1758; an exem-

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plification whereof, under the great seal of Great-Britain, is now at Madras, and a copy in my possession here, which shall be produced, if you think it necessary. It is by virtue of this patent particularly, that I conceive the East India company, or their agents, have a right to be put in possession of all places taken in the E. Indies. *I have the honour to be.*

GEORGE PIGOTT.

Pondicherry, Jan. 23d, 1761.

The council, having well considered the letters patent on which the president and council of Fort St George ground their claim to have Pondicherry ceded to the E. India Company, are unanimously of opinion, that no part of that patent gives the E. India company or their agents, any claim or right to the possession of the town and citadel of Pondicherry, until his majesty's pleasure is known: but admiral Stevens and colonel Coote having declared to this council, that they have no authority to draw upon the government, or any fund to support a garrison in Pondicherry, until his majesty's pleasure is known; and colonel Coote having likewise represented to this council, that Mr Pigott, the president of Fort St George, has declared he will not provide necessary subsistence for the army, and prisoners of war, unless Pondicherry is delivered to him; and, that in case it is not, he threatens immediately to stop the payment of the army, and will in no manner give any assistance to the king's troops; the council have therefore taken into consideration the necessity to which colonel Coote declares the garrison of Pondicherry will be reduced for want of subsistence; and the majority of this council are, contrary to their inclinations; as conceiving his majesty's royal prerogative insulted, obliged to abandon the town and citadel of Pondicherry to the president and council of Fort St George, who are to be accountable to his majesty for the consequences attending the same. Dated in the citadel of Pondicherry, this 23d day of January, 1761.
(A true copy, F. Rowland, secretary.) C. STEVENS.
EYRE COOTE.

Recipe for a Recent Cold.

BOIL half a pound of honey and clarify it, then throw therein one lemon, peel and all, first cut into thin slices, which boil till tender; then towards the end, add two scruples of saffron.

The patient is to eat some of the peel, and take a little of the syrup often, to ease and cure the cough.

*Account of Money paid at the Exchequer for the service of the Navy
in the Year 1767.*

To pay the bills registered on the course of the navy, from the 1st of January to the 31st of August 1766, and interest due thereon.	450,000	0	0
To pay the salaries and wages due to the officers, artificers, workmen, labourers, &c. employed in his majesty's yard, for one year to Christmas 1766	311,559	17	4
To pay off ships, and to carry on the recalls of ships books	235,000	0	0
To defray the charge of subsisting his majesty's marine forces for the year 1767	71,249	15	0
To pay flag, table-money, &c. to the commanders in the king's fleet	14,000	0	0
To pay one year's salary from Michaelmas 1766 to Michaelmas 1767, to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, the treasurer and other commissioners of the navy, the commissioners for sick and hurt seamen, their secretaries, clerks, &c. &c.	34,565	0	0
To pay one year's half pay to sea officers from the 1st of July 1766 to the 30th of June 1767	85,100	0	0
To pay one year's half pay to the reduced officers of his majesty's marine forces, from the 1st of July 1766, to the 30th of June 1767	16,266	12	0
To pay one years pensions to disabled and superannuated sea-officers, from Midsummer 1766, to Midsummer 1767	25,180	0	0
To pay one year's pensions to the superannuated shipwrights, &c. of his majesty's yards to Christmas, 1767	1,300	16	9
To pay one year's pensions to the poor cripples who depend on the chest at Chatham	23,000	0	0
To pay his majesty's bounty to the chaplains of the navy for the year 1766	1,231	17	6
For the service of Greenwich Hospital	20,000	0	0
To pay for piloting his majesty's ships	3,100	0	0
To pay his majesty's allowance of free gift, for the year 1766, to the surgeons of the navy, to enable them to furnish their chests with medicines	1,495	6	0
To pay for provisions, necessaries, medicines, &c. for his majesty's royal naval hospitals	18,000	0	0
To pay sick quarters	1,450	0	0
To pay for the subsistence of prisoners of war maintained in the West-Indies.	809	19	3
To pay the arrears of subsistence for French neutrals in England	30	0	0
To pay imprests to naval officers for defraying the contingent charges of his majesty's yards, &c. bills of exchange drawn from abroad for repairs, provisions and necessaries for his majesty's ships, and other contingencies	102,900	0	0
Of which			
Out of the sinking fund, anno 1767	433,373	7	9
— exchequer bills of the land tax, 1766	38,411	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
— ditto ——— ditto, 1767	68,300	0	0
— ditto ——— malt duty, 1767	350,922	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— ditto for the service of the year 1767, charged on the supplies anno 1768	10,000	0	0
— ditto placed as cash, and charged on the land tax, 1767	21,000	0	0
— contributions to annuities, anno 1767	362,950	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
— ditto ——— to a lottery anno 1767	110,070	8	9
— money arisen by the sale of French prizes taken before the declaration of the late war	20,855	17	4
— money received for the maintenance of the late French prisoners of war	62,155	13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	£. 1,416,239	3	10

The opinion of his Majesty's Physicians and Surgeons, given Jan. 23, 1768, in regard to Messrs Sutton's practice in Inoculation, in consequence of a Letter from Sir John Pringle, dated London, May 6, 1767, to Mr Brady at Brussels; and another from Count Kaunitz Rittburg, dated Vienna, December 17, 1767, to Count Seilern, ambassador from the Empress Queen to the King of Great-Britain.

London, Jan. 23, 1768.

THE Physicians and Surgeons of the King of Great Britain, in obedience to his majesty's commands, transmitted to them by the Earl of Hertford, his majesty's Lord Chamberlain, have perused and duly considered two Letters delivered to them; one from Count Kaunitz to Count Seilern, dated Vienna the 7th of December, 1767; the other from Sir John Pringle to Mr Brady at Brussels, dated London the 6th of May, 1767, upon the subject of the Inoculation of the Small pox.

They humbly beg leave to observe, that no report whatsoever, in respect to the general success of Inoculation in this country, can greatly exceed the truth; that for many years past, scarce one in a thousand has failed under the inoculated Small-pox, even before the time of the Suttons, where the patients have been properly prepared before, and rightly treated during the eruption, with respect to external heat, diet, cooling and opening medicines.

That by a steady observance of these rules, and by a much freer use of the open and even cold air, than was formerly known in this country, Messrs Suttons and others have communicated the small pox with very great success, and have thrown some new lights upon the subject of inoculation, particularly with respect to the exposing of patients to the open air; that the inoculators in England in general have adopted this method, and experience the success of it daily.

That they are of opinion, that the great success of Messrs Suttons is to be attributed to the advantages arising from the exposition to colder air, from a judicious treatment, and the due observance of some other rules, which have usually been followed in this country before, and not to any *peculiar nostrum or specific remedy*.

That they have no doubt, but that the method of inoculation, practised in England with such universal success, would be as successful at Vienna, provided the inoculation was performed with

the same skill and prudence, and the patients were equally submissive to the rules directed.

In answer to the extract from Sir John Pringle's letter they beg leave to make the following observations: It is said, that the number of pustules on the whole body of a patient inoculated by Sutton, does not exceed one hundred, or two hundred at most, commonly not a dozen: If it is meant that the number of pustules *can be determined*, and that they will *never exceed* two hundred, they beg leave to observe, that this is not an exact representation of the case; for though it will very frequently happen that the number of pustules will not be more than a dozen, yet sometimes, though very rarely, they will greatly exceed two hundred.

It is said, that Sutton does not require his patients to keep in doors: This passage seems to imply that it is at the option of the patients whether they will go out or no; but the truth is, they are strictly enjoined to go abroad, and to expose themselves to the open air. It is said, that Sutton has inoculated 40,000 patients *without losing one*. They are not able to ascertain the number that he has inoculated, but believe he has not always been successful, though he has failed so very seldom, that they do not think that it ought to be considered as any objection to his method.

Sir John Pringle adds, that when Sutton is called to people in the natural small pox, who are in danger, and at the height, or crisis of the distemper, the first thing that he does to relieve them is, to expose them to the open air, to carry them into it if it be possible, and this even in the winter; and if they are not in a condition to be removed, he orders all the windows and bed curtains to be thrown open. They apprehend *this practice* has been found unsuccessful.

The Suttons are undoubtedly in some respects improvers in the art of inoculation, but by applying their rules too generally, and by their not making a proper allowance for the difference of the constitutions, have frequently done harm. All their improvements have been adopted by other inoculators, and in the hands of these, the art seems to be carried to very great perfection.

Sign'd,

Wm Duncan,	}	Physicians to the king.
Cl. Wintringham,		
R. Warren,		
J. Ranby,	}	Surgeons to the king.
C. Hawkins,		
D. Middleton.		

A T A B L E of all the Counties in England and Wales, shewing the Archbishopsricks, composed; and of each County the Circumference, Acres, Hundreds, Market-Towns, chief Town, with its Latitude and Longitude, and Distance from LONDON, and Labour from the best Authors, ancient and modern.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
A.B.	Bishopricks.	Valuation.	Par.	Counties Names.	H.	Cir.	Acres.	H.	M.	Par.	Houses.	M.	T.
		l. s. d.											
York Province.	Durham IV.	2821	1 5	135	{ Northumberland	Northumberland	149	370000	6	11	46	22741	8
	Carlisle	531	4 11	93	{ Durham		107	610000	4	6	118	15984	4
	Chester	420	1 8	256	{ Westmorland		120	510000	5	8	26	6501	4
					{ Cumberland		168	1040000	5	15	58	14825	6
	York II.	1000	0 0	581	{ Lancashire		170	1150000	6	23	36	40202	14
					{ Cheshire in Mercia		112	770000	7	12	68	24054	4
	Coventry and Litchfield	703	5 2	557	{ Yorkshire		320	3770000	26	50	563	106151	30
					{ Nottinghamshire		110	560000	8	9	168	17554	8
	Worcester	1049	17 3	241	{ Derbyshire		140	680000	6	9	106	21155	4
					{ Staffordshire		151	810000	5	18	130	23747	10
	Hereford	768	10 10	313	{ Warwickshire	Kingdom of Mercia	135	670000	5	14	158	21973	6
					{ Worcestershire		130	540000	7	11	152	20634	9
	Glocester	315	7 2	267	{ Shropshire		134	890000	15	14	170	23284	12
					{ Herefordshire		102	660000	8	8	176	15006	8
	Oxford.	354	16 4	195	{ Gloucestershire		138	800000	30	25	280	26764	8
					{ Oxfordshire		130	534000	14	15	280	19007	9
	Peterborough	414	19 11	293	{ Northamptonsh.		133	550000	20	15	326	24808	9
					{ Rutlandshire		40	110000	5	2	48	3263	2
	Lincoln	830	18 1	1255	{ Leicestershire		97	560000	6	12	200	18702	4
					{ Lincolnshire		180	1740000	30	30	630	40590	12
Canterbury Province, containing 44 Counties, and 22 Bishopricks, Viz.	London III.	1117	8 4	623	{ Huntingdonshire	West Saxons, S. Sa. K. E. Ang. E. Sa.	67	240000	4	6	78	8217	4
					{ Bedfordshire		73	260000	9	10	116	12170	4
	Norwich	499	8 7	1235	{ Buckinghamsh.		130	441000	8	14	185	18390	14
					{ Hertfordshire		122	451000	8	18	120	16569	6
	Ely	2134	18 5	141	{ Middlesex		80	247000	6	6	73	100136	8
					{ Essex		150	772000	20	21	415	21944	8
	Canterbury I.	4233	8 8 2	257	{ Suffolk		145	995000	22	28	575	34422	16
					{ Norfolk		135	1148000	31	36	660	47180	12
	Rockester	358	3 8	98	{ Cambridgeshire.		125	570000	17	8	163	17347	6
					{ Kent		162	1248000	66	28	398	39242	18
	Chichester	677	1 3	250	{ Suffex		158	1140000	65	16	312	21537	28
					{ Surry		112	592000	13	9	140	34218	14
	Winchester	3885	3 5	362	{ Hampshire		149	1312500	39	16	253	26851	26
					{ Berkshire		130	527000	20	12	140	15906	9
	Salisbury	1367	11 2	444	{ Wiltshire		140	876000	29	21	304	27093	34
					{ Dorsetshire		140	772000	29	20	248	21944	20
	Bristol	383	8 4	236	{ Somersetshire		150	1075000	43	30	385	44686	18
					{ Devonshire	West Wales	185	1920000	33	37	394	56310	26
	Bath & Wells	527	14 2	388	{ Cornwall		150	960000	9	37	161	25374	44
					{ Monmouthshire		80	340000	6	7	127	6490	3
	Exeter	1566	14 6	604	{ Glamorganshire		112	540000	10	9	118	9644	2
					{ Brecknockshire		106	620000	6	4	61	5934	2
	Llandaff	154	14 1	177	{ Radnorshire		90	310000	6	4	52	3158	2
					{ Pembrokehire		90	420000	7	9	145	4329	3
	St. David's	457	1 10	308	{ Caermarthenhire		102	700000	6	8	87	5352	2
					{ Cardiganshire		99	520000	5	4	64	3163	2
	St. Asaph	187	11 6	121	{ Montgomerysh.		108	560000	7	6	47	5660	2
					{ Flintshire		80	160000	5	1	28	3150	2
	Bangor	131	16 4	107	{ Denbighshire		112	410000	12	4	57	6398	2
					{ Merionethshire	North Wales	100	500000	6	3	37	2590	1
					{ Caernarvonshire		106	370000	7	6	68	2765	2
					{ Anglesey Isle		86	200000	6	2	74	1840	2

EXPLANATION. The 1st column is the two Archbishopsricks. 2. The Bishopricks. 3. The valuation or yearly revenue of each Bishoprick in the King's books. 4. The parishes in each diocese according to Camden. 5. The counties names. *N.B.* The brace on the left side shews the counties in each bishoprick; and where you meet with a half $\frac{1}{2}$ thus, before the county's name, as in *Cumberland*; &c. that lets you know that such a county is half in one bishoprick and half in another; the brace on the right side the counties names, which makes the 6th column, is the division of England into the Saxon heptarchy. Wales being inhabited by the Britons, was no part of the Heptarchy, but is divided into North and South-Wales. 7. Column is the circumference of each county in miles. 8. The acres. 9. The hundreds, wards, or wapon-takes. 10. The market-towns. 11. The parishes in each county. 12. The houses, which is only guessed at. 13. The number of members each county sends to parliament. 14. The proportion the several counties in England and Wales pay to the 4s. land-tax.

Bishopricks, and their Valuation; with the Parishes and Counties of which they are Parishes, Number of Houses, of Members of Parliament, Proportion of Land-Tax, and Market-Days. With the Air, Soil, Rivers, &c. of every County. Collected with great

15. Chief Town.	16. Lat.	17. Long.	18. Sit.	19. Di.	20. Mar. day	21. Air.	22. Soil.	23. Most noted Rivers.
	D.M.	D.M.						
Newcastle	4 55	1 1	9 NW	212	Tu. S.	piercing	barren	Tine, Tweed
Durham C.	6 54	48 1	12 NW	200	S.	sharp	various	Tine, Derwent
Kendal	1 54	26 2	47 NW	202	S.	very cold	very worst	Eden, Lon, Keny
Carlisle C.	55 00	2 30	NW	230	S.	piercing	barren	Eden, Kirsop
Lancaster	1 54	10 2	32 NW	187	S.	piercing	divers	Mersey, Ribble, Lon
Chester C.	11 53	18 2	45 NW	140	W. S.	healthy	fruitful	Dee, Mersey, Weaver
York C.	30 54	1 51	NW	150	Th. S.	cold	excellent	Humber, Ouse, Swale
Nottingham	3 53	1 1	00 NW	96	W.F.S.	wholesome	sandy, clay	Trent, Erwash
Derby	15 53	1 1	22 NW	98	F.	healthful	mountainous	Trent, Derwent
Stafford	2 52	52 2	4 NW	106	S.	sharp, good	barren	Trent, Dove, Pink
Warwick	2 52	21 1	25 NW	68	S.	excellent	very rich	Avon
Worcester C.	9 52	12 2	6 NW	85	W. S.	pleasant	pasture soil	Severn, Avon, Team
Shrewsbury	5 52	46 2	43 NW	118	W.Th.S	wholesome	mountainous	Severn, Rea, Ferm
Hereford C.	4 52	5 2	41 NW	102	W.F.S.	very good	most fertile	Arrow, Lug, Frome
Gloicester C.	12 51	51 2	8 alW	82	W. S.	sweet	fruitful	Severn, Wye, Avon
Oxford U.C.	14 51	46 1	8 NW	47	W. S.	healthy	fertile	Tame, Isis, Charwell
Northampton	14 52	17 49	NW	55	S.	pleasant	very rich	Charwell, Nen, Weland
Okeham	1 52	43 41	NW	68	S.	healthy	fruitful	Weland, Wash
Leicester	3 52	42 59	NW	80	S.	healthful	various	Avon, Reake, Stowre
Lincoln C.	14 53	17 24	NW	104	F.	thick & good	bar. E. fer. W	Trent Humber Wytham
Huntington	4 52	19 10	alW	48	S.	moist	divers	Ouse
Bedford	5 52	11 28	NW	40	Tu. S.	temperate	fruitful	Ouse, Ivell
Buckingham	1 52	1 56	NW	44	S.	good	fertile	Tame, Ouse, Coln
Hertford	3 51	50 2	NW	20	S.	pleasant	chalky	Coln, Lea
London C.	113 51	32 18	36 E.T	00	6.	good	fruitful	Thames, Coln
Colchester	10 55	58 55	N.E	43	S.	temperate	most rich	Thames, Coln, Lea
Ipswich	12 52	9 1	12 N.E	60	W.F.S.	best in Engl.	sandy	Stowre, Breton
Norwich C.	32 52	45 1	19 N.E	90	W.F.S.	cool & good	clayish	Ouse, Yare, Frin
Cambridge U.	14 52	13 7	N.E	44	S.	tolerable	various	Ouse, Cam, Grant
Canterbury C.	16 51	15 1	1 S.E	44	W.S.	good	most fertile	Thames, Medway
Chichester C.	6 50	52 48	S.W	50	W. S.	thick	very moist	Arun, Rother
Southwark	2 51	31 1	S	1	6.	sweet	barrenish	Thames, Mole, Wey
Winchester C.	5 51	6 1	18 S.W	52	W. S.	temperate	very rich	Stowre, Avon, Ichin
Reading	3 51	29 53	S.W	32	S.	good	plentiful	Thames, Isis, Kennet
Salisbury C.	4 51	7 1	45 S.W	70	Tu. S.	pleasant	fruitful	Isis, Kennet, Willy
Dorchester	3 50	46 2	33 S.W	100	S.	healthful	rich	Stowre, Frome
Bristol C.	18 51	29 2	40 alW	94	W.Th.	various	various	Severn, Avon, Frome
Exeter C.	15 50	46 3	37 S.W	138	W. F.	sharp & good	hilly, woody	Ex, Tamer, Turrige
Launceston	50 45	4 31	S.W	175	S.	clear & sharp	rich	Tamer, Camel, Fale
Monmouth	1 51	50 2	38 NW	100	S.	healthy	fertile	Monnow, Wye, Uske
Cardiff	51 34	3 15	alW	126	W.S.	garden of	Wales	Avon, Neath, Rummy
Brecknock	2 52	1 3	21 NW	123	W. S.	indifferent	hills b.va.pl.	Hodney, Uske, Wye
Radnor	52 16	3 7	NW	119	None.	various	divers	Teme, Lugg
Pembroke	2 51	48 4	45 NW	117	S.	best of all	Wales	Rounded by sea 3 sides
Caermarthen	51 57	4 13	NW	156	W.S.	indifferent	pretty good	Tave, Dovy, Tivy
Cardigan	1 52	12 4	33 NW	162	S.	sharp	mountainous	Severn, Tivy
Montgomery	52 35	3 7	NW	120	Tu.	very good	hilly	Severn-head here
St. Asaph	53 22	3 17	NW	159	None.	sharp	very fertile	Elwye
Denbigh	53 17	3 17	NW	160	W.	cold	so so	Conway
Hærelech	52 29	3 58	NW	161	S.	stormy	barren	Dee, Dovy
Caernarvon	1 53	20 4	11 NW	186	S.	very bad	most mount.	None
Beaumaris	53 26	3 56	NW	184	W.S.	sharp	very fruitful	Menai Channel

15. Chief town, and where there is a C after the name of it, that lets you know it is a city, and the figures shew how many parish churches it contains. Where there is no figure, as after *Carlisle*, &c. there the author could find no certain account of their number. 16. The latitude of the chief town, or its distance from the equator. 17. Its longitude from London, by adding of which to the longitude of London, or its distance from Teneriff, which is deg. 18, min. 36, if it lye East of London, or subtracting so much if it lie West, you will have its longitude from Teneriff. 18. Its bearing from London, either E. W. N. or S. 19. Its distance in *computed* * miles from London. 20. Its market days. The other columns need no explanation. The numeral letters after five of the bishopricks shew their precedency, all the rest taking place only according to the seniority of their consecration.

* The measured distance greatly exceeds this computation.

13. *False Delicacy, a Comedy, as it is acted at Drury Lane.* By Hugh Kelly.

The Goodnatured Man, a Comedy, as it is acted at Covent Garden. By Oliver Goldsmith.

Both these pieces, though very different, have great merit. But the merit of neither of them consists in a series of events artfully concatenated perpetually exciting and perpetually gratifying curiosity. The dramatic action of the Good Natur'd Man is a mere vehicle for character and humour; that of False Delicacy for critical situations, and noble sentiment, so that to reduce these pieces to a narrative and exhibit that as a specimen of their merit would be as ridiculous as to exhibit a specimen of a dance by marking the figure of it upon the ground.

The characters in the Good Natur'd Man are admirably drawn, contrasted, and sustained; particularly Croker and his wife, Lofty and young Honeywood. Croker is one of the wretches who seem to have a goût for misery as a hog has for nastiness; if he has any pleasure, it consists in deploring imaginary distresses of his own, and relating real distresses of others; his eye converts every object that it sees into an omen of mischief, and he is perpetually securing the advantage, as he calls it, of *fretting away his misfortunes before hand*. His wife on the contrary is always building hope upon absurdity, despising caution even where it is necessary, exulting in the approach of visionary good fortune, and laughing without the least cause for merriment. Lofty is an impudent pretender to court interest, full of boasts and promises without so much as knowing by sight the great men with whom he pretends to be intimate, and liberally giving away the whole court register without power even to make a superannuated servant an exciseman; and Honeywood, the Good Natur'd Man, lavishes his fortune upon the unworthy till he has scarce necessities left for himself. The play of these characters upon each other produces scenes of humour that have seldom been equalled. The following is the first between Croker and young Honeywood.

Enter CROAKER.

Croaker. A pleasant morning to Mr. Honeywood, and many of them. How is this! You look most skockingly to day my dear friend. I hope this weather does not affect your spirits. To be sure, if this weather continues—I say nothing—But God send we be all better before this day three months.

Honeyw. I heartily concur in your wish, though, I own, not in your apprehensions.

Croaker. May be not! Indeed what signifies what weather we have in a country going to ruin like ours? Taxes rising and trade falling. Money flying out of the kingdom and Jesuits swarming into it. I know at this time no less than an hundred and twenty

seven Jesuits between Charing-cross and Temple-bar.

Honeyw. The Jesuits will scarce pervert you or me I should hope.

Croaker. May be not. Indeed what signifies whether we be perverted or no? The women in my time were good for something, I have seen a lady dressed from top to toe in her own manufactures formerly. But now a-days the devil a thing of their own manufactures about them, except their faces.

Honeyw. But, however these faults may be practised abroad, you don't find them at home, either with Mrs. Croaker, Olivia, or Miss Richland.

Croaker. The best of them will never be canoniz'd for a saint when she's dead. By the bye, my dear friend, I don't find this match between Miss Richland and my son much relish'd, either by one side or t'other.

Honeyw. I thought otherwise.

Croaker. Ah, Mr. Honeywood, a little of your fine serious advice to the young lady might go far: I know she has a very exalted opinion of your understanding.

Honeyw. But would not that be usurping an authority that more properly belongs to yourself?

Croaker. My dear friend you know but little of my authority at home. People think, indeed, because they see me come out in a morning thus, with a pleasant face, and to make my friends merry, that all's well within. But I have cares that would break an heart of stone. My wife has so encroached upon every one of my privileges, that I'm now no more than a mere lodger in my own house.

Honeyw. But a little spirit exerted on your side might perhaps restore your authority.

Croaker. No, though I had the spirit of a lion! I do rouze sometimes. But what then! Always haggling and haggling. A man is tired of getting the better before his wife is tired of losing the victory.

Honeyw. It's a melancholy consideration indeed, that our chief comforts often produce our greatest anxieties, and that an encrease of our possessions is but an inlet to new disquietudes.

Croaker. Ah, my dear friend, these were the very words of poor Dick Loleful to me not a week before he made away with himself. Indeed, Mr. Honeywood, I never see you but you put me in mind of poor Dick.—Ah there was merit neglected for you! and so true a friend; we lov'd each other for thirty years, and yet he never asked me to lend him a single farthing.

Honeyw. Pray what could induce him to commit so rash an action at last?

Croaker. I don't know, some people were malicious enough to say it was keeping company with me; because we us'd to meet now and then and open our hearts to each other. To be sure I lov'd to hear him talk, and he lov'd to hear me talk! poor dear Dick. He us'd

us'd to say that Croaker rhim'd to a joker; and so wa us'd to laugh—Poor Dick.

(Going to cry.)

Honeyw. His fate affects me.

Croaker. Ay, he grew sick of this miserable life, where we do nothing but eat and grow hungry, dress and undress, get up and lie down; while reason, that should watch like a nurse by our side, falls as fast asleep as we do.

Honeyw. To say truth, if we compare that part of life which is to come, by that which we have past, the prospect is hideous.

Croaker. Life at the greatest and best is but a froward child, that must be humoured and coaxed a little till it falls asleep, and then all the care is over.

Honeyw. Very true, Sir, nothing can exceed the vanity of our existence, but the folly of our pursuits. We wept when we came into the world, and every day tells us why.

Croaker. Ah, my dear friend, it is a perfect satisfaction to be miserable with you. My son Leontine shan't lose the benefit of such fine conversation. I'll just step home for him. I am willing to shew him so much seriousness in one scarce older than himself—And what if I bring my last letter to the Gazetteer on the encrease and progress of earthquakes? It will amuse us I promise you. I there prove how the late earthquake is coming round to pay us another visit from London to Lisbon, from Lisbon to the Canary Islands, from the Canary islands to Palmyra, from Palmyra to Constantinople, and so from Constantinople back to London again. [*Exit.*]

Lofty's character may be conceived from his first appearance in the following scene.

Enter Lofty, speaking to his servant.

Lofty. And if the Venetian ambassador, or that teasing creature the Marquis, should call, I'm not at home. Dam'me, I'll be pack-horse to none of them. My dear Madam, I have just snatched a moment—And if the express to his grace be ready, let them be sent off; they're of importance. Madam, I ask a thousand pardons.

Mrs. Croaker. Sir, this honour——

Lofty. And of Dubardieu! If the person calls about the commission, let him know that it is made out. As for Lord Cumbercourt's stale request, it can keep cold: you understand me. Madam, I ask ten thousand pardons.

Mrs. Croaker. Sir, this honour——

Lofty. And, Dubardieu! If the man comes from the Cornish borough, you must do him; you must do him, I say. Madam I ask ten thousand pardons. And if the Russian ambassador calls: but he will scarce call to-day, I believe. And now, Madam, I have just got time to express my happiness in having the honour of being permitted to profess myself your most obedient humble servant.

Mrs. Croaker. Sir, [the happiness and honour are all mine; and yet, I'm only robbing the public while I detain you,

Lofty. Sink the public, Madam, when

the fair are to be attended. Ah, could all my hours be so charmingly devoured! Sincerely, don't you pity us poor creatures in affairs? Thus it is eternally; solicited for places here, teized for pensions there, and courted every where. I know you pity me. Yes, I see you do.

Mrs. Croaker. Excuse me, Sir. Toils of empires pleasures are, as Waller Congrave says.

Lofty. Waller, Waller; is he of the House?

Mrs. Croaker. The modern poet of that name, Sir.

Lofty. Oh, a modern! We men of business despise the moderns; and as for the ancients, we have no time to read them. Poetry is a pretty thing enough for our wives and daughters; but not for us. Why now, here I stand that know nothing of books; I say, Madam, I know nothing of books; and yet, I believe; upon a land carriage fishery, a stamp act, or jaghire, I can talk my two hours without feeling the want of them.

Mrs. Croaker. The world is no stranger to Mr. Lofty's eminence in every capacity.

Lofty. I vow to Gad, Madam, you make me blush. I'm nothing, nothing, nothing in the world; a mere obscure gentleman. To be sure, indeed, one or two of the present ministers are pleased to represent me as a formal man. I know they are pleased to be-spatter me at all their little dirty levees. Yet, upon my soul, I wonder what they see in me to treat me so! Measures, not men, have always been my mark; and I vow, by all that's honourable, my resentment has never done the men, as mere men, any manner of harm—That is as mere men.

Mrs. Croaker. What importance, and yet what modesty.

Lofty. Oh; if you talk of modesty, Madam! There I own, I'm accessible to praise. Modesty is my foible: It was so, the duke of Brentford used to say of me, I love Jack Lofty, he used to say: no man has a finer knowledge of things: quite a man of information; and when he speaks upon his legs by the lord he's prodigious, he scouts them; and yet all men have their faults; too much modesty is his, says his grace,

Mrs. Croaker. And yet, I dare say, you don't want assurance when you come to solicit for your friends.

Lofty. O, there indeed I'm in bronze. Apropos, I have just been mentioning Miss Richland's case to a certain personage; we must name no names. When I ask, I am not to be put off, Madam. No, no, I take my friend by the button. A fine girl, Sir; great justice in her case. A friend of mine. Borough interest. Business must be done, Mr. Secretary. I say, Mr. Secretary, her business must be done, Sir. That's my way, Madam.

Mrs. Croaker. Bless me? you said all this to the Secretary of State, did you?

Lofty

Lofty. I did not say the secretary, did I? Well, curse it, since you have found me out. I will not deny it. It was to the secretary.

The manner in which this fellow is hunted through all his falsehoods, and at length fairly run down, is extremely comic, and though sketches of this character have been exhibited in other pieces, Mr *Lofty* is perhaps the only finished picture of the kind that our moral painters have produced.

One scene of humour, which in the last age would probably have been received with a roar of applause, having been disapproved by the audience, has been since the first night left out of the representation.

Young Honeywood being arrested for debt; determines, in order to conceal his situation a day or two, in which time he hopes to pay the money, to dress the officer and his follower in some cloaths of his own, and as they must be present wherever he goes, to introduce them to his company as gentlemen of his acquaintance. As soon as preparation for executing this hopeful project is made, by dressing the bailiffs, a servant acquaints Honeywood, that Miss Richland, his mistress, is come to make him a morning visit. He is now alarmed. lest his new associates, Mr Twitch and Mr Flanigan, should discover themselves by their conversation. 'I hear the lady coming, says he, dear Mr Twitch. I beg you'll give your friend direction *not to speak*; as for yourself, I know you will say nothing without being directed.' Mr Twitch assures him, for his comfort, that he will shew the lady he has something to say for himself as well as another; his follower makes the same noble resolution, and a conversation ensues, in which the characteristic impertinence of the bailiffs, the solicitude and perplexity of Honeywood, and his fruitless attempts to put such a gloss upon what they say, as may do the same office to their sentiment as his cloaths have done to their persons, produces a situation of distress infinitely ridiculous, though it depends upon the exhibition of manners, which the taste of the present age will scarce admit even in farce. If in this instance it may be thought over nice, it cannot be denied to have driven from the stage, many things that were in the highest degree offensive to virtue and good sense.

Our readers will find the prologue said to be written by Dr Samuel Johnson, and the epilogue among the poetry.

As to False Delicacy, though the situations render it extremely entertaining, and in general are brought about with sufficient probability, yet the sentiments are so managed, as to destroy their merit with their use. The piece, as it stands, is more a satire on true Delicacy than false, and indeed there does not appear to be one instance of false delicacy in the dramatic action, though it presupposes one, the refusal of a man of merit by an amiable widow who loves him, upon a silly notion that it was indelicate to marry a second time.

The principal characters are Col. Rivers, Miss Rivers, his daughter, Sidney; Sir Harry Newberg, Lord Winworth, Lady Betty Lambton, Miss Marchmont, and Mrs Harley.

Lord Winworth's addresses to Lady Betty having been rejected from the scruple just mentioned, he resolves to address Miss Marchmont, of whom, he says, "next to Lady Betty I never saw one so formed to my wishes." But as Miss Marchmont, though a lady of fashion by birth, is without a fortune, and dependant upon the bounty of Lady Lambton, he determines that the first overtures shall be made in his behalf by her ladyship, as he says, *to save Miss Marchmont the pain of a supposed disrespect which might appear in the direct addresses of a lover, whom another had rejected*, and this surely was true delicacy.

'The injustice, says he, to Lady Betty, which fortune has done Miss Marchmont's merit, obliges me to act with a double degree of circumspection,—and though I have solicited your friendship on this occasion, I beg you will not be too much my friend,—I know Miss Marchmont would *make any sacrifice* to oblige you, and if her gratitude should appear the least concerned,—this is a nice point, and I would not wound the peace of any person's bosom to recover the tranquility of my own.' This also is true delicacy.

Lady Betty, though she has seen the folly of her scruples, and earnestly wishes that Lord Winworth would renew his addresses, yet being solicited by him to make a tender of his person and estate to Miss Marchmont, determines to do it; she shall assign her reasons for this conduct herself.

Mrs Harley, and Lady Betty

Lady Betty.] If it was improper for me, before I knew any thing of his design in regard to Miss Marchmont, to insinuate the least desire of hearing him again on the subject of his suit, 'tis doubly improper now, when I see he has turn'd his thoughts on another woman, and when this woman, besides, is one of my most valuable friends.

Mrs Harley. Well, courage Lady Betty—we are not yet in a desperate situation—Miss Marchmont loves you—as herself—and would not, I dare say, accept the first man in the world, if it gave you the least uneasiness. I'll go to her therefore this very moment—tell her at once how the case is—and my life for it, her obligations to you—

Lady Betty. Stay, Emmy—I conjure you stay—and as you value my peace of mind be for ever silent on this subject.—Miss Marchmont has no obligations to me; since our acquaintance I have been the only person obliged; she has given me a power of serving the worthiest young creature in the world, and so far has laid me under the greatest obligation.

Mrs Harley. Why my dear—

Lady Betty. But suppose I could be mean enough to think an apartment in my house, a place

a place in my chariot, a seat at my table, and a little annuity in case of my decease, were obligations, when I continually enjoy such a happiness as her friendship and her company. Do you think they are obligations which should make a woman of her fine sense, reject the most amiable man existing, especially in her circumstances, where he has the additional recommendation of an elevated rank and an affluent fortune?—This would be exacting interest with a witness for trifles, and, instead of having any little merit to claim from my behaviour to her, I should be the most inexorable of all usurers.

It is hoped that the author himself thought this true delicacy.

When Lady Betty makes Lord Winworth's proposals to Miss Marchmont, she tells her Ladyship, that though she is very sensible of his merit, yet *she cannot feel that tenderness for his person which she imagines to be necessary both to his happiness and her own.* The truth is, she is in love with another.

If marriage for interest be, as this author says, "a union of dishonour, a legal prostitution," so is marriage from a principle of mere duty or gratitude, or any motive but that alone in which it's very essence consists. Yet Miss Marchmont as soon as Lady Betty leaves her, resolves upon a marriage with a man she cannot love, as appears by the following soliloquy.

"I see she's greatly disappointed at my refusal of an offer so highly to my advantage, I see, moreover, she's griev'd that his Lordship should meet with a second repulse, and from a quarter too, where the generosity of his proposal might be reasonably expected to promise it success.—How surpriz'd she seem'd when I told her he could not make an impression on my heart, and how eagerly she endeavoured to convince me that she was pleas'd with my conduct; not considering that this very eagerness was a manifest proof of her dissatisfaction.—She is more interested in this affair than I even thought she would be,—and I should be completely miserable if she could suspect me of ingratitude.—As she was so zealous for the match, I was certainly to blame in declining it.—'Tis not yet, however, too late.—She has been a thousand parents to me,—and I will not regard my own wishes, when they are any way opposite to her inclinations."

This resolution of Miss Marchmont to prostitute herself to Lord Winworth according to law, that she may return Lady Betty's favours, seems not to be formed upon principles of delicacy either false or true, but upon a mistaken principle of duty by which delicacy is overborn.

After Miss Marchmont has accepted Lord Winworth's addresses, and an engagement is thus formed between them, Mrs Harley contrives another interview between his Lordship and Lady Betty, in which she discovers the true state of her mind; to this he replies; "Happy as this discovery would

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have made me at any other time, it now distresses me beyond expression, since the engagements I have just entered into with Miss Marchmont put it wholly out of my power to receive any benefit from the knowledge of your sentiments,—O, Lady Betty, had you been generously candid when I solicited the blessing of your hand, how much had I been indebted to your goodness; but now, think what my situation is, when, in the moment I am sensible of your regard, I must give you up for ever."

This sentiment of Lord Winworth was certainly just, though the author has endeavoured to make it ridiculous. He had voluntarily and zealously offered marriage to Miss Marchmont, she had consented, for ought that he knew, upon motives of affection and esteem. And surely he would have treated her very unworthily if he had violated the contract between them, taking advantage of the want of those rituals, in consequence of which the law would have enforced it, merely because he found out that he could marry another woman whom he liked better. If notwithstanding his passion for Lady Betty he could marry another consistent with the principles of true delicacy and honour, when he supposed he could not marry her Ladyship, he could not consistently with principles of true delicacy and honour, recede from a marriage agreement with another, after he found a union with her Ladyship practicable.

His mind was either in such a state as that he ought not to have married Miss Marchmont at all, or when he had offered to marry her he ought not to leave her for another.

The same objections may be made to the situation and conduct of the other dramatic characters.

Colonel Rivers has, as he supposes in concurrence with the desires of the young folks, promised his daughter to Sidney, and the writings are drawn up. She however, determines to run away with Newberg. The colonel discovers it, and after reproaching her with want of the duty and affection of a child, declares he will notwithstanding, discharge the duty of a parent, even to a romantic extravagance. I have often promised you, says he, a fortune of twenty thousand pounds, here then in this pocket book, (giving it) are notes for that sum.

Whether in this particular the colonel acted right or wrong, is a question with which delicacy seems to have nothing to do. He acted under a mere sense of duty, the obligation of a promise.

Miss Rivers, however, is so touched with the reproaches and liberality of her father, that though left at liberty to follow her own inclinations, she now absolutely refuses to go off with her lover, and to repress his importunity observes, that it is scarce possible a woman should make a valuable wife, who has proved an unnatural daughter.

Thus far she certainly acted right, whether from principles of duty, delicacy, or honour.

honour. But it appears that she went farther, and determined, like Miss Marchmont, to marry a man whom she could not love, and commit a legal prostitution to oblige her father, as the other had resolved to do, that she might return the obligation of a friend.

This, for the reasons asserted before, cannot be referred to a principle of delicacy, either false or true; if any distinction is made between delicacy and duty.

The colonel when he has obtained his daughter's consent to marry Sidney, seems to be mightily satisfied, though he knows she loves another, and though it was he who had declared that *a union of interest was a union of dishonour, and at best a legal prostitution.*

When in an interview with Sidney he acquaints him that his daughter is ready to receive him for a husband, Sidney tells him that he cannot receive her for a wife, (being indeed in love with Miss Marchmont) this throws the old gentleman into a violent rage, and Sidney plays his own principles upon him without the least effect, as appears by the following scene.

Rivers. Death and hell, Sir! — what do you mean by this behaviour? — Shall I prefer your alliance to any man's in England? — Shall my daughter express a readiness to marry you? — and shall you, after this, insolently tell me you don't choose to accept her? —

Sidney. Dear colonel, you totally misconceive my motive, — and, I am sure, upon reflexion, you will rather approve than condemn it — A man of common humanity, Sir, in a treaty of marriage, should consult the lady's wishes as well as his own, and, if he can't make her happy, he will scorn to make her miserable.

Rivers. Scorn to make her miserable! — why the fellow's mad, I believe — Does't the girl absolutely consent to have you? — Would you have her drag you to the altar by force? — Would you have her fall at your feet, and beg of you, with tears, to pity one of the finest women, with one of the best fortunes, in England?

Sidney. Your vehemence, Sir, prevents you from considering this matter in a proper light. — Miss Rivers is sufficiently unhappy in losing the man of her heart, but her distress must be greatly aggravated, if, in the moment she is most keenly sensible of this loss, she is compelled to marry another. — Besides, colonel, I must have my feelings too. — There is something shocking in a union with a woman whose affections we know to be alienated; and it is difficult to say which is most entitled to contempt, he that stoops to accept of a pre-engaged mind, or he that puts up with a prostituted person.

Rivers. Mighty well, Sir, — mighty well; but let me tell you; Mr. Sidney, — that under this specious appearance of generosity I can easily see your motive for this refusal of my daughter, — let me tell you I can easily see your motive, Sir, — and, let me tell you, that the person who is in possession of your

affections shall no longer find an asylum in this house.

Sidney. Colonel, if I had not been always accustomed to respect you, — and if I did not even consider this insult as a kind of compliment, I don't know how I should put up with it: as to your insinuation, you must be more explicit before I can understand you.

Rivers. Miss Marchmont — Sir. — Do you understand me now, Sir? If Miss Marchmont had not been in the case, my daughter had not received this insult. — Sir Harry was right; and had not I been ridiculously besotted with your hypocritical plausibility I might have seen it sooner, but your cousin shall know of your behaviour, and then, Sir, you shall answer me as a man.

Sidney. Miss Marchmont, colonel, is greatly above this illiberal reflexion; as for myself, I shall always be ready to justify an action which I know to be right, though I should be sorry ever to meet you but in the character of a friend. [Exit.

Rivers, [alone] Well! — well! — well! — but it doesn't signify, — it doesn't signify, — it doesn't signify. — I won't put myself in a passion about it. I won't put myself in a passion about it. I'll tear the fellow piece-meal. — Zounds! I don't know what I'll do.

In this scene Sidney certainly appears to act from true delicacy, and Rivers not to act from delicacy at all.

When the several mistakes of the parties are cleared up, and the obstacles to their happiness removed, Mrs. Harley cries out, "Now all is as it should be—*this is the triumph of good sense over Delicacy*". The happiness of the parties however, is not produced by removing their principles, but by changing their circumstances and situation; removing a man from a situation of danger, might, with the same propriety, be said to be triumphing over his courage, as removing persons from a situation in which immediate advantage is incompatible with principles of true delicacy and honour, can be said to be triumphing over those principles.

As it does not sufficiently appear why col. Rivers is angry, neither does it sufficiently appear why he is afterwards pleased. Yet this performance upon the whole well justifies the very favourable reception with which it has been received by the publick.

The prologue and Epilogue will be found among the Poetry of this Month, and are such as no man but Mr. Garrick ever has written, and probably such as no man but Mr. Garrick ever will write. X.

14. *An Apology for the Catholics of Great-Britain and Ireland; humbly offered to the consideration of the King's most excellent Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament.* 2s. 6d. Peat.

The author of this apology very justly observes in his preface, that the roman catholics have of late been so aspersed and vilified, that persons unacquainted with their princi-

ples, might with good reason suspect, that they contain or imply something repugnant to all laws, human and divine, and therefore, that the catholics, the abettors of them, deserve the most rigorous punishments, or should be totally suppressed and excluded society: But it must be observed, that tho' ignorant zeal, vain terrors, a spirit of malevolence, or a design to disturb the peace of the government, may have imputed practices to papist as warranted by their principles, which their principles do not warrant, and principles also which they do not hold, yet certain it is, that in this country, popery is complicated with political principles not friendly to the present government. The British government at present, is established upon the ruins of that religion, which the papists believe to be alone pleasing to God and safe to men. The present royal family can, in the opinion of a papist, have no right to the throne of Great Britain, because it was introduced for no other cause than to exclude popery. The virtue therefore, and more especially the piety of a papist is *here* no security for his being a good subject, whatever they may be in other countries, as indeed this author seems to admit. 'The reformation says he, was brought about merely to gratify private and corrupt passions, and let it not be imagined that the notion of serving God better as a protestant than a papist ever entered queen Elizabeth's heart. No: The religion she established was all a state trick, and the catholics in resisting did *nothing more than their duty*, in virtue of sacred laws and sacred contracts. They were not the intruders upon any established religion before them, others were the intruders upon their establishment, and becoming more potent by the favour of their prince, laid forcible hands on their (the papists) right, and resolved to maintain possession; and this resolution of maintaining possession, laid the ground work of all the penal laws that were afterwards contrived against the papists.'

And now let us ask this writer, what sacred laws and contracts the papist was then under, in virtue of which, it was *his duty* to oppose the establishment of this country in church and state, that he is not under now? are the protestants less intruders upon the prior establishments of popery than they were then? and are not all attempts to maintain what was injuriously acquired, whether by penal laws, or otherwise, reiterations of the first violation of that rectitude which is independant of all human institutions; and is not every papist, therefore, upon his own principles, bound in conscience to oppose an institution by which such violence was committed and is continued?

The author in his turn asks, 'how long political preservations, reasons of state, and the interest of the reigning prince must hold the sword of *persecution* unsheathed, and hanging over the necks of distressed catholics?' The answer is obvious; as long as the sword thus held is necessary to secure

the interest of the reigning prince, and preserve our political constitution. The author, indeed, calls the sword thus held unsheathed over the heads of papists, confessedly to secure our king and government the sword of *persecution*, but, he might with equal reason have given the same appellation to the sword that was drawn against the rebels in 1745. The same principles that justify the quelling a rebellion justify the prevention of one, and if laws against opinions and principles which influence the conduct of individuals with respect to each other, or the community, can be brought under the denomination of persecution, the levellers in Ireland, who violate the property of their neighbours in consequence of an opinion, that all property is contrary to the law of God, and that therefore all things should be in common, may justly complain of persecution.

The author has indeed taken great pains to retort the charge of persecution brought by protestants against papists back upon themselves.

He divides persecution into *religious* and *political*. Religious persecution, he says, is that which is undertaken to do God service; political, that which is undertaken to do service to the state.

The first he disclaims, because the defence of it happens not to suit his present purpose, but he knows very well, that upon popish principles, it may not only be defended, but proved to be a duty. The protestant who allows no rule of faith but the Scriptures, and maintains the right of private judgement, cannot persecute upon pretence of doing God service, because if he acts consonant to his principles, he cannot assume a right of judging what opinions are acceptable to God, but for himself, and has no better evidence that he is doing God service by obtruding his opinion upon others, than he must allow others would have by obtruding their opinions upon him. But the papist who supposes his church to be infallible, and consequently to know what will do God service with respect to establishing or eradicating particular religious opinions is, upon his own principles, bound to persecute from this motive, and with this view.

This author says indeed, and he says truly, that it is impossible for a man to be a good or orthodox christian by compulsion; but this is nothing to the purpose; there are three ends of punishment, all just and important; the first to mend the offender, the second to deter others from offending, the third to cut off a gangrened member from society. The first end certainly cannot be answered by inflicting pains and penalties, or death for opinion, but the other two may; the sword has established Mahometanism, yet it could no more make proselytes to the religion of Mecca, than it can to the religion of Rome; in both which countries, the destruction of one heretic may prevent the existence of ten; ten souls therefore may be saved by the burning of one heretic at an auto de fe, and

against the prevaricating papist who now pretends to quote scripture against the lawfulness of persecution for God's sake, as the Pharisees did the command to keep the sabbath against Jesus when he was healing the sick; our lord's question may be urged 'Is it lawful to save life, or to take it away?'

This man tells us, that the evangelical precept is express *against treating any one as our enemy*; and who denies it? but is the propagation of opinions known to be true and necessary to salvation; and eradicating opinions known to be false and damnable; treating man as an enemy? The spirit of popery is a persecuting spirit; not upon principles of enmity, but love; and thus the tender mercies of papists are eventually cruel, and as far as their notion of infallibility sets their hand against every man, every man's hand must be set against them.

Political persecution he admits and defends, but as he has given up what was defensible, he now attempts to defend what must be given up. He says that every government has adopted a favourite system of religion; and wishes that all its members would indiscriminately conform to it in order to promote the purposes of unanimity, a thing very desirable in a well policed state. The ecclesiastical power is therefore to take care that no attempt is formed which has a tendency to its abolition; and the civil power upon a report made of the delinquents offence proceeds to inflict such pains and penalties as the laws have provided.

It is to be presumed that pains and penalties have no more tendency to produce uniformity of opinion for the good of the state, than for the service of God; yet he who has just assigned their want of power to convince, as a proof of their being ineffectual for the service of God; now supposes them to be effectual for an inferior purpose, notwithstanding such want of power. Besides, it remains to be considered how far uniformity of opinion among individuals is necessary to the well-being of a state. It is presumed, that the state suffers no inconvenience from one man's thinking beef better than mutton, and another thinking mutton better than beef. Neither can it suffer any inconvenience from any other diversity of opinion that has no influence over the conduct of one individual to another, or to the community. No such opinion therefore should subject a man to punishment or inconvenience of any kind, and to punish or distress him for any such opinion is at once wickedness and folly.

This author admits that "The secular powers, members of the church of Rome, do imprison, put to death; or otherwise maltreat, and subject to pains and penalties, such heretics who persist, notwithstanding their condemnation by the ecclesiastical powers in teaching and publishing their erroneous opinions contrary to the peace and laws of the state." But whether he will admit it or no, it is most certain that those persons are thus treated who hold opinions, which, though contrary to the laws

of popish countries, are, for the reasons just assigned, such as no law should ever have been made to punish; and except being contrary to those iniquitous laws are as little likely to interrupt the peace of the state as different opinions of two tastes, or two colours, as to their poignancy or beauty. Can it be pretended that a man is a worse or better member of society for believing, or not believing, that he should venerate a stone image, or, an old rag? The same question may be asked with respect to all the silly notions enumerated of the Albigenes, except their abstaining from marriage, though this author supposes they justified the establishment of the inquisition; and stigmatises the poor ignorant deluded wretches as the pests of society. Their opinions, however erroneous, could justify punishment upon no principles but that they were certainly known to endanger their souls; if upon this principle they were punished, they were not punished by what this author calls *political persecution*, as he pretends, and if not upon this principle, it was absurd and iniquitous to punish them at all.

But this author, though when he is apologizing for the persecution of protestants in foreign countries, supposes that a uniformity in speculative opinions is a desirable thing in a well policed state; yet when he is pleading for a toleration of popery in England, he asserts, that the state flourishes by admitting members of all opinions that are consistent with good morals, and proves his point irrefragable by the examples of Holland and Prussia.

To prove that a papist may be a good subject to his present majesty, he labours to prove that our kingdom is elective, that the parliament has set aside a lineal right to succession, and that the power thus assumed by parliament is lawful. But as he calls the lineal right which the parliament has set aside *divine*, he must use the word *lawful* in an illusive sense; that is *lawful* which is consonant to *law*, but the law to which the duty of allegiance paid to the present family is consonant, must in the notion of a papist, if he supposes it contrary to a *divine* right, be without obligation in *foro Conscientia*; and the oath which this author proposes as a test of the papists loyalty is in this instance equivocal; I A. B. do swear that I hold his majesty George the III^d. &c. to be my rightful king and *lawful* sovereign as by *law* established.

The pamphlet is written, like all other such books published here, with great subtilty and sophistry; it is not, however, written with the usual temper; there is a malignity in it which frequently breaks out in spite of the writer's affected candour and benevolence. We see the wolf, and have reason to be glad that he has neither teeth nor claws. His book tends not to sooth but irritate. The protestants are represented to the papists as odious and detestable; as wretches who have for the vilest purposes, intruded by force and fraud, a set of doctrines which the papist, having an unerring guide, certainly knows to

be false and damnable, instead of the catholic faith which alone can avail to salvation, and of continuing this injury by a persecution the most oppressive and cruel that can be imagined.

Let the reader judge what spirit the papists in Great Britain and Ireland are likely to imbibe from this performance by the following extract.

“Protestants—in the church of England—have surpassed the Mahometans, whose religion was propagated by the sword, in advancing a number of sanguinary ruining laws, though as Englishmen and Protestants they disclaim persecution. It will not be amiss to consider the state of the catholics in England, &c.

It will not be amiss to consider too the state of the catholic peers in England; all of them of the prime and flower of the nobility of the land, of titles and creations of long standing, and formerly distinguished for their eminent services to the crown and kingdom. Now how forlorn do they appear! How distressed their situation, from the penal and other laws! What does it now avail them to be born hereditary members of the king's great council? They are deprived of this *just right*; and as if this was not enough, they are harrassed in their property, and a mark of a sort of infamy is set upon them, by a double tax. Many other nobles, of an inferior rank, of the same religious profession, with gentlemen, in whose veins still runs some of the best English blood, groan under the severities of the *like Egyptian bondage*. What shall I say of the shattered remains of the Irish catholic nobility? Their estates and fortunes were delivered over to plunder, and now the offspring of perhaps a common soldier, or subaltern in Cromwell's or king William's army, glories in the enjoyment of them, and blesses the happy times and laws that were able to keep them in possession. You have, fellow-countrymen! all you can desire, unless you have a mind still to pursue the blow, and persecute us to death. You have debarred us of worshipping God in our way; you have stript us of our fortunes; little else remains for the exercise of your indignation, but our lives. Take then these abject lives away; it is better they should be forfeited, and the spirit return pure and undefiled to God, from whom it came; than be polluted by the *abomination of blasphemous tests*.”

If it is justly the subject of complaint and reproach against protestants that contrary to professed principles, they are thus injurious and cruel. What will it avail this author with all his subtilty and sophistry to shew that the horrid blasphemies, cruelties and tyranny, assumed, uttered and exercised by the popes and papists are not justified by the principles of popery? One thing is very clear, so clear, that even this author will not have the confidence to deny it; if such a book as he, a papist, has now with impunity published in this protestant country, had been published by a protestant in any popish country upon

earth, the author would have paid for his presumption with his life. Let us then hear no more of popish lenity and protestant persecution.

X.
15. *Ferney. An Epistle to Mons. Voltaire.* By Geo. Keate, Esq.

This little poem cannot fail of giving great pleasure to every reader of true taste. The versification is at once easy and strong, harmonious and emphatical. The sentiments are poetical, and the descriptions, tho' luxuriant, just.

Ferney is a country seat, or as the French call it a chateau, and gardens erected and laid out by Voltaire; the prospect which they command is described in the beginning of the poem, and the principal scenes in the dramatic pieces of Voltaire are then drawn, in very vivid and bold colours. The principal characters are supposed, with other visionary beings, to haunt the groves of the poet, and give him a pleasure of which inferior minds cannot partake.

Tho' forms like these, Voltaire, around thee rove,

And haunt the limits of thy magic grove,
Such sights alone poetic eyes can share,
Viewless, they mock the vulgar gaze with air!
With careless thoughts let others range the glade,

Ascend the slope, or pierce the verdant shade.
Thro' parted woods the wand'ring streams pursue,

And mountains fading to aërial blue;
To charm their sense let scenes like these combine;

[thine.
To wake the dead, and talk with kings is

The author then takes occasion of some strictures which Voltaire had made upon Shakespeare, to deplore the enmity of rival wits, and concludes his poem by an eulogium on Shakespeare and Voltaire, that on the former the reader will find in the following extract.

Yes! jealous wits may still for empire strive,

Still keep the flames of critic rage alive;
Our Shakespear yet shall all his rights maintain,

And crown the triumphs of Eliza's reign:
Above controul, above each classic rule,
His tutress nature, and the world his school.
On pinions fancy-plum'd, to him was giv'n
The pow'r to scale Invention's brightest heav'n,
Bid the charm'd soul to raptur'd heights aspire,
And wake in ev'ry breast congenial fire.—

Revere his genius—to the dead be just,
Nor blast the laurels that o'er shade the dust.
Low sleeps the bard, in cold obstruction laid,
Nor asks the chaplet from a rival's head.

O'er the drear vault, ambition's utmost bound,
Unheard shall fame her airy trumpet sound:
Yet while his Avon winds its silver way,
His wreaths shall bloom unconscious of decay.
As Raphael's own creation grac'd his hearse,
And sham'd the pomp of ostentatious verse,
So, self-adorn'd, shall Shakespear stand array'd,

And nature perish ere his pictures fade.—

PROLOGUE to FALSE DELICACY.

*Written by D. Garrick, Esq; and spoken
by Mr. King. (See p. 78.)*

I'M vex'd—quite vex'd—and you'll be vex'd
—that's worse;

To deal with *stubborn scribblers*—there's the curse.
Write *moral plays*—the blockhead!—why, good
people,

You'll soon expect this house to wear a steeple!
For our fine piece, to let you into facts,
Is quite a *sermon*—only preach'd in acts.
You'll scarce believe me, till the proof appears,
But even I, Tom Fool, must shed some tears:
Do, Ladies, look upon me—nay, no simp'ring,
Think you this face was ever made for whimp'-
ring?

Can I a cambric handkerchief display,
Thump my unfeeling breast, and roar away? }
Why *this* is comical, perhaps you'll say,—
Resolving this strange awkward bard to pump,
I ask'd him what he meant?—He, somewhat
pump,

New purs'd his belly, and his lips thus biting,
I must keep up the dignity of writing!

You may, but if you do, Sir, I must tell ye,
You'll not keep up that dignity of belly.
Still he preach'd on—"Bards of a former age
Held up abandon'd pictures on the stage,
Spread out their wit, with fascinating art,
And catch'd the fancy, to corrupt the heart;
But, happy change! in these more moral days,
You cannot sport with virtue, ev'n in plays;
On virtue's side his pen the Poet draws,
And boldly asks a hearing for his cause."

Thus did he prance and swell.—The man may
prate,

And feed these whimsies in his addle pate,
That you'll protect his muse because she's good,
A virgin, and so chaste!—O Lud! O Lud!
No muse the critic beadle's lash escapes,
Though virtuous, if a dowdy, and a trapes:
If his come forth, a decent likely lass,
You'll speak her fair, and grant the proper pass.
Or should his brain be turn'd with wild pretences,
In three hours time you'll bring him to his senses,
And well you may, when in your pow'r you get
him,

In that short space you blister, bleed, and sweat
him.

Among the Turks; indeed, he'd run no danger,
They sacred hold a madman and a stranger.

EPILOGUE.

WHEN with the comic muse the bard hath
dealing,

The traffic thrives, when there's a mutual feel-
ing;

Our author boasts that well he chose his plan,
False Modesty!—himself an *Irishman!*

As I'm a woman, somewhat prone to satire,
I'll prove it all a *bull*, what he calls nature;
And you, I'm sure, will join, before you go,
To maul *False Modesty*—from *Dub* in ho!

Where are these *Lady Lambtons* to be found?
Not in these ripertimes on English ground.

Among the various flow'rs which sweetly blow
To charm the eyes at *Almack's* and *Soho*,
Pray does that weed *False Delicacy* grow?

O, No!

Among the fair of fashion, common breeding,
Is there one bosom where *love lies a bleeding*?
In olden times, your grannams unrefin'd,
Ty'd up the tongue, put padlocks on the mind,
O, ladies, thank your stars, there's nothing
now confin'd.

In love you English men,—there's no conceal-
ing,

Are most, like Winworth, simple in your deal-
[ing,
But Britons, in their natures, as their names,
Are different as the Shanon, Tweed, & Thames,
As the Tweed flows the bonny Scot proceeds,
Wunds slaw, and sure, & nae obstruction heeds,
Though oft repuls'd his purpose still hauds fast,
Stecks like a burr, and wuns the lasfs at last.

The Shanon, rough and vig'rous, pours along,
Like the bold accents of brave Paddy's tongue:
Arrah, dear creature, can you scorn me so?
Cast your sweet eyes upon me, top and toe,
Not fancy me?—Pooh!—that's all game and
laughter,

First marry me, my jew'l—ho!—you'll love me
Like his own Thames, honest John Trot, their
brother,

More quick than one, and much less bold than
[t'other,
Gentle not dull, his loving arms will spread;
But stopt—in willows hides his bashful head;
John leaves his home, resolv'd to tell his pain,
Hesitates—I—love—fye, Sir—'tis in vain,—
John blushes, turns him round, and whistles
home again.

Well! is my painting like?—Or do you doubt
it?

What say you to a trial?—let's about it.

Let Cupid lead three Britons to the field,
And try which first can make a damsel yield;
What say you to a widow?—smile consent,
And she'll be ready for experiment.

PROLOGUE to the Good-Natur'd Man.
Written by Dr. JOHNSON. Spoken by Mr.
BENSLEY.

PREST by the load of life, the weary mind
Surveys the general toil of human kind;
With cool submission joins the labouring train,
And social sorrow, loses half its pain:
Our anxious bard, without complaint, may share
This bustling season's epidemic care.
Like Caesar's pilot, dignify'd by fate,
Toft in one common storm with all the great;
Distrest alike, the statesman and the wit,
When one a borough courts, and one the pit.
The busy candidates for pow'r and fame,
Have hopes, and fears, & wishes, just the same.
Disabled both to combat, or to fly,
Must hear all taunts, and hear without reply.
Uncheck'd on both loud rabbles vent their rage,
As mongrels bay the lion in a cage.
Th' offended burgesfs hoards his angry tale,
For that blest year when all that vote may rail;
Their schemes of spite the poet's foes dismiss,
Till that glad night when all that hate may hiss.
This day the powder'd curls and golden coat,
Says swelling Crispin, begg'd a cobbler's vote.
This night, our wit, the pert apprentice cries,
Lies at my feet, I hiss hi n, and he dies.
The great, 'tis true, can charm th' electing tribe,
The bard may supplicate, but cannot bribe.

Yet

Yet judg'd by those whose voices ne'er were
fold,
He feels no want of ill-persuading gold ;
But confident of praise, if praise be due,
Trusts without fear, to merit and to you.

EPILOGUE.

AS puffing quacks some caustic wretch pro-
cure
To swear the pill or drop has wrought a cure ;
Thus on the stage our play-wrights still depend
For Epilogues and Prologues on some friend,
Who knows each art of coaxing up the town,
And make full many a bitter pill go down.
Conscious of this, our bard has gone about,
And teas'd each rhyming friend to help him out.
An Epilogue, things can't go on without it ;
It could not fail would you but set about it.
Young man, cries one, (a bard laid up in clover)
Alas, young man, my writing days are over ;
Let boys play tricks, and kick the straw, not I ;
Your brother doctor there, perhaps may try.
What I ! dear Sir, the doctor interposes,
What plant my thistle, Sir, among his roses !
No, no, I've other contests to maintain ;
To-night I head our troops at Warwick-lane.
Go, ask your manager.—Who, me ?—your par-
don ;
Those things are not our fort at Covent-Garden.
Our author's friends thus plac'd at happy dis-
tance,
Give him good words, indeed, but no assistance.
As some unhappy wight at some new play,
At the pit door stands elbowing away,
While oft, with many a smile, and many a shrug,
He eyes the centre, where his friends sit snug,
His simpering friends, with pleasure in their
eyes,
Sink as he sinks, and as he rises rise :
He nods, they nod ; he cringes, they grimace ;
But not a soul will budge to give him place.
Since then, unhel'p'd, our bard must now conform
To 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
Blame where you must, be candid where you
can,
And view with favour *The Good-Natur'd Man*.

*The following Lines were occasioned by a
Lady's having humn'd a Gentleman
with a Bill of Fare.*

DEAR SISTER, Ipswich, Feb. 7.

This letter my love to you brings,
I have sent the blond cap, and the rest of the
things ;
I know an account of our dinner'll delight ye,
So I took the first moment to sit down and write
t' ye.

My lady she spar'd neither trouble nor cash
To shew due respect to our noble Tollenashi ;
At five, Thursday-morn, by a rap at the door,
I was wak'd by a man I had order'd at four ;

* The author, in expectation of an epilogue
from a friend at Oxford, deferred writing one
himself till the very last hour. What is here
offered, owes all its success to the graceful man-
ner of the actress who spoke it.

When I call'd up the cook, she swore e're she
'woke, [broke :
That the fish was so boil'd she was sure it was
Bring another dish hither, in this there's a flaw,
Why cook, 'tis near six, pray get up, O yes,
—yough.

Awaken'd at last, she was up in a minute,
When my lady's bell rang as if Satan was in it.
I ran down the stairs, frighten'd out of my wits,
For fine ladies, you know, are oft troubled with
fits.

Pray, Betty, says she, what means all this rap-
ping ? [nap in.

I had just clos'd my eyes, and had got a sweet
Dear madam, I cannot my sorrow express,
'Twill take us twelve hours the olio to dress :
The watchman he promis'd to call us at four,
But 'twas near upon six when he rapt at the door.
Well, Betty, make haste down the stairs, and
be doing,

If the dinner is spoil'd I shall fret to my ruin :
I have puzzle'd all night to add to the treat,
And still am afraid it will not be compleat ;
Not a dish can I alter, it is really vexatious,
I should tell Mr. D—, whom I knew so loqua-
cious.

But mind—if this morning he chances to come,
I'm determin'd to tell him 'twas all a mere hum.
Away then I flew, madam's will to fulfill,
So now of our fare I shall send you the bill.

At the top, in a new-fashion'd sauce, a boil'd
pike,
The sauce it was yellow, the which I dislike ;
And I think that my mistress, with all her to-do,
Might have thought of a sauce one might call a
true blue.

In the middle a calve's head turtleiz'd you
might see,

The which you'd suppose callabash callabee.
At the bottom was plac'd a most delicate olio,
A receipt how to dress it would fill up a folio.
On his stumps stood a pig, so pert and so sleek,
You'd have sworn that the creature, next mo-
ment, would squeak.

A fine rump of beef another dish graced,
Which some folks pretend was not properly
placed ;

At the corner, at top, there was plac'd a veal-
cou ;

Its fellow, an artichoke-bottom, ragout.

At the other (the manner of which I can't prize)
Stood our curious mince-pies & our petite pasties.

And now from my heart do I wish for the gift
So poetic that shone in our Prior and Swift,
That I might describe in a manner quite fit,

All the glee at the table, what mirth and what
wit ;

How the ladies set forth their different graces,
While the captain so pleasantly smil'd in their
faces.

But none to compare with my mistress can be,
Who that day look'd as handsome as hand-
some could be,

Do you know she has gave me her blue neg-
ligee ?

Now I guess that your butler will swear till
he's hoarse,

That my memory fails to describe the last course,
For

For Jenny the house-maid, (I with she'd the
gripes)
The bill of fare tore to finge pheasants & snipes.
But next week I intend for to write to my brother,
[ther
When I'll beg of my mistress to give me ano-
At present then let it suffice that I tell ye
There was plenty of game, rich sweet-meats,
and jelly.

The lobster was cook'd the way you do yours,
And the sweet-breads were roasted on fine silver
skewers.

There was lamprey, and sturgeon, and ragout
of tripe, [ripe.

But fruit we had none, we could get none was
In a glass in the midst lay an orange preserv'd,
Round which, by a penknife, was curiously
carv'd,

I submit to Tallemash—you will scarce think it
true,

There was ty'd o'er the orange a ribbon of blue.
It was made of blanc-mange, and had not its
fellow, [yellow.

For that on the side-board, its colour was
John said that his laughter he hardly could stifle,
When he ask'd what it was, madam said 'twas a
trifle;

In short I may say, without any conceit,
The dinner was serv'd in a manner compleat.

But the yellows, who meant to say something
quite smart, Dyart? *

Cry'd,—a very fine dinner,—but where's the
If my lady goes on thus, I surely must leave her,
For I'm hurry'd and flurry'd quite into a fever,
And to-morrow I dare say must lay on a blister.
So I haste to conclude, *Your affectionate Sister.*

W I N T E R. An ODE.

—*Glacialis Hyems, canos hirsuta capillos.*

Ov. METAM.

FROM the black regions of the frozen north,
Where blushing Boreas holds his turbid
reign,

Lo squallid Winter furious rushes forth,
And spreads o'er mourning lands his drear
domain.

No more the lily boasts her snowy pride,
No more the rose, no more the violet blooms;
Nor purling streams in gentle murmurs glide,
Nor balmy zephyrs scatter rich perfumes:

But dismal blasts howl thro' the leafless woods,
And all the meads are whiten'd o'er with snow,
The hoary form sits brooding o'er the floods,
And flow'rs forbid to bloom, and streams to
flow.

From the thatch'd cot the icicles depend,
The swain to covert drives his fleecy care;
With frozen gems oppress'd the branches bend,
All chill'd and torpid with the nipping air.

Alas! too soon, the quick revolving sun
Wheels his bright chariot down the steep of
heav'n;

* Lord Dyart being taken ill, could not honour the family with his company, which occasioned several squibbs to be thrown round the assembly-room that night from the orangeree.

Unwholesome damps, when his short course is
run, [ev'n.

Come floating on the broad black wings of
All-drooping now fair Nature's winged choirs,
That wont to greet her with harmonious lay,
(The sweet wild warblers, whom the spring in-
spires) [away.

Hang their sad heads, and forrowing pine

In this sad season, while the sick'ning year
Mourns the rude prospect of the barren soil;
While bare and blasted all the groves appear,
And the close earth eludes the peasant's toil;
Ah! now ye Great, on whom the bounteous
hand

Of smiling fortune pours her lavish store,
Reflect what cares your fost'ring aid demand,
Nor scorn the supplications of the poor.

Mindful of Pity, eldest born of heav'n,
And meek ey'd Charity, her sister fair,
From your abundance let an alms be giv'n,
To cheer cold want, and smooth the brow of
care.

So when life's prospects like a dream shall fade,
And all your summers wither in their pride;
When wintry clouds your shining days o'er shade,
And threat'ning death displays his portals wide,
Sweet smiling Peace shall then your couch at-
tend,

And conscious Innocence secure from blame,
There Hope her golden pinions shall extend,
And point to other worlds, & deathless fame.

The King of Terrors shall in vain oppose
His grisly form, and shake his dreadful dart!
In gentlest sleep your relics shall repose,
And highest heav'n receive your better part.

*Carmina Hackendoniana, ex vetustissimo marmore,
cura et studio Thomæ Hernii, spectabilis memo-
ria, non ita pridem exarata.*

*I Andem, hic, Paganus, multo cum milite, Danus,
Atrox, crudelis, Cacoædemonis et patruelis
Occidit, Anglerum caput, Oh! et causa malorum!
Qui clades multas, sed nunc non fecit inultas,
Namque agit in limbo, correptus ad infera nimbo,
Sulphuris atque æstum jacuit miserabile bustum.
Illum extricabit non Papa, aut missa piabit,
Sed similis porco, semper grunnibit in orco.*

Scotrid, Monachus Augus. Cant. scripsit.

The verse were don into the modir tung, by
that reverende fadir, Whileome Abbat of
Sainte Myldredy's aunciente Convente well
nyghe unto thilke place.

A T lengthe here lyggen thilke same Pay-
nim Dane,
With Michel Sonderie in bataille slaine,
The head, and oh! the cause of Englaunde's
bane.

Ful wode he was, sauvage, of crudel mynde,
Of kyth, he was, unto the blacke foule fiende.
Most ruthlesse wight! in bloude he did hym slake,
Til waefou venjaunce hym did overtake:
Sith, pent in limbo, he to helle was carry'd,
Thidir, in smookynge shoure of brymstone hur-
ry'd.

There wonneth he, mych sadde, in dreadfull dole,
Als is a blocke ybrente into a cole.

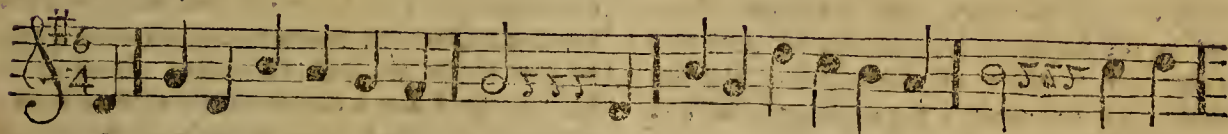
Ne pape, ne masse, hym mayne thennis quitte
wel, [helle.

But lyk a hooge, he still schal groonte in helle.

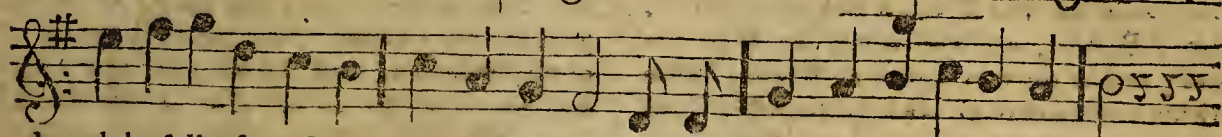
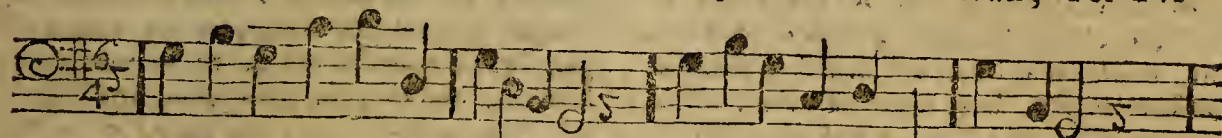
RALPH'S RAMBLE TO LONDON.

Sung by Mr. VERNON, at VAUX-HALL.

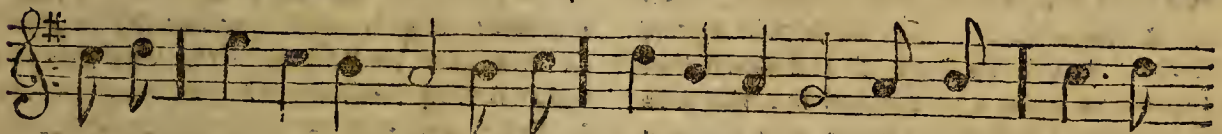
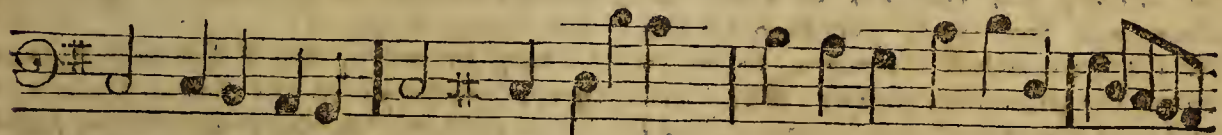
Set to Musick by Mr. POTTER.

Allegro.

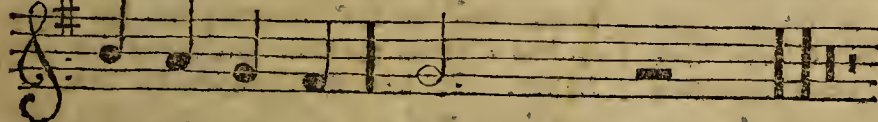
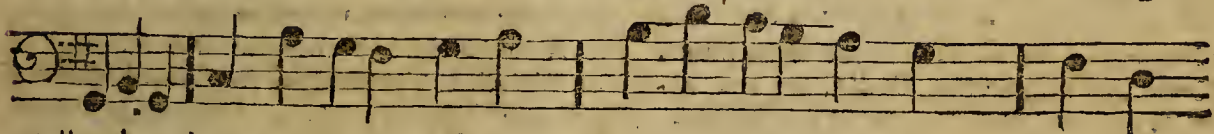
I am a poor innocent clown, And lately I rambled to town; For I've



heard the folks say, 'Twas a place fine & gay, And I wanted to see it I own:



For I've heard the folks say, 'Twas a place fine and gay, And I wanted



to see it I own.



II.

I luckily met with a friend,
Who begg'd his assistance to lend,
So he led me about,
'Midst the rabble and rout,
For I thought the whole world at an end.

III.

We went to a place call'd the play,
Where I thought I should see somewhat gay,
But they murder'd a king,
Which they thought a fine thing,
Yet the people went laughing away.

IV.

The finest of all the gay fights,
Is the place with a number of lights,

Where they fiddle and sing,
Like the birds in the spring,
And harmony pleasure invites.

V.

The lamps are all stuck in the trees,
And the folks buzz about like the bees,
While down in the shade,
The mill and cascade,
Is sweetly adapted to please.

VI.

I wish from my soul I must own,
We had such a place at our town,
Or else at the fair,
That it could be brought there,
It would pay well for bringing it down,

(GENT. MAG. FEBRUARY, 1768.)

Historical Chronicle, February, 1768.

THE empress of Russia being informed that the duke of Courland had been imprisoned in the Bastille at Paris, immediately dispatched an express to her ambassador at Versailles, to quit the French court without taking leave. In conformity to which, his excellency had packed up his baggage, and was preparing to set off, when he received a second express, not to depart till further orders; which coming to the knowledge of the French ministry, they sent him word, that as his baggage was ready, he need not be at the trouble of unpacking it; on which his excellency immediately set out for Petersburg.

On the representations of the ambassador from Great-Britain, a ship of that nation, which was detained in the arsenal at Constantinople, has been released. The Dragoman of the French consul at Cairo, named Roboli, arrived lately in that capital; and is now in prison at Bagne. Some serious consequences are apprehended from this affair. Other advices from Cairo say, that Ali Beg had collected an army together, and had taken possession of the Nile above and below the town, so as to prevent any provisions passing; which had occasioned the greatest consternation. And from Alexandria of a later date, the 23d of October, that seven Begs of the town had collected an army and divided it; the one that attacked above the town was entirely routed, and the other in the greatest confusion; so that it is apprehended that Ali Beg will soon be master of both cities.

There is advice from Cadiz, of the arrival of the frigate *Venus*, from Buenos-Ayres, with 151 Jesuits on board from Paraguay; and that three more ships with 100 more of those fathers were separated from the above mentioned frigate by bad weather, at the mouth of the river Plata. She sailed from Rio de la Plata, the 12th of October last, and has brought home with her 686,770 pieces of eight.

JANUARY, 18.

A little after two o'clock in the morning, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Mold, in Flintshire, but no considerable damage ensued. Its direction was from north-west to south-east.

MONDAY 24.

Both houses of convocation met, and were further adjourned till Wednesday March 23.

WEDNESDAY 26.

The cause so long depending between the late Mr. Barnes and the Post-master of Bath, concerning the demand of halfpence for delivering letters at the houses of the persons to whom directed, was moved in the King's Bench; when opinion was given that the demand of any money, over and above the usual rates of postage for delivering letters at the houses to which they are directed, was illegal, and judg-

ment was ordered to be entered accordingly.

FRIDAY 28.

About ten at night the queen of Denmark was safely delivered of a Prince, to the inexpressible happiness of her Royal Consort, and the whole court. Her majesty and the new-born prince are both as well as can be expected. This very important and much desired event happened but an hour or two before the anniversary of the king of Denmark's own birth-day, which was celebrated at Copenhagen with double festivity. The birth of an heir-male to the crown, has completely fulfilled the ardent wishes and prayers of the publick, and consequently spread a real joy through all ranks of people. Immediately after it was made known, the foreign ministers, and all the nobility, waited upon the king, who was pleased to receive their compliments of congratulation, and to express the satisfaction received from their attention on this interesting event. The king of Denmark bestowed several marks of favour on this happy occasion.

Mr. Montagu, his Polish majesty's agent, presented to the Royal Society a large gold medal, struck at Warsaw, and transmitted as a specimen of the progress of the arts in Poland. On one side is a very strong likeness of the king in *Alt Relief*: on the reverse, three different wreaths of oak, laurel, and myrtle, encircling the word *merentibus*.

A most horrid murder was committed at Wootton-Underidge, in Gloucestershire, by one Wallington, a Shearman, who, about ten in the morning left his work, and in a cruel manner murdered his own father. It has since appeared that the murderer was out of his mind: for upon his examination he said he had seen a vision, and that the devil had commanded him to do the murder exactly at 10 o'clock; and it was observed that he went out several times to look at the clock, and that he kept his time precisely. He then went to a neighbour, and with seeming satisfaction told him *he had done it*; and being asked what, his answer was, *he had killed his father*.

SATURDAY 30.

Being the martyrdom of K. Charles I. Dr. Lamb, bishop of Peterborough, preached before the House of Peers; and Dr. Stanton, chancellor of Lincoln, before the House of Commons.

The foul air in an old well, over which a necessary had been built, took fire at Gules, in Norfolk, and bursting forth while some persons were peeping into it with a candle and lanthorn, went off with a terrible explosion; one of the persons was much hurt, a boy had his eye-brows singed; but no life was lost.

Twenty-

Twenty-six prisoners, whose debts amounted from 40s. to 6l. each, were discharged from the Poultry Compter, by some generous benefactor; each prisoner, at his discharge, received the surplus money, amounting to about 30s. each: and next day several prisoners were likewise discharged from Wood-street Compter, by the same benefactor.

MONDAY Feb. 1.

The new-born son of his excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was christened at the castle of Dublin, by the name of Frederick. His Majesty by proxy, and the duke of Leinster were god-fathers, and the countess of Moyra was god-mother. The ceremony was performed by the lord Primate. The dutchess of Grafton, in 1723, was the last lieutenant's lady brought to bed in that kingdom.

Feb. 2.

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, John Kirkman, Esq; was sworn in Alderman of the ward of Cheap, in the room of the late Sir Samuel Fludyer.

A male Elk was carried to Richmond as a present to his majesty. It is a very curious and uncommon beast, is of a mouse colour, its head and ears like a mule, its neck so remarkably short that it kneels to feed; its legs like a deer; is about twelve hands and a half high, and being but ten months old will probably be much higher. It is very quiet, and very much admired.

The wife of a soldier in the guards, having purchased a bed of a broker in Drury lane, in carrying it home upon her head, thought she felt something hard in it. Upon opening the seam to see what it was, found 42 guineas and two queen Anne's crown pieces.

WEDNESDAY 3.

The act for limiting the duration of parliament in Ireland, which passed the Commons in that kingdom, having received his majesty's royal approbation, was returned by express to Dublin. By this act the parliament in Ireland is limited to eight years; for as it sits but every other year, a septennial bill would have comprehended only three sessions.

His Royal Highness the duke of Cumberland is preparing to enter on board the fleet. He is to rank under commodore Spry in the Mediterranean, as a midshipman, in order to perfect himself in the sea service, being designed to fill a high employment in that department.

THURSDAY 4.

At a court of Common Council held at Guildhall, a petition was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to the House of Commons, for a further extension of the power of the commissioners of Sewers, Lamps and Pavements. And a reference was made to the Committee of City Lands, to consider of a proper spot of ground for building houses for the poor now inhabiting those belonging to Gresham College.

At a meeting of the merchants of Liverpool, a proposal was read for opening the East-India trade. By this scheme, chambers are proposed to be established at London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, and Glasgow, the first to furnish the government with 3,200,000l. the two next with 1,600,000l. each; and the two last 800,000l. each; in the whole with eight millions, at 2 per cent; in consideration of which the trade to be free to those chambers only. As this scheme is not yet fully explained, nothing more can be said of it at present.

FRIDAY 5.

Phillip Ward, Esq; late mayor of Oxford, and nine Gentlemen of the Corporation, according to order, attended at the Bar, and were committed to Newgate for an offence against the privileges of the house.

The remaining part of the 4 per cent. annuities of 1763, is ordered to be paid off, one half on the 10th of October next, and the other half on the 5th of January, 1769; of which, the Speaker of the House of Commons has caused notice to be given in the London Gazette.

SATURDAY 6.

Orders were sent to the commanders of his Majesty's ships at Portsmouth and Plymouth, to take on board an extra number of men, above the middle complement, to be in readiness to man the ships fitting out for immediate service.

MONDAY 8.

This day his excellency the count de Chatelet, ambassador from France, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials. And afterwards M. Durand, minister plenipotentiary in the absence of the ambassador, had his audience of leave of his majesty.

TUESDAY 9.

A most dreadful storm of wind and snow, which neither man nor horse could face, happened in the southern and western parts of Scotland. Many persons perished in it, and the accounts of the effects appear almost incredible.

WEDNESDAY 10.

This day Baron Diede de Furstenstein, envoy extraordinary from the king of Denmark, had a private audience of his Majesty, to notify the birth of the Prince Royal of Denmark.

The Commons of Ireland waited on his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with their address of thanks to his Majesty for returning the Octennial Bill; and also their address to his Excellency for favouring the bill.

The Gentlemen of Oxford were, on their humble petition, brought to the bar of the House, severely reprimanded, and discharged.

THURSDAY 11.

The mayor of Bath, attended by the corporation, laid the first stone of an intended new Guildhall, on which was the following inscription: "This first stone of the Guildhall, erected at the sole expence

pence of the chamber of this city, was laid the 11th day of February, 1768, and in the 8th year of the reign of king George the Third, by William Chapman, Esq; mayor."

FRIDAY 12.

Lord Baltimore voluntarily surrendered himself in the court of King's Bench, upon the charge that had been exhibited against him before Sir John Fielding, by Sarah Woodcock, for a rape, and was admitted to bail. At the same time Mrs. Griffenburgh, who had voluntarily surrendered herself to Sir John Fielding, and was by him committed to prison, for aiding and assisting his Lordship was, in like manner brought before that honourable court and admitted to bail. As was also Mrs. Hervey, who about seven weeks ago had been committed to Newgate by the justice for the same offence. His lordship's bail, was himself in 4000*l.* and four sureties of 1000*l.* each: and the two women, themselves in 400*l.* each, and four sureties in 100*l.* each.

SATURDAY 13.

There having been a continued fall of snow and rain for four and twenty hours at Leeds, in Yorkshire, which began on the 9th in the morning, their river rose the day following, overflowed its banks, swept away all before it that was moveable, and laid the whole neighbourhood under water; but in the afternoon of that day, the flood abated; and many who had left their houses thro' fear returned; but before they were well settled, a second swell of the river drove them out again the same night, and they were obliged to remove to the higher parts of the town to save their lives; but this rise which happened suddenly, as suddenly subsided; and before day-light, on Thursday morning, the houses that had been abandoned overnight were again habitable. But in a few hours the rain began to fall more heavily than ever; and on the Friday morning the flood rose higher by several inches than at any time before; and continued at near an equal height almost the whole day; in so much that the consternation of the inhabitants became inexpressible.----Leeds, however, is not the only place in the north that was alarmed by this inundation; the river Calder rose still higher than the other, and was attended with more distressful circumstances.

TUESDAY 16.

This day a trial came on before lord Mansfield, at Westminster-hall, about a quarrel that happened on a stranger attempting to get into a lodge of Free Masons, in which some very diverting descriptions of the proceedings of a Lodge in making a Brother, &c. were displayed.

THURSDAY 18.

A very alarming flood laid all the flat

country about Ross and Hereford under water. At the same time the vale of Carnarvon was over-flowed, most of the bridges born down, and much damage done. The oldest men living do not remember the waters so high in that part of the country. In some of the houses in Shrewsbury, the waters were one story high.

FRIDAY 19.

A fire broke out in the queen's nursey, which it is supposed had been smothering for several days, as some of the joists were crumbled to a coal. It being timely discovered, however, before it broke out into a flame, it was soon extinguished without any other material damage, except frightening her Majesty, and those who were about the palace.

WEDNESDAY 24.

This day his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.—For granting an Aid to his Majesty for disbanding the army, and other necessary occasions, as relate to the number of troops kept upon the Irish establishment.—For better regulating his Majesty's Marine forces when on shore.—For providing Accommodations for Justices of the Great Session in Wales.—For regulating the E. India Company with respect to making of Dividends.—For preventing delays in the transportation of offenders.—For rebuilding and enlarging Coventry Goal.—To amend and render more effectual, an Act for supplying the town of Halifax with fresh water, and for other purposes.—For making a navigable canal from Birmingham to Bilston, &c.—And to several road-bills, &c.

A letter from Preston, in Lancashire, dated Feb. 21, says, "The contest here is attended with imminent danger. I have just escaped with many friends. The country is now up in arms. As the town is now abandoned by our men, the cry is *Leave not a Freeman alive*. God knows where this will end. I think to-night or to-morrow may be fatal to many. This is shocking work in a civilized country.

THURSDAY 25.

Five ships lately wrecked in Bigbury-bay, near Dartmouth, were immediately plundered, though both came from places where the plague is supposed to be now raging.

In the night between the 11th and 12th instant, all the Jesuits of Parma were expelled, without the least disturbance.

The vorive shield of Camillus, which the learned Dr. Woodward purchased for four pounds, sold last week at colonel King's sale, for 400*l.*

The story in our last of a Commissioner's dream, is discredited.

MONDAY 29.

The earl of Litchfield, chancellor of the university of Oxford, has established

two annual prizes of 20l. each; the one for a copy of English verses, the other for a Latin dissertation: and the following are the subjects proposed for the present year, viz. for the English verses, *The Conquest of Quebec*. For the Latin dissertation, *Artes profunt Reipublicæ*. The first prize is intended for such gentlemen of the University as have not exceeded four years of their matriculation; and the other for such as have not compleated seven years.

The College of Physicians at Paris have declared against inoculation, 32 voices against 23.

A quarrel having arisen between a celebrated gentleman in the literary world, and one of his acquaintance, the latter heroically, and no less laconically, concludes a letter to the first, on the subject of their dispute, with, "I have a life at your service, if you dare to take it:" To which the former replies, ending his epistle thus: "You say, you have a life at my service, if I dare to take it; I must confess to you, that I dare not take it; I thank my God, I have not the courage to take it: but though I own that I am afraid to deprive you of *your* life, yet, Sir, permit me to assure you, that I am equally thankful to the Almighty Being, for mercifully bestowing on me sufficient resolution, if attacked, to defend *my own*." It had the effect; it brought the madman back again to reason, friends intervened, and the affair was compromised.

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1768.

WIFE of a waterman,—of three boys.
—of Stephen Gill,—of three boys.
—of Mr Peterion,—of three boys.
Lady of Horace Man, Esq;—of a son.
Countess of Morey,—of a son.
Lady of Lord Sondes,—of a son.
Lady Knatchbull,—of a son.
—of the Hon. Mr Bathurst,—of a daughter.
The wife of a labouring man near Rutland,—of four children. The year before she had the same number.

The Lady Reay,—of a daughter.

24. Lady of Ld Torrington,—of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

JOHN Burn, Esq; of Charles-Town,—to Mrs Burn, widow of the late Rev Mr Burn.
Feb. 1. Capt. John Bowes Benson, of the 58th reg. of foot,—to Miss Burton, daughter of Sir Charles Burton, Bart.

His excellency Sir Geo. M. Cartney,—to Lady Jane Stuart, daughter to the E. of Bute.
Ld Beauchamp,—to the Hon. Miss Windsor.
James Rysom, Esq;—to Miss Caroline Jelfs, a coheiress.

Rt Hon. Theophilus Jones,—to Miss Murray, daughter of the lady Dowager Blayney, at Dublin.

Rev. Mr Newbold, of Winchester,—to Miss Susy Knowles, of Canterbury.

Mr Protheroe,—to Miss Kitty Riddling, daughter of Wm Riddling, Esq; of Piccadilly.

5. Rt Hon. Ld G. Sutton,—to Miss Peate.

6. Wm Phillimore, Esq;—to Mrs Burr.

7. Captain Wood, of Piccadilly,—to Miss Wombury.

Capt. D. Darley,—to Mrs Ann Spencely.

Sir James Ibbetson, Bt,—to Miss Caygill, of Hallifax.

10. Rt Hon. Lord Home,—to Miss Ramsey.

11. Goddard Vankemp, Esq;—to Miss Sympsom of Twickenham.

Isaac Smith, banker,—to Mrs Beck of Birch-lane.

12. Robert More, Esq;—to Miss More, a coheiress, with 50,000l.

13. John Burdall, Esq; of Poland street,—to Miss Maria Oldfield.

16. Quarter-master Tiffin,—to Miss Griffin, of Bond-street.

18. John Smyth, Esq; of Sydling, Hertfordshire,—to Miss Curtis, with 25,000l.

21. George Terry, Esq; of Dover-street,—to Miss Dorothy Reeves, of New Bond-street.

John Jean, Esq; of Broomfield,—to Miss Baker, of Bridgewater.

John Hewitt, Esq; a near relation to Lord Lifford,—to Miss Dyer.

Earl of Miltown,—to Miss French, daughter to the Rev. Mr French, of Oakport, in Ireland.

Rev. Mr Jones,—to Miss Atkinson, of Brentwood.

Baron de Hobe, of Mecklenburgh,—to Miss Nancy Bazley, of Bristol.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

DON Gaspar de Miranda y Argarz, Bp of Pampelane in Spain.

Jan. 8. Mrs Duncombe, relict of John Duncombe, Esq; at Stocks, in Hertfordshire.

Lady of Dr Cook, of Leigh, in Essex.

Jane Holt, in the 108th year of her age, in Shropshire.

John Harris, Esq; late memb. for Barnstaple.

Rev. Samuel Truebody, R. of Stoke-Clymesland, Cornwall.

Hon. and Rev Charles Canfield, uncle to the Earl of Charlemont.

Her serene highness Sophia Henrietta, Princess of Schleswic. Holstein Beck, &c.

Phillibert du Chateau, aged 103, at Paris. At 75 he listed in the king's army, where he continued till the peace of Aix la-Chapelle.

John Cambell, Esq; the last of the family, of Ardkinglass, in Scotland.

Rev Mr Benson, R. of St Nicholas, Worcester.

Ja. Kerr, Esq; late member for Edinburgh.

George Wright, Esq; in Piccadilly.

Rev. Dr Chardin Musgrave, Prov. of Oriel, Oxford.

Tho. Brand, Esq; formerly a director of the South-Sea company.

Relict of the late Dr Lynch, and youngest daughter of the late Abp Wake.

Capt. Haldane, in the East-India company's service.

Thomas Jones, Esq; late high sheriff for Gloucestershire.

Capt. James Stevens, late of the royal artill.

Thomas Stevens, Esq; formerly an East-India captain.

Sir Henry Sinclair, Bart. at Leith.

Madame Frances Grimini, at Venice, consort to the eldest son of the reigning Duke, aged 19. —By standing in her chamber with her

her back to the fire, her cloaths catch'd the flames, and she was mortally scorched before they could be extinguished. She languished 12 days, and died in great agonies.

Relict of Sir John Halliburton, Bart.

Nathaniel Paice, Esq; memb. of Parliament

Sarah Pinson, aged 106, at Tunbridge.

Alice Dunn, aged 120, in Ireland.

Rev. Dr Garnet, prebendary of Ely.

John Hutton, Esq; of Yorkshire, famous for his fine breed of horses.

John Peter Huydecopper, director-general of the African coast to their high mightinesses

Anthony Trivulzi, prince of the empire, grandee of Spain, knight of the golden fleece, and general of cavalry, at Milan.

Lady of Capt. Charles Saxton, and neice to the Countess Dowager of Macclesfield.

The Bp of Mirepoix, at Paris.

Duke of Medina Celi, at Madrid.

Feb. 1. Sir Robert Rich, Bart. field-marshal of his majesty's forces, col. of the 4th R. of dragoons, and gov. of Chelsea hospital, Londonderry, and Culmore Fort in Ireland.

Richard Harvey, Esq; at Clapham.

John Harrison, Esq; late commodore of his majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean.

James Greathead, Esq; in Charles-street, Berkley square.

Rev. Mr Pitman, R. of Alphington, near Exeter.

Geo. Dickenson, Esq; in Smith-st. Westmst.

Anthony Mallard, in his 100th year, formerly a surveyor in the customs.

2. Rev. and learned Dr Smith, master of Trinity college, Cambridge. He has left the interest of 2000l. towards the repairs of his college, and 2500l to the university.

Rev. Mr Samuel Evans, of the Isle of Man.

3. Rt Hon. Thomas Needham, Visc. Kilmorey, in Ireland.

Peter Davisme, Esq; at Clapham, Hamburg merchant.

George Jephson, Esq; at Greenwich.

4. Dr Collins, of Kings-norton.

Rt Hon. Lord Kilmaurs, eldest son of the E. of Glencairn, at Coventry, where he lately join'd his regiment.

Sir W. Halford, Bt. at Weston, in Leicestsh.

Dr Martin, at Streatham, a learned botanist.

Vanden Sanden, sail-maker, near Berwick. He was a Dutchman, and introduced the art of sail-making 50 years ago in the north.

5. Relict of Wm Holloway, Esq; in Titchfield street.

George Collinson, linen-factor, suddenly.

Rev. Mr Davison, V. of Ellingham, in Northumberland.

Lady of Wm Vaughan, member for Merionethshire.

Rev. Mr Jefferson, R. of Cockermouth 70 years.

6. John Heather, Esq; in Greek-st. Soho.

Paul Leger, Esq; on Epping forest.

Tho. Brereon, Esq; author of several tracts.

Relict of Wm Wright, Esq; of Mabblerley-hall, Cheshire, and daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart.

7. Israel Jalsbert, Esq; on Endfield Chace.

Richard Powis, Esq; in Bond street.

Relict of Richard Wykham, Esq; of Saw-cliff, and sister to Lord Viscount Say and Seal.

John Walmsley, Esq; in Great Russel-str.

8. Roger Bentham, Esq; an antient officer of the customs.

Lieut. Col. Hunt, of the blue regiment of the city militia.

Geo. Fothergill, Esq; one of his late majesty's domestics.

Alderman Beresford, of Stamford.

9. John Cadrington, Esq; at Chelsea.

11. P. Parsons, Esq; of the king's household.

John Collyer, Esq; in Compton street.

Mrs Martha Whiteway, cousin-german to the late Dean Swift.

Wm Grove, Esq; of Zeals in Wiltshire.

George Dance, Esq; late city-surveyor, he had resigned in favour of his son.

Tho. Mould, agent in the fix clerks office.

Major Ball, who commanded Wade's horse at the taking the Highland deserters in Ladywood: (See Vol. xiii. p. 273.)

Tho. Burnet, Esq; of New-square, Linc. inn.

15. Charles Gore, Esq; of Tring, in Hertfordshire, member for Tiverton.

George Gordon, Esq; of the Middle Temple.

Hon. John Shilley, Esq; uncle to E. Ferrers.

16. Gill. Cooper, Esq; banker in Strand,

E. Langdale, formerly an officer in the navy.

Jonathan Shakespeare, coal-merchant.

Joseph Jorden, Esq; of Brent-wood, formerly consul in Spain.

17. Tyingham Stevens, Esq; commissioner of victualling, suddenly.

Rt Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; a privy-counsellor, and speaker of the house of commons 33 years. He held that post with the greatest dignity, and was an honour to his country.

John Pyke, Esq; in Upper Brook-street.

Capt. Edw. Brooks, late a commander in the East India service.

Henry Felton, aged 102, a farmer near Norwood.

18. John Dorman, Esq; in Oxendon-street.

19. Alderman Phipps of Leicester.

21. Thomas Cooke, the oldest yeoman in his majesty's service, suddenly.

Ld Sherrerd, only son of the E. of Harboro'.

Robert Maxwell, Esq; in Leicester fields.

Francis Joseph d'Ofterman, Esq; in Westmst.

George Goldfinch, Esq; in Arundel-street.

Francis Herring, at Camberwell.

Joseph Carteret, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Pendock Price, Esq; at Waltham, in Kent.

Miss Hoare, eldest dau. of R. Hoare, banker.

23. Wm Hughes, Esq; of the crown office.

Rev. Mr Malbon, at Utoxeter, suddenly.

Rev. Mr Langwith, R. of Thornton, Yorksh.

Rev. Mr Bright, V. of Ecclesfield near Sheffield

Dr Hodgson, physician at Wakefield.

Rev. Mr Skelton, of Warfield, Berks.

Robert Knight, Esq; at Longold, Nottinghamshire, worth 200,000l.

Hubert Harvey, attorney in Clifford's-inn.

Relict of Henry Gold, Esq; and mother of Lady Le Despencer.

Wm Whitfield, Esq; at Maidstone.

Lady of Sir Wm Vigers Burdett, Bart.

Rev. Dr Jackson, in Wigmore-street.

Thomas Sympson, Esq; clerk of the peace for Cumberland.

Rev. Luke Cobb, of Great Hartlebury, Surry.

Rev. Mr Thorne, of Nisfield, Suffex.

Rev. Mr Batho, R. of Haveringham Suffolk.

Wm Bell, Esq; receiver-general for Gloucestersh.

Wm

Wm Collins, mayor of Exeter.
 Relict of the late Payton Altham, of
 Markhall, Essex.
 Rev. Geo. Calverly, at Bishopstoke, Hants.
 Her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of So-
 merfet, relict of the late Duke, and mother of
 the present. The Dutchess Dowager, relict
 of Charles Duke of Somerset, who died in
 1748, is still living.
 Lady Margaret Hamilton, daughter to the
 late, and aunt to the present Earl of Hadinton.
 Broome Witts, Esq; receiver-general for
 Oxfordshire.
 Rev. Mr Baron, at Blackheath.
 Israel Porter, Esq; in Wigmore-street.
 Matthias Jacob Meyer, merchant.
 Miss Palmer, daughter of Charles Palmer,
 Esq; of Islington.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr Henry Bate,—to Highcombe
 R. vice Dr Lewis.
 Mr Waldren,—Ruswick R. Worcestersh.
 Frederick, Bp of Cloyne,—to the bishopric
 of Derry, in Ireland.
 Dr Cha. Agar,—to the bishopric of Cloyne.
 Rev. Dr Hallifax, — Arabic professor at
 Cambridge.
 Rev. Mr Willoughby Stanbury,—to Stoke-
 Clymesland, R. in Cornwall.
 Rev. Dr Hinchcliff,—chaplain in ordinary
 to his majesty, & master of Trin. Coll. Camb.
 Rev. Mr Lewis,—inducted into the living
 of St George, Southwark.
 ✓ Rev. Mr Bukner,—a prebend of Chichester.
 Rev. Mat. Bloxam,—to Burton on the hill, R.
 Rev. T. Fletcher,—to Stodersleigh, V. Wilts.
 Rev. Mr Lyon,—to Warfield, V. Berks.
 Rev. Rich. Leigh,—to Welfstone, R. Wilts.
 Rev. James Parker,—to Stockley, V. Devon.
 Rev. Mr Humphreys,—to Greete, R. Salop.
 Rev. Rich. Bentley,—to Hemmelfsworth,
 V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. John Chapman,—to the archdeaconry
 of Bath.
 Tho. Bickerton,—Wimple-Hay, R. Wilts.

DISPENSATIONS.

Tho Baker,	{ Frankton, R. }	Derby-
M. A.	{ Woolston, V. }	shire.
Peregrine Curtis,	{ Peter Hanworth, R. }	Lin-
M. A.	{ Branston, R. }	coln
Paul Wright,	{ Oakeley, V. }	Essex.
M. A.	{ Shereham, R. }	
Peter Whalley,	{ Horley, V. }	Surry.
M. A.	{ St Margaret Pattens }	London.
John Warren,	{ Snailwell, R. }	Camb.
M. A.	{ Leverington, R. }	Ely.
Wm Buller,	{ Houghton, R. }	Hants.
M. A.	{ Wonston, R. }	
T. Euston,	{ Barkstone, R. }	Lincolnsh, 700l.
M. A.	{ Burbroke, R. }	a-year.

List of PROMOTIONS for 1768.

EDward Willes, Esq; solicitor-general,—a
 judge of the court of King's-Bench.
 ✓ John Dunning, Esq;—solicitor-general.
 Mr Crouch,—surveyor to Christ's-hospital.
 John Wynne, Esq;—Gov. of Cork, in Irel.
 Rich. Sutton, Wm Blair, and Wm Fraser,
 Esqrs.—appointed by his majesty, [commis-
 sioners to execute the office of the privy-seal, for
 six weeks, the same to revert again to the E,
 of Chatham, at the expiration of the said
 term.

Mr Larpent and Mr Sayer,—secretaries to
 Lord Hillsborough.
 David Cuthbert, Esq;—commissioner of ex-
 cise in Scotland.
 George Burges, Esq;—comptroller of the
 customs there.
 Thomas Harrison, Esq;—attorney-general
 for Jamaica.
 George Dance,—surveyor of the city, &c.
 Henry Gale, Esq;—clerk in chancery.
 Mr T. Williams,—apothecary to Mid. hosp.
 Gen. Geo. Howard,—gov. of Chelsea-hosp.
 Gen. John Moflyn,—governor of Minorca.
 ✓ J. Alex. Stainby,—a commiss. of bankrupts.
 R. Sandford, Esq;—gov. of Galway, in Irel.
 ✓ Tho. Colby, Esq;—a commiss. of victualling.
 ✓ James Campbell, Esq;—clerk of the cheque
 at Chatham.

✎ [L. I.'s favour from Bury has been
 received, but *modes of thinking* in religious
 matters, are, in our opinion, improper subjects
 for ridicule.—W. C.'s letter on the disuse of
 Capital Letters, shall, with some abbreviati-
 ons, be inserted.—J. R. we apprehend, has
 not answered the principal design of the que-
 rist, which seems to have been to save a fee.
 —J. M.'s Reflections are very commendable
 for the closet, but private meditations are not
 subjects of curiosity in a Magazine.—The
West-Countryman's Remarks on Mr. Jen-
 ning's pamphlet, though very proper, contains
 nothing but what has been urged before; a
 repetition, therefore, of schemes that have
 been considered by the legislature, and disap-
 proved, can by no means answer the author's
 purpose.—For the same reason the favour from
Amicus is omitted.—J. H.'s Geometrical
 question shall find a place among the mathema-
 tical correspondents, in its turn.—Dr. Cook's
 favours will occasionally be inserted.—*Devo-*
nienfis is requested to continue his Observati-
 ons, which shall find a place hereafter.—
 B. P.'s Remarks on the Tract on National
 Establishments, is postponed for want of room.
 The *Essex Querist's* case of inoculation should
 have been authenticated by the addition of
 his real name, and place of abode; which
 might, notwithstanding, have been concealed
 from the public, had that been desired.—L. N.
 is desired to reconsider his *answer*, particu-
 larly one passage marked in *Italics*, in which
 the drift of the Remark seems to be mista-
 ken, who does not want *information*, but *iron-*
ically exposes the impropriety of the expressi-
 on in the original paper, which the writer
 will discover on a second reading.—The Ver-
 ses on a *certain castle*, though much approved,
 we dare not insert.—F. Y.'s Queries are under
 consideration; and many other pieces.—
 Some Poetical Favours have, we fear, been
 mislaid this month, which we request the
 authors to supply.

* * In our next Magazine will be inserted
 a curious and authentic Narrative of the Pro-
 ceedings of the Commons in the first Parlia-
 ment of King James I. against the Warden
 of the Fleet, for refusing to deliver a Burgess
 Elect in his Custody, to the Serjeant at Mace,
 though authorized to demand him by the
 Speaker's Warrant.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in FEBRUARY 1768.

Day	BANK'S Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea's Stock.	S. Sea An. new	Bank An. red.	3 per Cent. Confol.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	3 1/2 Bank An.	3 per Cent. 1758.	4 per Cent. 1762	Old Long Annuities.	Lottery Tickets.	Script.	Wind at DEAL.	
31 Sunday															
1	162 1/2	262 1/2	106 1/4	89 3/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	98	95 1/4	103 3/4	27 1/2			SE	
2	163 1/2	262 1/2		89 3/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			NE	
3	162 1/2	262 1/2		89 3/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			NNE	
4	162 1/2	262 1/2		89 3/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			FNE	
5	162 1/2	263 1/2		89 3/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			ENE	
6	162 1/2	263 1/2		89 3/4	91 1/4	90 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			WNW	
7 Sunday															
8	162 1/2	264 1/2	107	90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	97 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/4	28			North	
9	162 1/2	265 1/4		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	97 1/4	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			East	
10	162 1/2	265 1/4		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			SSW	
11	163 1/4	265 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4	28			SW	
12	163 1/4	264 1/2	107	90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4	28			Do	
13	163 1/4	265		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4	28			SW	
14	163 1/4	265		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4	28			SSE	
15 Sunday															
16	163 1/4	264 1/2	107	90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4	38 1/2	121	168	92 1/4	N
17	163 1/4	264 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4				Do	
18	163 1/4	264 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4				Do	
19	163 1/4	265 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4				ESE	
20	163 1/4	265 1/2	108 1/4	90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4				SW	
21 Sunday															
22	163 1/4	265	108	90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			SW	
23	163 1/4	265		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			SW	
24	163 1/4	265 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			Do	
25	163 1/4	264 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			Do	
26	163 1/4	266 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			Do	
27	163 1/4	266 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			Do	
28	163 1/4	266 1/2		90 1/4	92 1/4	91 1/4	89 3/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	104 1/4	27 1/2			Do	

Feb. 2	555															
9	62															
16	497															
23	462															
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31	50															

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 26 to Feb. 23.

Whereof have died under two years old 641

Christened.

Males 647 Females 625

Buried.

Males 1093 Females 981

Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bufr. 56lb. 5s.

Hay 21. 8s. od. Straw 21s. Hay 21. 5s. Straw 12s to 19

Price of Bread, The Peck Loaf 17lb. 6oz.

Wheaten 2s. 9d. Household 2s. 1d.

James's Market, Whitechapel ditto.

James's Market, Whitechapel ditto.

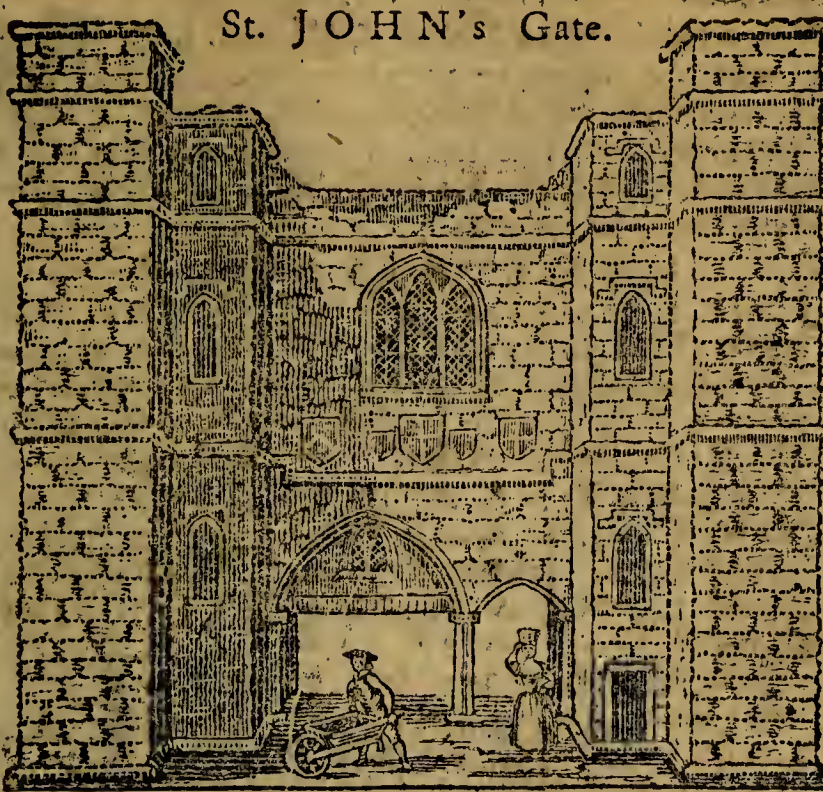
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For MARCH, 1768.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Proceedings of the House of Commons against the Warden of the Fleet, for detaining the person of a Burgess elect, (an outlaw for debt) in contempt of an order of the house, in the reign of K. James I. 99 to 124 | —His Address to the Livery of London 124 |
| Account of a curious Coin of <i>Antonia Augusta</i> 104 | Inscription on Sir Wm. Draper's Cenotaph <i>ib.</i> |
| Curious Acc. of a little Worm found in Books <i>ib.</i> | LIST of BOOKS; with REMARKS. 125 |
| Life of the great Prince of Condé 105 et seq. | Narrative of the Disputes between the Patentees of Covent-Garden Theatre <i>ib. et seq.</i> |
| Medicinal Properties of Distilled Vinegar 107 | —Dr. <i>Ferdinando Warner's</i> Acc. of the Gout 131 |
| An Error in the Oeconomy of Common Life 109 | —The Battle of the Wigs 132 |
| Curiosities and Antiquities in <i>Iorsetshire</i> 110 | —Poetical Works of Lady M. W. Montague 133 |
| Goal-money (whence the phrase) described 111 | —Church Articles weighed against the Gospel <i>ib.</i> |
| —An antient Druidical Temple 112 | —Siege of the Castle of <i>Æsculapius</i> <i>ib.</i> |
| —Barrows of a singular kind. 113 | —Amabella.—No Rape, &c. &c. <i>ib.</i> |
| <i>Kennicott's</i> scheme of collating antient MSS. 114 | POETRY.—The Hounds in Couples 134 |
| Retrospect of the conduct of last Parliament 115 | —To the Author of the <i>Ipswich</i> Verses <i>ib.</i> |
| Copy of two extraordinary Papers <i>ib.</i> | —Ballad on the General Election—Epitaph 135 |
| <i>Nullum Tempus</i> , a Law-phrase, explained 116 | —On hearing Mr. <i>Dodd</i> preach <i>ib.</i> |
| Story of Sir <i>Giles Mompesson</i> <i>ib.</i> | —Prologue and Epilogue to <i>Zenobia</i> 136 |
| Danger of reviving dormant Powers 117 | —On the Death of Lady <i>Boynnton</i> <i>ib.</i> |
| Inquisitorial Powers over landed Property 118 | —Verses on the death of a Bull-finch <i>ib.</i> |
| Meteorological Accounts of the Weather 119-20 | The author's defence of his journey into <i>Wales</i> 137 |
| Anatomical description of the Great Occipital Aperture in Men and Animals. 121 | HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—A's passed |
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| Mathematical Quest. to be answered in <i>May</i> <i>ib.</i> | <i>Wilkes's</i> Letter to the Solicitors of the Treasury—His Letter to his Majesty—Lord <i>Ballimore's</i> Defence; Outrages of the Populace; |
| Reprimand of the Magistrates of <i>Oxford</i> <i>ib.</i> | Pope's Bull of Excommunication—American |
| Mr. <i>Wilkes's</i> Speech to the Guild at <i>Berwick</i> 123 | Conspiracies. |
| | Lists of Births, Deaths, Promotions, Prices of |
| | Stocks, &c. |

Illustrated with a curious Representation of the Points in the GREAT OCCIPITAL APERTURE in Men and Animals, by which the Motions of the Head are performed; And also with a COIN of ANTONIA AUGUSTA, elegantly engraved.

By S Y L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on unexceptionable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 32s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he shall ship out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, 5s. to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
March	7 44 to 53	20 to 25	22 to 24	13 to 17	Guilford, 20	50 to 54	24 to 27		16 to 18
	14 45 to 53	21 to 25½	23 to 24	13 to 17	Colchester, 19	44 to 48	23 to 25		15 to 17
	21 43 to 52	20 to 24	22 to 24	13 to 17	Canterbury 20	45 to 49	22 to 24		12½ to 15½
	28 42 to 51	20 to 25	22 to 24	12 to 17					

WESTERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton, 20	52 to 56	23 to 26		16 to 18	Devizes	56 to 62	23 to 25		15 to 17
Salisbury	54 to 58	24 to 26		15 to 16½	Bristol	52 to 58	22 to 24		12 to 14
Warminster	56 to 60	25 to 27		14 to 16					

OXFORD DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading,	50 to 58	22 to 24		19 to 21	Shrewsbury	58 to 62	22 to 26		16 to 17½
Oxford,	50 to 58	23 to 24½		17 to 19	Rofs	54 to 58	20 to 22		13 to 16
Glocester,	56 to 60	19 to 22		16 to 17½	Stafford,	46 to 55	24 to 26		15 to 16½

MIDLAND DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	46 to 56	19 to 22		15 to 16	Darby,	54 to 58	25 to 27		15 to 17½
Stamford	45 to 52	20 to 24½		14 to 15½	Northampton	52 to 60	23 to 26	26 to 28	13 to 15
Peterboro'	45 to 53	23 to 25		12 to 14					

NORFOLK DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	50 to 54	24 to 26	24 to 27	15 to 17	Norwich	42 to 48	20 to 22	22 to 23	14 to 16
Yarmouth	47 to 50	20 to 24	22 to 23	15 to 17½					

NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	48 to 54	21 to 24	26 to 28	16 to 18	Newcastle	46 to 48	22 to 24	24 to 27	13½ to 17
Durham	41 to 50	23 to 25	23 to 25	16 to 20	Carlisle	40 to 46	20 to 21	24 to 27	13 to 16

* * This imperfect sketch we request our correspondents to improve, by sending us from every Corn-Market in England and Wales, the exact prices of *Wheat*, *Barley*, *Rye*, and *Oats*, the *Three First Market-Days in every Month*, in the manner the prices at the *Corn Exchange, London*, is set down above; and at the same time, to note the difference of the measure. This will be certainly of great use to dealers, and tend in the end to bring the prices nearer upon a par in the different parts of the kingdom, than has yet been attempted.

War Office, Feb. 16.

11th reg. of drag. capt. Robert Stair Dalrymple,
half-pay—capt. vice capt. John Fletcher,
6th reg. foot, lieut. James Balfour—capt. vice
Adam Hay, pur.
33d reg. f. capt. lieut. Henry Creed—capt. vice
Burton Bindon; pur.
Ditto lieut. Jeremiah Tinker—capt. lieut. vice
Henry Creed, pur.
35th reg. f. lieut. col. William Master, half-pay—
lieut. col. vice lieutenant-col. Thomas Hall.

B — — K R — — S.

Aaron Levy, of Canterbury, Merchant.
James Boyes, of Chatham, Woolen-draper.
Thomas Crispe, of Three king court, Merchant.
Philip Levy, of Houndsditch, dealer in Watches.
Wm. Ogle, late of Westminster, Scrivener.
J. Partridge, of St. Mary-le bone, Carpenter.
F. March, of Lawrence-poultny-lane, Merchant.
Henry Popple, of St. Mary Mington broker.

J. Murray, of Hammer-smith, Middlesex, Merchant.
John Gilbert, of Exeter, Serge maker.
Wm. Edwards, of Abergavenny, Shop-keeper.
James Duewick, of Hertingfordbury, Linen-draper.
James Hooton, of Falmouth, Linen draper.
Edward Moody, of Birmingham, Factor,
Thomas Southall, of Leominster, Mercer.
J. Lloyd, of New street, Westminster, Upholsterer.
James Cassin, of Bristol, Vintner.
W. Startin, and E. Moody, of Birmingham, dealers.
James Rrest, of Coatham, in Yorkshire, Grocer.
William Spratt, jun. of Leominster Cutler.
Benjamin Crook, of Christ church, Surry, Dyer.
Tho. Sheriffe, of Bungay, in Suffolk, Merchant.
John Milligan, of Liverpool, Brewer.
Rebecca Knight, of Wapping, ship-chandler.
Richard Anderson, of London, Merchant.
Samuel Jebb, of Howard-st. Wine Merchant.
J. Scott, of St. Giles in the Fields, Linen-draper.
Daniel Torr, of Bristol, Taylor.
Peter Poe, jun. of London, Merchant.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

M A R C H, 1768.

Narrative of the proceedings of the House of Commons in the reign of King James the first, against the Warden of the Fleet, for refusing to deliver the person of Sir Thomas Shirley, (an out-law and burges elect) to the serjeant of their house, he being a prisoner for debt, and committed in execution before the Parliament met.

SIR Thomas Shirley, a burges elect for Steyning, in Suffex, four days before the meeting of parliament, and on the day when his majesty made his public entry through London, was arrested at the suit of Gyles Sympson, a goldsmith in Lombard street, by William Watkyns, serjeant at mace, and Thomas Aram his yeoman, and carried to the Compter. But being taken in execution on a writ of outlawry, he was afterwards removed to the prison of the Fleet.

As soon as the parliament met, a motion for privilege was made in favour of Sir Thomas, by his brother serjeant Shirley, a member of the house, to which the house assented, and a warrant was ordered, according to the ancient form, and directed under the hand of the speaker, to the clerk of the crown, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring the body of Sir Thomas Shirley into the house upon the Tuesday following at eight in the morning; the serjeant of the house was likewise commanded to bring the bodies of William Watkins and Thomas Aram, the officers who arrested Sir Thomas, to be present at the same time.

On Tuesday, the day appointed, the writ of *habeas* was returned to the house by the warden of the Fleet, the prisoner himself brought to the bar, with Sympson the Goldsmith, and Watkyns and Aram, the officers, as delinquents, to whom the Speaker address'd some questions relative to the service of the writ

of execution, to which it was answered, that the writ of execution was taken out the 30th of January, and delivered to the serjeant the 11th of February, before Sir Thomas was elected burges; that the serjeant knew nothing of the election; but understood by his majesty's proclamation, that no person outlawed for treason, felony, or debt, ought to be admitted a member of parliament; and that Sir Thomas, he knew, stood so outlawed.

Sir Thomas in his reply, affirmed, that the arrest was not made till the 15th of March, the day of his majesty's solemn entrance through London, when he was going by order to attend his majesty; of which, upon the first offer to touch him, he desired the officers to take notice; and also that he was elected a burges in parliament for the borough of Steyning; but notwithstanding this notice and declaration, the officers persisted in the arrest, and dragged him to prison accordingly. Watkyns the officer, admitted, that after the writ of execution was served, Sir Thomas declared as above, but being then in possession of his prisoner, he durst not release him because of his bond to the sheriff, and regard to his security.

Upon this information, the house entered into debate, and in the conclusion, a committee was appointed to hear counsel and examine witnesses, and the warden returned with Sir Thomas to the prison of the Fleet.

The committee, a few days after, made their report, that Sympson was guilty of contempt; that the writ of execution was unduly procured; that Watkyns, the serjeant, made the arrest wittingly; and that Sympson, after the arrest was made, being told that Sir Thomas was elected a burges, made answer, he did not value that, *he could but lie by it.*

Upon this report, a motion was made for committing Sympson, the Serjeant and his yeoman to the Tower, the pro-
per

per prison of that house, and the same being agreed to, two members of the house were appointed to wait upon the lord chancellor to acquaint him with this resolution; and being informed that his lordship had previously committed the parties to another prison, the members were desired to request his lordship to assign his motives for such commitment.

In the mean time, a motion was made by the recorder of London, that the counsel of all parties might be heard touching the point of debt before Sir Thomas Shirley should be discharged; and in his motion expressed three doubts, 1. Whether privilege were to be allowed in the case where execution was served before the parliament; 2. Whether by releasement of the prisoner, the action were discharged; and 3. in that case, Where the loss should lie? The house agreed to hear counsel on the Friday following, and at the same time ordered a warrant for a new writ of habeas to bring the body of Sir Thomas Shirley before the house at eight o'clock in the morning of the same day.

On that day, the members who were ordered to wait upon the lord chancellor, made their report, That touching the commitment, his lordship gave for answer; that the arrest being made upon the day of his majesty's entrance, *he thought none but hollow hearts would so far condemn such a day as to disturb his majesty's servants in their attendance on the solemnity of that day, and, therefore in discretion as his majesty's officer; he did it.* At the same time the counsel came to the bar; and precedents being cited on both sides, the further hearing of the matter was adjourned to a future day, and the order for the commitment of Sympfon and Watkyns to the Tower was confirmed; but that of Aram was, for obvious reasons, remitted.

On the Monday following, copies of the precedents before cited, were produced; and after being read, three questions were severally put.

1. Whether Sir Thomas Shirley shall have privilege? Yea.

2. Whether presently, or be deferred till farther order? Presently.

3. Whether the house shall petition his majesty for some course of securing the debt to the party, and saving harmless the warden of the Fleet? Resolved in the affirmative.

The next day, a bill drawn by the

committee of privileges was presented to the house, entitled, An Act to secure Sympfon's debt, and save harmless the warden of the Fleet in Sir Thomas Shirley's case; and twice read, committed, and on the Friday following ordered to be engrossed, and the next day passed the house, and sent up to the Lords; where it received all the dispatch becoming the gravity of that house; but a question arose at a conference how it should be signed, whether by the king in person, or by commission. The first was thought too much in the case of a private person; but the matter of privilege which concerned the whole body of commons, being urged, it was agreed to petition his majesty to give his royal assent, generally, leaving the time and manner to himself.

The house afterwards proceeded to take the report of the committee appointed to examine precedents touching the releasement of Sir Thomas Shirley by warrant of the mace; and at the same time, a petition was presented and read from Gyles Sympfon, prisoner in the Tower, praying, a copy of those precedents, to compare them with the records, and that he may have a day allotted him to search what other precedents may be found to the contrary. But this being judged by the friends of Sir Thomas to be a finesse to prolong the time of his confinement, a petition was drawn up and presented to the house for approbation, praying his majesty to give the royal assent to the bill of indemnity, as already related, that no delay might be pleaded on that account; but this petition was not approved; and instead thereof, a question was moved and agreed to, that a writ of habeas be presently awarded for bringing Sir Thomas into the house the next day by eight of the clock in the morning, and the speaker directed his warrant to the clerk of the crown accordingly.

On the day following, the house was informed, that the warden of the Fleet refused to comply with the writ of habeas corpus before the king's royal assent was obtained to the bill for the security of Sympfon and himself. And the warden being in the lobby, was called in and examined upon oath, whether any bargain between Sympfon and himself, or reward, or promise of reward by Sympfon, or other hope from him or his friends, had influenced him to detain the person of Sir Thomas, in contempt of the order of the commons house? His answer was, he detested all private

private influence whatever, and acted only from a principle of duty. He was then asked, whether, upon a new writ he would yield the person of Sir Thomas. He answered resolutely, he would not till the bill of indemnity had received the royal assent. He was then ordered to withdraw, and after long debate, it was resolved, that the warden of the Fleet should remain in custody of the serjeant of the house; that the prison of the Fleet should be set in safety; and that, if to morrow upon a new writ of habeas corpus *cum causa* being issued, he did not yield, that then he should without further hearing be committed to the lieutenant of the Tower as the house's prisoner, and there be kept till farther order. A new writ was accordingly next day issued, and served. The serjeant was sent with his mace to the Fleet, to require the body; but his authority was denied, and the person of Sir Thomas withheld; and upon report, a warrant for committing the warden of the Fleet *close* prisoner to the Tower was issued and executed. However, upon farther consideration of the matter, he was again ordered to the bar of the house, and there required to assign the reason for his obstinacy and contempt of the order of the house. In his vindication, he produced the writ of habeas corpus, in which it was directed, that he should have the person of Sir Thomas Shirley before the house *about the hour of eight* in the morning on Tuesday the 8th of that instant, May; which it was impossible for him to do, the writ of habeas not having been shewn to him till after that hour was elapsed, and then he withdrew. The serjeant who served the writ, being called upon, declared upon oath, that he delivered it at the Fleet half an hour before eight; but the speaker observed, the writ was ill made, being *circa horam octavum*.

The warden was again brought to the bar, and asked, if the writ had come in time, whether he would have delivered Sir Thomas, or if a new writ should be sent, whether he would then deliver him. His answer was, on giving security for the debt and costs, he would. The speaker then endeavoured to move him by citing precedents, by which the authority of the house of commons in like cases was established; but he objected to those precedents as not in point, and demanded, whether the act to be assented to by the king would discharge him? The answer was, it would. He then said he was ready to discharge Sir

Thomas, if by a writ directed to him for that purpose, he were brought before the lord chancellor, and so he retired again. A debate again ensued, what course to be taken; some proposed a writ of privilege and the mace; others more moderate, propos'd passing the act for the warden's security, and a third party were for proceeding in the old way, by habeas corpus. It was, however, at length agreed, to commit the warden *close* prisoner to the Tower, for contempt, and to send the serjeant next day to the Fleet (the house sitting) to require the delivery of Sir Thomas.

The next day, the serjeant according to order, repaired with his mace to the Fleet; but the mace could force no doors open at that prison, and the serjeant attended by a numerous croud of merry spectators, returned to Westminster, and reported his reception. The house, on his report, grew warm: Some proposed violent measures; and a motion being made, 'That six gentlemen of the house be selected, and sent to the Fleet with the serjeant and his mace to attend them, and there require the delivery of Sir Thomas, and if denied, to press to his chamber, and, providing for the safety of the prison and prisoners, to free him by force, and bring him away with them to the house.' This motion, however extravagant, was seconded, and the house divided upon it, Yeas 176, Noes 153; and it was accordingly resolved, That the gentlemen selected should be sent with full power to execute the order of the house. But when the heat in the house was a little abated, the speaker cautioned the house against so violent a proceeding, and withal informed them, that all such as were sent, and did enter the prison in that manner, were by the law subject to an action upon the case; so that the most violent among the members, when they came to be nominated, declined the service, and that proceeding dropt of itself.

The next day the debate was renewed; the bill of indemnity, though it had passed both houses was found defective; a new bill was therefore proposed, prepared, read three times, engrossed, and sent to the lords, and a message from the king, *in verbo principis*, that he will give it his assent at the end of the sessions, was obtained; all this in one day. The wrath of the house against the warden, was, however, rather increased than abated; a motion was even made to punish an officer in the

the Tower, for presuming to hold discourse with him, he being, by order of the house, *a close prisoner there*; another motion was made for seizing the profits of the fleet; and information having been given, that, notwithstanding the order of the house to the contrary, the warden had the liberty of the tower, the lieutenant was ordered to attend the next day, with all who had the custody of the warden, to shew cause why that indulgence was granted to him.

In the mean time, the serjeant with the mace, in the absence of the warden, had been sent to the Fleet prison to demand the person of Sir Thomas Shirley to be delivered up; but he was as resolutely withstood by Mrs. Trench, the warden's wife, as formerly he had been by the warden himself. However, while the house was deliberating about what was farther necessary to be done, a letter directed to the speaker from Mrs. Trench was received, and ordered to be read, in which she very delicately softens the manner of her disobedience (*"I confess, says she, I dared not absolutely bid the serjeant take him,"*) laments the disorderly condition of the prison; and in the end concludes, *"I am all willingness to discharge Sir Thomas, if it seems pleasing unto your honours to invent any ways for my safety, whereby I and mine perish not in the street."* This letter made some impression in the house; for the serjeant was ordered back to the prison, authorised to acquaint her with the favour of the house in expediting a bill of indemnity which had passed both houses, and with his majesty's gracious message to the house, that he would give his royal assent to the same at the end of the session; which information being delivered, the serjeant's instructions were, to demand the person of Sir Thomas Shirley, and to bring him to the house. Her answer, however, to this demand was, *"That if she might hear from Mr. Trench, she would deliver him, or otherwise not."* He then called at Sir Thomas's Chamber, wishing him to come. She said, *"if he carried away Sir Thomas [alive] he should carry her dead."* He offered to take hold of her hand, she fell down and screamed horribly; having no authority to use violence, he desisted.

This being reported, a motion was made, that the warden might once more be sent for, and terrified with the prison of *Little Ease*; and if he did not comply, then to commit him to that prison.

He was accordingly sent for, and in the interim, the lieutenant of the Tower, who attended according to order, was called to the bar to shew cause why the warden of the Fleet was indulged with the liberty of the Tower, when the order of the House was, that he should be *close prisoner*: his answer was, that when the prisoner was committed for treason, or lese majestatis, his manner was to keep him close; where but for contempts, or misdemeanors, he gives him the liberty of the prison; in the former case, the prisoner has his diet in his chamber; in the latter, at the lieutenant's table. With this justification, the house seemed satisfied.

The lieutenant of the Tower being withdrawn, and the warden of the Fleet arrived, the warden was called to the bar, and was by the speaker acquainted with the favourable manner in which the house had proceeded, and with his majesty's gracious intentions of signing the bill to indemnify him at the end of the sessions; and then he was asked if he would now deliver up Sir Thomas to the order of the house: His answer was as before. He was then told, that in proportion as he increased in contempt, so the house was determined to increase his punishment, and therefore the resolution now was, that he should be committed to the prison of *Little Ease* within the Tower; and that this punishment should be duly inflicted, certain members were nominated to repair the next day to the Tower to see if it were put in execution. But before the house broke up, a letter from the lieutenant of the Tower was received, intimating, that in return for the grace which both houses of parliament had shewn in providing for his safety, the warden of the Fleet was inclined most humbly to submit himself, and to deliver up his prisoner, provided he may be assured by some of the house, that the favour intended him will fully release him from the consequences of an escape. But no regard was paid to this letter, and the gentlemen nominated, repaired to the Tower, the next day, according to order; and being returned, reported the loathsomeness of the place called *Little Ease*, the insolent carriage of the warden, and the disregard the lieutenant of the Tower paid to the order of the house, the warden being still suffered to enjoy the liberty of the Tower, notwithstanding the repeated orders of the house. Upon this report, a warm debate ensued; and many severe expedients

nts were proposed; such as 1000l. fine upon the lieutenant; 100l. a day upon the warden for every day Sir Thomas remained in his custody; an act to disable him to enjoy or exercise any office; a peremptory order to put him in the engine devised by Skevington, in the Tower, called Skevington's daughters—to send for the Lessor of the Fleet, to know what interest he had transferred; and to make him answerable—to acquaint the Lords, and petition the king for assistance—to rise if power is wanting to maintain the privileges of the house;—with many other hasty and violent measures. In the end, however, the house came to these resolutions, that a warrant be directed for a new writ of habeas corpus cum causa; that the serjeant go with the writ to the Fleet; that the warden be brought to the gate of the Fleet by Mr. Lieutenant himself; and there the writ to be delivered to him, and the order of the house for executing it; and that the warden in the mean time be committed to the dungeon in the Tower called *Little Ease*; and after the orders of the house are executed, as is before recited, to be returned to the dungeon again.

These spirited resolutions, joined to the representations of the lieutenant of the Tower, that he could not any longer protect him from that loathsome dungeon to which he was consigned, staggered the firmness of the warden, and he was prevailed upon by his friends to submit himself to the speaker, and to request his favourable interposition in the House. For this purpose he wrote two letters, one dated in the morning, the other in the afternoon, expressing his sorrow for his former obstinacy, and his willingness to deliver up his prisoner, provided he might be spared the dungeon, and suffered to lie that night in his own house. These letters were inclosed in a letter from the lieutenant of the Tower, and delivered to the speaker at his own house, who returned an answer in writing to the lieutenant, that if the warden would immediately release Sir Thomas, he would take upon himself that he might be spared the dungeon for that night, and till the pleasure of the house could be farther known. Upon this answer, Sir Thomas was immediately delivered.

The next day, when the speaker made his report to the house of what had passed, Sir Thomas attended at the door; and the oath of supremacy being previously tendered to him, he was in-

stantly called in, and took his seat as a member of the house.

The next day, upon application by the lieutenant of the Tower concerning his prisoner, a debate ensued about the manner of releasing the warden of the Fleet; and it was in the end resolved, that upon petition expressing his submission and his desire of being brought to the house to acknowledge his offence, he should be set at large. In the mean time, a question was put, whether the warden of the Fleet shall be freed from *Little Ease* presently. *Resolved*, to continue.

The next day he addressed a letter to the speaker and the rest of the honourable house, in which he excused his opposition on account of the danger to which he was exposed if the law should deem him guilty of suffering an escape; a danger that not only threatened himself with ruin, but his posterity likewise; but that now being better advised, he had willingly submitted, and prayed being taken into favour. This letter, however, was not thought sufficient; but the former resolution was insisted upon, that he should petition and acknowledge his offence at the bar of the house upon his knees; in the mean time *ordered*, that he should be freed from the dungeon called *Little Ease*.

Having taken some time to deliberate, the warden thought fit to comply; and, attending at the door, his petition was delivered and he was called in; and on his knees at the bar, confessed his error and presumption, and professed that he was unfeignedly sorry that he had offended that honourable house; upon which the speaker pronounced his pardon and discharge on paying the ordinary fees to the clerk and serjeant.

Watkins, the officer, who arrested Sir Thomas, had all this while remained a prisoner in the Tower; he had made frequent applications to the house to be discharged, but was told, that the house must be in possession of their member before any measures could be taken to release him. But now that Sir Thomas had taken his seat in the house, and the warden of the Fleet was dismissed, he too preferred his petition, conceived in the most moving terms, which being taken into consideration, and his patient suffering under the certain and punishment of the house for more than two months, affectingly represented, he was discharged without being called to the bar, or other submission. Sympton the plaintiff fared

worse.

worse. He remained prisoner in the Tower from the 12th day of April till the 19th of June following; when upon his submission, he was ordered to discharge all fees and allowances due for himself, the warden of the Fleet, the serjeants, and also for passing the bill for his indemnity, and then, and not till then, to be discharged and restored to his former liberty. And thus ended this business, which, perhaps, is as remarkable a case of privilege as any upon record.

III.

A Coin of Antonia Augusta.

THIS is of brass, of the third size; and we have no other instance of one struck in a colony. It bears the head of *Antonia*, with the hair, as usual, tied in a knot behind the neck, with this inscription, ANTONIA AUGUSTA. on the other side two cornucopias tied together by the ends, and in the area between them COR. that is *Corinthi*. in the exergue, M. BELLIO. PROCVLO. IVIR.



Whatever coins are extant of *Antonia*, are to be supposed to have been struck in honour of that lady after her death: for as long as she lived she declined the title of *Augusta*, which had been offered her by the Senate, out of a singular modesty, as implying a Heroine or Goddess; which she had neither hereditarily or by adoption, as was the case afterwards; which seems to have been a custom observed not only at *Rome*, but in the colonies, as in this of *Corinth*. The emperor *Caius*, affected with the nobility of *Avia Antonia*, derived from *Octavian*, appointed her the title of *Augusta* in all public monuments; which was done by the annual magistracy of the *Duumvirs* under *M. Bellius Proculus*, as before had appeared in another coin of *Augusta*, dignified in like manner among the *Corinthians*.

What else could the minters mean by the double cornucopia, but the happiness and prosperity of the *Corinthians* under the emperor *Caligula*? It had been an illustrious Greek city, utterly subverted by the Consul *Lucius Mummius*. *Julius Cæsar* commiserated and restored it in a great measure, to its glory: Established a colony there, appointed *Duumvirs*, who, by Roman authority, governed it as a free city, called, from its founder, *Julia Romana*; nor was the Greek language ever after on any of its coins.

No coin had been before observed in the colonies with the name of *Antonia Augusta*, which *Vaillant* neglected to remark, although he had taken notice of it with respect to *Pertinax*, *Pescennius*, and *Clodius Albenus*.

To conclude, I ought not to omit a remark of *M. de Boze*, that *Vaillant* has mistakenly brought down the *Corinthian* coins no lower than *Geta* inclusively. As keeper of the Royal Cabinet he might have easily picked out three in *Elagabalus*, two in *Alexander Severus*, and one in *Gordianus Pius*.

An Account of a curious little Worm very seldom noticed.

THIS insect has a covering upon it exactly like brown cap-paper, and when it lies undisturbed, you see nothing but the covering, which has the form here described,  and which nobody would imagine to contain any thing in it alive, but I accidentally saw the worm put out its head at one end, and then it appeared like this figure,  this slender worm seems fastened by its tail to the middle of the covering on the inside, for it can appear at either end, as suits best its convenience; and it has a power of drawing its case after it as it moves along; upon the least alarm it shrinks back into its house like a snail. I imagine it lives upon paper, for it continued sometime in the leaves of the book where I first found it. This is agreeable to a note I found quoted in *Derham* from *Swammerdam*, where speaking of moths that eat wool and furr, he says, There are two things very considerable, 1. That the cells they make to themselves, wherein they live; and with which (as their house, tortoise like,) they move from place to place, they make of the matter next at hand. 2. That they feed also on the same; therefore when you find their cells, or rather coats or cases, to be made of yellow, green, blue, or black cloth, you will find their dung of the same colour.

Last summer as I was riding out, I saw a very uncommon crow, in colour like a hawk, it was of the rook kind I believe, because it wanted to flock with them. I don't know how to account for this *Lusus Naturæ*. As there is an enmity between these two birds; might it not be by a sudden fright, at the time of incubation, from a hawk?

I am, Sir, &c.

J. M.

Memoirs of the great Prince of Condé. Extracted from M. Desormaux's History of that Prince, lately published at Paris.

BOOK I. Lewis de Bourbon, the second of that name, was born at Paris, Sept. 7, 1621. He was styled duke d'Enguien, till he succeeded to the title of Prince of Condé, by his father's death, in 1646. As he was of a tender and delicate constitution, the prince sent him to the castle of Montrond in Berry, that he might breathe a more pure and salutary air. Instead of intrusting his first education to women of quality, he chose some citizens wives, experienced, prudent, and attentive: The success was answerable to his hopes, and the young duke by degrees gained strength. When he was of a proper age, the prince reserved to himself the arduous task of governor: He only appointed for his assistant, not a man of quality, but M. de la Bouffieres, a private gentleman, a man of honour, fidelity, and great good nature, and who made it a rule to observe inviolably the orders that were given him. He also gave him for preceptors two jesuits who were distinguished by their genius and their knowledge. He formed him a household of 15 or 20 officers or domesticks, all men of the greatest virtue and discretion, because he would have every thing that approached the duke, instead of flattering and corrupting him, inspire him with the love of virtue and of glory. And in order to excite his son's emulation, some young gentlemen were educated with him, on whom the same attention was bestowed, and who were to yield to him in nothing. With these attendants, the duke d'Enguien went to settle at Bourges, where he frequented the college of jesuits. But his studies were not confined to the course that is usually pursued there. He was taught ancient and modern history, the mathematics, geography, declamations: He was inured to bodily exercises, to riding and to dancing, in which he excelled. He made such a surprizing progress, that, before the age of 13, he defended in public some questions in philosophy with an incredible applause. At his return from Montrond, the young duke had for his tutor M. de Merille, a man deeply versed in the knowledge of the common law, of ancient and modern laws, of the holy scriptures, and of the mathematics. Under his direction, the duke went through that new course with prodigious success. He acquired a cri-

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tical taste in the arts and sciences, which he retained all his life; he never suffered a day to pass, without dedicating two or three hours at least to reading; his thirst for knowledge was universal, and he endeavoured to search every thing to the bottom.

As soon as the Prince, his father, thought proper to bring him to court, he was immediately the object of general attention. He distinguished himself at the hotel de Rambouillet, which was then the school of the French nobility, and his reputation was so increased in that literary democracy, that he was esteemed the arbiter of taste.

But whatever pleasure he tasted in his connection with the muses, his courage called him away; he devoured such books as treated on the art military, and he incessantly interrogated officers in order to avail himself of their knowledge. He earnestly solicited, and obtained at the age of 18, permission to make his first campaign as a volunteer in the army commanded by marshal de la Meilleraye. This campaign was unfortunate, and the duke d'Enguien was only a witness of the marshal's imprudence and disgrace. Nevertheless, in this campaign he laid the foundations of that renown, which made him afterwards considered as the greatest general of his age.

The duke at his return to Paris went to visit Cardinal Richelieu, at Ruel. That minister, who was curious to know from his own mouth whether fame had not exaggerated in her account of this young prince, conversed with him for two hours on the most abstruse and difficult subjects, and could not forbear saying to M. de Chavigni, as soon as the duke was gone, "*I have just had a two hours conversation with the duke on religion, war, politics, the interest of princes, the government of a state; he will certainly be the greatest general in Europe, and the first man of his age, and perhaps of future ages in all things.*"

Richieu, full of ambition, made overtures to unite his blood with that of this prince, whom he admired. The duke acquiesced in this project, out of obedience to the prince his father; and he espoused in 1641, though with reluctance, Claire Clemence de Maillé Brezé, the Cardinal's Niece. The force that he put upon himself in order to consent to this marriage threw him into a severe fit of illness; it was long before he was out of danger, but at length he recovered;

recovered, and his constitution grew so strong, as afterwards to support with ease, the greatest fatigues.

He made two more campaigns as a volunteer, the one under Marsh. de la Meilleraye, the other in the army of Lewis XIII, which conquered Roussillon. But in 1643, at the age of 22, he obtained from the king, at the persuasion of Cardinal Mazarin, the command of the army destined to cover Champagne and Picardy; a command that was confirmed to him after the king's death by the queen regent, Anne of Austria, to whose interest he was strongly devoted.

Without following this hero in all his campaigns, and describing all his exploits, his sieges and his battles, which would scarce be rendered intelligible without plans, it may be sufficient to say, that the duke d'Enguien, who had never yet been present at any battle, gave a specimen of his abilities by an attempt that crowned him with glory. The Spaniards, who threatened France with an invasion, were defeated by him at Rocroi, and this signal victory made him from that time considered as the guardian genius of his country. This defeat of the Spaniards had exhausted all their strength, and enabled the duke to undertake whatever he pleased. He formed the project, bold as it was, of besieging Theonville, and proposed it to the council of regency, who were amazed at it, as they saw it attended with too many obstacles, and they consented to it not without fear and distrust; but he carried it into execution with such skill, activity and courage, that he was justly the subject of general admiration. After two months siege, Theonville capitulated and surrendered. At length after having covered Alsace and Lorraine from the enterprises of the Imperialists, he came to Paris to receive the rewards of his triumphs, and obtained the government of Champagne, and of the city of Stenai.

Book II presents us with little more than a series of military operations. The three battles of Frébourg, in which the Duke d'Enguien triumphed over Velt Marshal count de Mercy, the greatest general in all Germany, the taking of Phillipsbourg, and of a great number of other places, which rendered him master of the palatinate, and of the whole course of the Rhine; the victory of Nortlingue, by which he revenged the viscount du Turenne's defeat at Mariendal; the siege and conquest of Dunkirk; the

good and the bad success of his arms in Catalonia, where, though he was forced to raise the siege of Lerida, he kept the Spaniards in awe, and cut to pieces their rear guard; these are the principal events which distinguish the campaigns of 1644, 1645, and 1646.

The victories of the duke d'Enguien, his great reputation, and his esteem with the people, began to give umbrage to Mazarin. Hitherto, full of respect for the princes of the blood, and of regard for the nobility, indefatigable in business, attentive only to the glory and the happiness of the state, condemning by his moderation, the pride, arrogance, and cruelty of his predecessor, whose memory the parliament were desirous to brand, this minister had shewn himself worthy of the high station that he filled. He displayed only his virtues, his talents, and his accomplishments; unknown were his insatiable avarice, and his contempt for probity and virtue; unknown were his habitual ingratitude, his weakness, his constant propensity to deceive, and his profound ignorance of legislation and of the constitution of the state. In proportion as his authority was established, his faults were seen. The death of the duke de Brezé admiral of France, made him discover his ingratitude to the prince of Condé and the duke d'Enguien. The prince earnestly demanded for his son the duke de Brezé's places. But Mazarin, afraid of increasing the wealth and power of a prince, whom his victories and the love and confidence of the people and the army, had already rendered too formidable to him, had the address to elude a compliance with his request, by persuading the queen to take the admiralty herself. The prince was the more incensed at the cardinal, as by this device he appropriated to himself the duties and revenues of that important office. Mazarin only gave him promises, which he soon saw were frivolous and deceitful.

This minister's dislike to the duke d'Enguien, now, by his father's death become prince of Condé, was still much more apparent, when, by Mazarin's persuasion, he had accepted the command of the army in Catalonia. On his arrival at Barcelona, the prince found there neither troops, nor money, nor artillery, nor ammunition, nor provisions. Grieving to see himself so grossly deceived by the minister, who had promised him mountains and wonders, he vented his resentment in bitter complaints and severe threats; but he was

by no means wanting to himself, and by the resources that he found, he added a new lustre to his glory.

When the prince made his public entry into Barcelona, the negligence of his dress formed a striking contrast to the splendor that was displayed by the principal officers of his army, who accompanied him, and who were all magnificently dressed and mounted. He was still in deep mourning for his father. A suit of black, his long lank hair, and his extreme youth amazed some of the citizens, who said aloud, that a student was sent them for their viceroy. These words did not escape the prince; convinced that the eyes of the multitude must sometimes be dazzled by an outward pomp, he ordered a superb carrousel, where he appeared in a habit covered with pearls, and mounted on a horse most sumptuously accoutered. The Catalonians immediately owned, that "if Condé had the soul and the genius, no one also had more the air and the countenance of a hero."

The love of glory was not the only passion of which this hero was susceptible. He was scarce married, when he was struck with the charms of Mademoiselle du Vigean, who, with great beauty, had the most alluring accomplishments, and an improved and polished mind. His passion carried him to such lengths, that he formed a scheme of having his marriage with Mademoiselle de Brezé dissolved, under a pretence that it was contracted by compulsion. The princess, his mother, readily came into this project, either from her hatred to the memory of Richlieu, or in order to preserve her credit with her son. But the prince, to whom this secret was discovered by the dutchess de Longueville; baffled their scheme. Nevertheless, the duke d'Enguien retained his passion for his mistress till the disorder under which he languished after the battle of Nortlingue. Then his love immediately vanished with the prodigious quantity of blood that was taken from him: This revolution was so complete, that, after his recovery, he scarce retained a slight remembrance of the object that he had loved to excess. Mademoiselle du Vigean was so sensible of this alteration in the prince, that it was thought she could have died of grief, and she went and shut herself up among the Carmelites. This hero suffered himself again to be ensnared by the charms of mademoiselle de Toucy, but this was no

more than a transient inclination, a winter's amusement, and the return of the spring in 1647, soon freed him from the frenzy of that passion.

The greatest men sometimes give us an occasion to laugh at their expence. Of this the prince of Condé is a proof. Though he had found the army in Catalonia in such a bad condition, he scrupled not to undertake the siege of Lerida, and in order to denote the confidence that he had of making himself easily master of that important place, he caused the trenches to be opened with violins, and sent word to the governor that "*he would often give him such serenades.*" The governor made answer that 'he was much obliged to him, but that he hoped the prince would excuse his waiting till the morning before he returned him his acknowledgements; that his violins were not yet ready, that he would take care that they should be as early as possible, and that he should be very glad to give him notice of it.' One may easily conceive what mortification it must have been to this prince to be obliged to raise a siege which he had undertaken with so much confidence. This fact is thus related by several historians; and if these circumstances are true, we need not be surprised that the king of Spain, Philip IV, mentioned him as a *presumptuous young man* in the letters which he wrote to his generals.

M. Deformeaux, indeed, studious to remove every thing that might tarnish the glory of his hero, gives this fact a very different turn. 'It was on the 27th of May, (*says he*) that the regiment of Champagne, preceded by four and twenty of the prince's violins, opened the trenches in broad daylight, and with all the demonstrations of joy and hope. For this the prince of Condé has been reproached all over Europe as a rodomontader. But it is for want of knowing that he did no more than conform to the custom of Spain, and with which it was scarce possible for him to dispense in the sight of such a cavalier as Don Britt, governor of the place, who seemed to have inherited all the fire, and all the gallantry of the Abenerrages.'

(To be Continued.)

Mr. URBAN,
VINEGAR is a vegetable acid, yet no production of nature, but a creature of art. It is made by a double fermentation, is a substance *sui generis*, and

and not to be matched by the natural acid juices of any vegetable; whether oranges, lemons, citrons, crabs, barberries, &c. nor by those of minerals, whether vitriol, sulphur, &c. from all which it differs almost as much as from any thing else: True, it is acid upon the tongue like them; but instead of coagulating, as others do, it liquifies the blood. It is antipestilential; it suddenly cures drunkenness, surfeits, and does many things, both as a medicine internally, and externally used, besides, serving for a menstruum, which the others will not do.

Wherefore native acids are improperly said to be natural vinegars, because when distilled, they afford nothing but a vapid water; whereas it is the property of a vinegar to yield an acid spirit by distillation, which the others will not. The stronger the wine, the stronger the vinegar made therefrom.

But to speak further of the medicinal virtues of vinegar. It is an acid, volatile, penetrating, unctuous liquor, that makes an effervescence with alkalies, cools the human body, prevents the ill effects of drunkenness therein, greatly excites and refreshes the brain, spirits, or nerves, and prevents all manner of corruption and putrefaction, much fitter for a fever than cordials made of flat spirits. If not too dear, it is excellent to extinguish fire, even out of the body as well as in it. I have dispersed an incipient phlegmon with embrocating the part with spirits of wine and vinegar, and prevented its coming to supuration.

In short, it is attenuating, stimulating, sudorific, diuretic, absterfive, and a powerful allayer of inflammations, and a present remedy in apoplectic and lethargic disorders. It is good to quench thirst, and make gargles with, to scour the mouth and throat.

Scarce any thing is more attenuating or inciting, than vinegar boiled up with honey, and diluted with a due proportion of water, wherefore it is highly useful in the small pox, plague, running and billious fevers, where the blood and juices are too thick and viscid, or where the humours tend to putrefaction; and when thus prepared, and taken down warm, it likewise proves an useful diaphoretic, or procurer of sweat, an evacuation very necessary and relieving in most fevers.

Hence Dioscorides and Theophrastus, two ancient Greek botanists and philosophers, the last of whom was disciple

to Plato and Aristotle, greatly recommend the use of vinegar in many acute cases, as particularly in a pleurisy, the peripneumony, distempers from all vegetable and mineral poisons, and the bites of venomous creatures, even that of the mad dog: Nay, it has been lately found out abroad, that drinking vinegar plentifully has cured that terrible disease even after the hydropobia has seized the patient, when usually all hopes of help or recovery was given over. Its stimulating virtue appears from hence, that it immediately raises such as are languid, lethargic and apoplectic more powerfully than the scent of the spirit of harts horn, sal ammoniac, &c. for which purpose only dip a linnen rag therein, and apply it close to the mouth and nostrils, by which means you may recover persons from fainting fits, and preserve them from falling into them; it is an excellent antidote against opium, both outwardly applied and inwardly taken, and will seldom fail in the syncope, or even in convulsions and hysterical fits; instead of volatile alkaline spirits, which can be used but in a small quantity at a time, and not always at hand. Sprinkle them well with vinegar, and you'll soon see the difference; it is good outwardly applied for the head ach also. In short, it is so good an antiphlogistic, or so powerful a medicine in cases of inflammation, running fevers, phlegmons, &c. that we are hardly possessed of its equal. For this purpose it is most used in all acute cases, and particularly being mixed with honey in the phthisis, and other consumptions, or corruptions of the body. It also proves a wonderful and safe sudorific; being of a refrigerating nature, and therefore highly proper to be given in inflammatory fevers, wherein it is so effectual, that when no other medicine can procure a sweat, this seldom fails; wherefore I am a great friend to vinegar and cold water in such fevers, and have carried them off soon by sweating, through their means alone. Vinegar is excellent in time of a plague, (which God preserve our nation from, as he has for above a whole century past, a longer space of time than usual) wherefore Silvius took two spoonfuls of it every morning before he visited his patients, and while he did so, remained free from every symptom of the distemper; but if he missed taking his dose before he ventured abroad, he was generally seized with a pain in his head. And Diemerbroock gave it with great success in that violent plague at Nimwegen,

guen, wherein, as a most skillful physician, he was diligently employed.

But as there is no medicine, though ever so good, that is alike fit for every thing, so here vinegar is misapplied by some surgeons in cases of broken bones, they generally imbrogating the part, and dipping their bandages in vinegar, with a view to prevent inflammation. So far their reasoning is right, but they little consider that vinegar is such a powerful resolvent, that it will not only retard the consolidation of the new callus, but even render soft an old one, consequently is improper where any callus is concerned.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

J. COOK.

S I R,

AS the correcting a mistake in common life is of great importance, and of much more than rectifying a vulgar error or two concerning some trivial matters, I will now with your leave, Mr Urban, give you my sentiments on that foolish practice amongst the middling sort of people of tying the eldest son down to the patrimony. The father, who we will suppose is possessed of a family estate of 20 or 30 pounds a year, has never any other intention but that of placing his first born son on the home spot; and so the line goes on from generation to generation, without any further advancement, which indeed, all things considered, cannot possibly be expected. The younger children he proposes shall go out into the world, and they, it is to be hoped, will some of them raise themselves. But you shall see, Mr Urban, in order to shew you the absurdity of this conduct, in regard to the improving and aggrandizing of families, how the matter went in the family of a late neighbour of mine. This gentleman had two sons, and an estate in land of 20 l. per annum; his eldest, is a plain sensible man, and had he been sent abroad into the world, has natural endowments sufficient, with proper cultivation, and a sum of 4 or 500 l. (which sum he might have been master of, by selling the estate) to have raised a considerable fortune in the way of trade, but instead of that, he is now rusting at home, with a wife and three children, whom is hardly able to maintain; the utmost of his ambition being to leave the patrimony as he found it, to his first born. The second son was put out to business as soon as he was of a suit-

able age, and has already acquired a fortune that will enable him to purchase whenever he pleases, two or three such estates as his elder brother is possessed of; in short, he is in a fair way of becoming a rich man; he has a fair character, and is well civilized, insomuch that the proverb is in every respect fully verified, that the younger brother is the better gentleman. But how came my neighbour to judge this matter so ill, as to rivet his eldest son in this manner to a farm so small? Why, Sir, by all that has appeared, he had no other reason for it, and yet he did not want sense in other things, but that this had always been the way of the family for many generations; that the patrimony was a kind of sacred thing, had been long in the name, and he could not bear the thought of having it go into any other, by sale. His son is directly proceeding in the same mistaken notions, and posterity will probably see the same family miserably toiling on the same spot three or four generations hence. This case, Mr Urban, is so common, that I dare say, you yourself will be able to recollect many instances of the same kind. But do not these families strangely depress themselves in the mean time? And is not this also a great detriment to the trade and opulence of the nation? I wish the John Trots would consider this matter a little, both for their own interest, and the public benefit.

I am, Sir, &c. T. ROW.

MR URBAN, *W—m, March 5, 1768.*

I Desire you to insert the following account of some curiosities in the county of Dorset, in your next Magazine. By this canal, I humbly offer it to the public, and request the opinion and judgement of the learned concerning it.

*I am,
your constant Reader, J. H.*

IN the parish of Alspiddle, about three miles north east from Piddletown, in Dorsetshire, on a little hill, or ridge, called Bladen, Blagden, or Blackdown, where the road goes from Piddletown to Pool, opposite to Alspiddle on the north, and to Hurst and Pallington on the South, are a vast number of pits. Their diameters, depth, and distance from each other are different, and run from east to west. On the east there are some very large and deep ones; but they lessen towards the west. The second on the east, over which the strongest man cannot throw a stone, is computed

computed to be sixty toises in diameter, and is called Hurl-peppers, or Culpeppers-Dish. Sometimes there are two, contiguous to each other, only divided by a thin partition like the diameter line of a circle. At the east end, they lye only on one side of the road, but as you advance farther west, they lye on both sides, in a double range. They are all of a circular, or conical form, broad at top, but grow narrower at the bottom. It is observed, that they never hold water in the wettest seasons; there are no heaps of earth near them that might have been taken out of them, only some tumuli, whose bigness and number are inconsiderable; they are 112 in number. Near them, in Piddletown heath, are many more of the like kind.

Various have been the conjectures concerning them; some who suppose them to be artificial, imagine them to be Druidical, and intended for places of sacrifice, before temples were built, where the fires might be sheltered from disturbing winds.—Others will have them used for the burning of dead bodies, as was the custom of the Gauls, who received their religious, if not their civil rites too, from the Britains. Cæsar de Bell. Gallic. L. 6. And as pits of this kind are frequently found in heathy countries, a question has been started, whether the Druids might not have such a kind of esteem for heath as they had for oak, miselto, and vervain, &c.—Some have thought them to be traps or snares for wild beasts, as was practised by the Gauls; this was the opinion of the late Dr Ward of Gresham college, who was consulted concerning them.—Others have apprehended them to have been designed for a military use, either by way of defence, or surprize.—Some think, they might be dug for marle pits, and this will account for there being no heaps of earth near them; the use of marle was known in the time of the Romans, and no doubt before; many old hollows still remain, which the country people, by tradition say were dug for marle: Old deeds mention Marlaria, or marle pits.—Others have thought them to have been repositories to hide corn, &c. in time of war, but the great breadth of some of them, would have made it very difficult, if not impossible, to cover them and conceal their contents. Besides these pits in the heath near Crayford and Feverham in Kent, mentioned by Mr Camden, as designed for this use, are narrow at the

top, though large at bottom. Pliny and Tacitus mention pits made for this purpose.

Some suppose them to be natural, and their opinion is favoured by the nature of the soil, which is a loose, porous, black sand, under which is a deep stratum of yellow gravel, usual in this heathy country; so that they might be formed by the sinking in and mouldering of the soil; and in the plain below, there are several small ones that have been sunk in the memory of man, near which, at the foot of the hill, there are several strong springs, one of which, on the south of Oker's wood, after running a little way, goes into a pit, and is lost.

Leland describes some of a similar nature, "There be a great number of pits made by hand, large like a bowle at the headde, and narrow in the bottom, overgrown in the Swart with fine grass; and be scattered here and there, about the quarters where the headde of Kennet river is, that cumythe by Caire Kennen [near Carmarthen in Wales] and fume of these will receive an hunderithe men, fume 2 hunderithe. They be in the blake mountains. Leland, Itin. Vol. 8. p. 92. Dr Stukely mentions such in Wiltshire. At Addington, near Croydon in Surry, are a great number of pits of the same form, and in the same soil as ours.

Mr Aubrey, in his *Monumenta Britannica*, a valuable work yet unpublished, mentions some at Todpit, or Tippet, in the parish of Martin, in Wilts. Tod, in old English is, he says, marle, or manure, and is still so called in Yorkshire: Between that and the parish of Chalk, on the Downs, are many pits, where, on boring the earth, good white marle is found, these were probably dug by the Romans for agriculture.—At Tiddlerlees in Kent, four miles from Capel, are an hundred acres full of pits on an hill, tradition says it was an encampment.—At Pen-Hill, near Stourton, in Wiltshire, the ground for a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth is full of pits, close by one another, some — feet in diameter, and sixteen deep. Here, Kenwall king of the west Saxons defeated the Britons; and Edmund, king of the west Saxons fought the Danes under Canute.

In the cliffs near the south east end of the isle of Purbeck, from Encomb to Osmington, and even on the north side of the isle of Portland, but chiefly in the parish of Great Kimerage, is found a sort of coal or inflammable slate, of a
very

very bituminous and fulphureous nature; it burns very strong and light, but emits a very sulphureous smell, and blackens those that are about it extremely; but is not found unwholesome or prejudicial to the eyes. In burning, it is not reduced wholly to ashes, but to slate. It is found in great lumps, 16 feet below the tops of the rocks, in stony cliffs only, but its stratum is not above two feet deep, nor does the vein extend far from the sea-shore. It is almost only used by the poor in their chimneys and ovens, and sold for 9d an hog-head, or 6d a tun. In the cliff, and where it happens to be under water, it is very hard, but when exposed to the air, shivers into pieces like slate: Of this coal, is made the coal-money hereafter mentioned.

Dr Milles, dean of Exeter, in his remarks on a like kind of coal found at South Bovey in Devonshire, thirteen miles south east from Exeter, and ten from the sea, in a common called Bovey Hethfield, in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LI, part 2, p. 534, No. 53, 1760, and No 65, p. 941, 1761; observes that it is not a fossil wood, or once a vegetable substance, as the Germans imagine: That the smoke resembles that of Asphaltum, or the bitumen of the Dead Sea. The ancients and moderns speak of it as a mineral substance, or metallophyton. He shews the analogy between Bovey coal and fossil wood in Germany, described by professor Holman, and that this fossil is not of a vegetable, but of a mineral origin, or production, and proves his opinion by arguments, authorities, experiments, and a chemical analysis of the subject. He says, the Kimeridge coal, of which I sent him some pieces, is very much like, but not so large as the Bovey coal. They are both of that kind of fossil, called by the naturalists, *lignum fossile*, and is only an earth impregnated with bitumen, which in most places runs into a laminar form, and the coal rises, at least the upper vein of it, within a foot of the surface of the

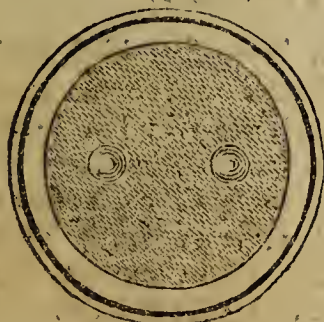
ground. The Kimeridge coal, by the yellow strokes or spots that appear on it, seems to be Marcasite.

Dr Pocock, late bishop of Meath, in his travels to the east, Vol. II. p. 30, 37, says, that beyond Bethany, in the way to Jericho, and about two or three leagues from the Dead Sea, is found a stone called Hajar Mousse, or the stone of Moses, which burns like a coal, does not consume, and turns only to a white stone, and not to ashes, and has the same disagreeable smell as the bitumen of the Dead Sea; and thinks that it is probable that a stratum of this stone under that sea is one part of the matter that feeds the subterraneous fires, and that the bitumen boils up out of it.

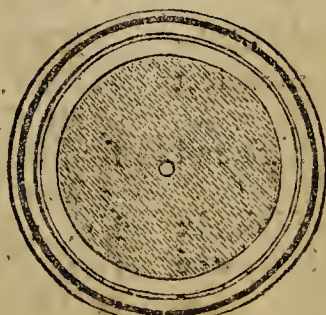
In the isle of Portland, in the north west corner near the castle, is a stratum of coal like that at Kimeridge; it is found on the outside of the cliffs, and dug horizontally: The upper stratum is fourteen feet of natural black earth; the next is a greyish soft stone six inches deep, then follow the vein of coal about ten inches thick; under this is a black earth, and at the bottom of the cliff, clay. It rises in lamina; there are two sorts, black and reddish, the last is the worst, and does not burn so well: The ashes of both is a good manure for clay ground; it is mostly used to heat ovens with, piled up as turf; it gives a clear light, and yields a strong bituminous smell, and is in all respects like the Kimeridge coal. It is found more to the west in the sands on the open shore at Chickerel and Fleet.

At Smedmore, in the parish of Great Kimeridge near the seat of Geo. Clavel, Esq; is found a remarkable curiosity, called coal money, made of Kimeridge coal: It is generally discovered in the top of the cliffs, two or three feet below the surface, enclosed between two stones set edgeways, and covered with a third; this enclosure contains a quantity of them, mingled with a few bones of some animal. Sometimes many are found in the grounds adjoining, near the surface, and it is observable, that where they lye

The Plan of both Sides.



Flat Part.



Convex Part.

The Section of Coal Money

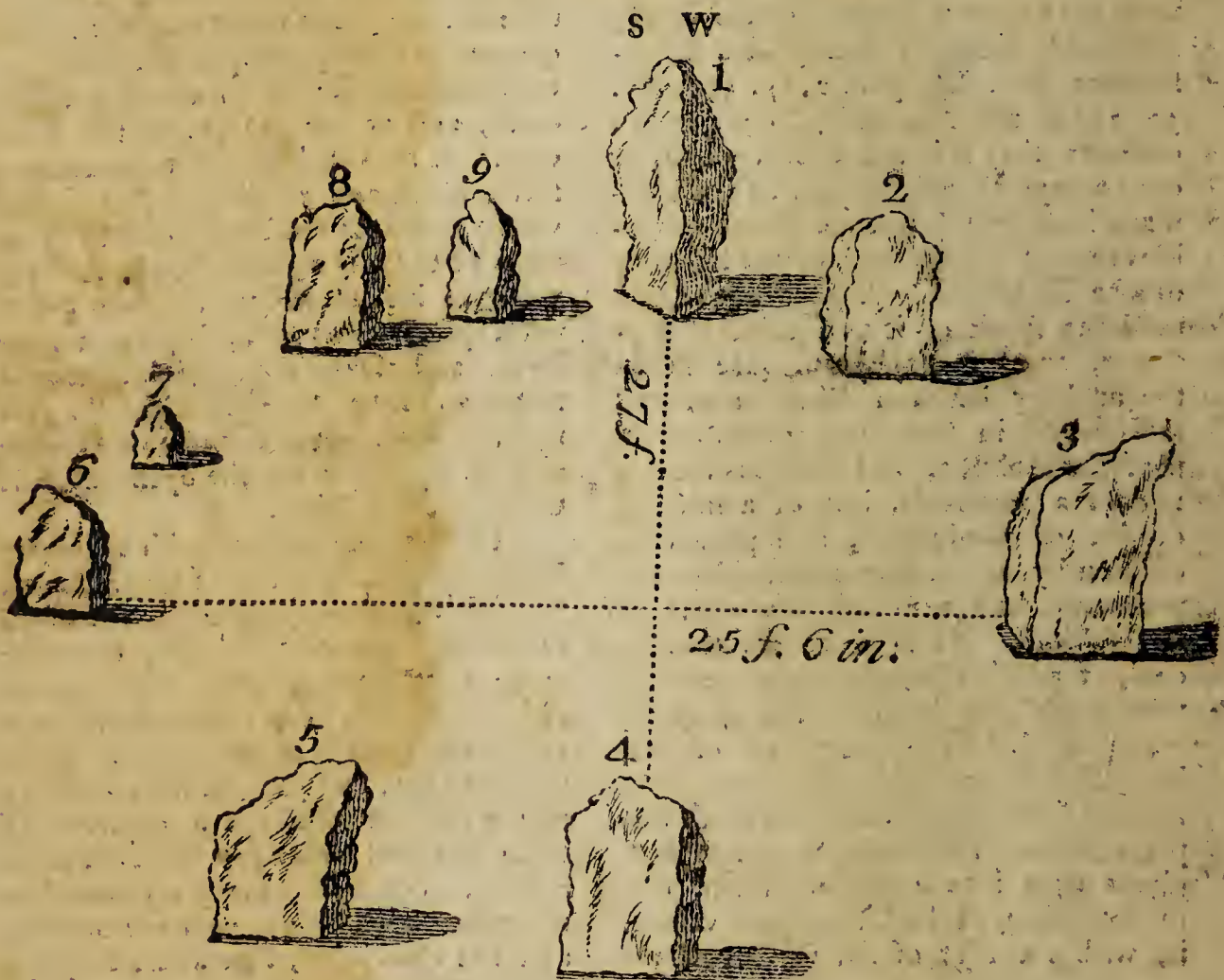


is made ground: They are undoubtedly artificial. They are of a round form, from one to two, or three inches diameter, and a quarter of an inch thick. One side is flat, the other convex, on which are several mouldings. On the flat side are two, sometimes four round holes near the rim, but they do not penetrate through the piece, (perhaps the center holes in which they were fixed in the turning press.) Antiquaries do not doubt but that they are British antiquities; but whether Amulets or money is not agreed. It is not probable they were amulets, for those exhibited by Mr Camden p. 695, ed. 1, and by Dr Stukely in his Stone-henge, p. 44, table 33, entirely differ from these both in form and materials; the former are chiefly globular, or cubical, with an hole pierced through them; the latter

were glass, earth, and amber: They are known to the country people only by the name of coal-money. It is observable, that *cole* is a cant word; and it is a common expression in this and some other counties, 'down with your *cole*,' i. e. 'pay your money.' Some have been found in the cliffs at Flowers Barrow, an ancient camp near East Lulworth. Not long since there was found on the sea shore near Kimeridge, a bowl made of this coal, six inches in diameter, but shallow, and of equal height, it contained a few pieces of this money.

Some curious observers in Worcestershire, Lancashire, and in other counties where there are coal mines, are requested to inform us whether any thing of this nature is found amongst the pit-coal, kernel coal, &c.

Temple at Winterborn Abbey.



EXPLANATION.

No 1. Is an irregular square, one of the angles fronts the area; it is seven feet high, three feet each side.

No 2. One foot and a half high and broad.

No 3. Five feet eight inches high, six feet six inches broad at the base, one foot thick.

No 4. Three feet high and broad.

No 5, 6. Two feet high and broad.

No 7. Scarce one foot high and broad.

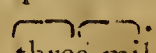
No 8, 9. Two feet ten inches high, four feet six inches broad.

The thickness of each stone except No. 1 and 3, is generally about three feet. Their form, except No. 1 and 3, is a rude irregular square.

About half a mile west of Winterborn Abbey, in a small enclosure, just by the left hand of the road that leads from Dorchester to Exeter, are nine stones of unequal dimensions, placed in a circular form; the diameter is about 28 feet, their distance from each other is unequal, but generally about six feet. One of them is seven feet high, another six; the rest not above three. Their inequality seems to be owing to time and the weather. On the north east is an aperture, which, whether originally left for an entrance, is uncertain; if not, there are two or three stones wanting. Some have thought they are petrified clumps of flint, others more probably, that they were brought from a quarry at Little Bridy, about a mile south west from hence. It was not improbably a British temple. Scarce a mile farther, I ye some stones, which seem to be the remains of some imperfect ancient monuments: Hereabout is a vast number of barrows, neatly turned and campaniform, many of them are surrounded by a trench or ditch.

A quarter of a mile east of Poxwell, near the road from Winfrith Newburgh to Weymouth, are fifteen stones, ranged in a circular form, one or two seem to be wanting on the north east, or perhaps a vacant space was left for an entrance; Some of them are quite level with, others but little above the surface of the ground; two on the south west are two feet high and broad, some scarce one. They are extremely rude, irregular, and full of holes, worn by the weather and time: They stand on a tump, or rising ground, round which are the remains of a shallow ditch. The diameter of the circle is four yards and a half; eight or nine paces from this, a e three or four erect stones, which might perhaps have been the remains of another; about 200 yards from these, on the north east, are four larger, which perhaps formed another larger circle, or might have been an avenue to the former.

In this county, are many barrows of a singular kind; they are long and generally large, narrow at the top more or less, and slant off at the sides and ends: They are single and solitary, seldom or never found, or intermingled with round barrows; to what nation or particular person they belonged, is uncertain; not to the Saxons, who, while Pagans, never raised barrows in this island over the dead: The Danes used round ones generally, as did the Britons. Dr Stuke-
(GENT. MAG. MARCH. 1768.)

ly in his Stone-henge, says, arch-druids were interred under them. There is one of the barrows near Pimper, by Blandford, called long barrow, 224 feet long, and ten feet perpendicular. A large one near Tarent-Gunvil, not far off, was lately opened by Countess Temple, but nothing found under it but a vast quantity of human bones. One near Bradford Peverel, by the road between that Vill and Dorchester, is surrounded at the basis with rude stones; at Shipton-hill in that chapelry, near higher Stint-hill, not far from the road between Bridport and Dorchester, is a vast long barrow, it stands on an eminence, and at a distance looks like a large boat, or hull of a ship, turned keel upwards; it is 749 feet long, 161 broad at top, 147 high in a slant line. There are in some places another singular kind of barrows; they are round, small, almost contiguous, seem to have but one common basis, only divided at the top, and stand in a line, two, three, or more. By their vicinity, they may be supposed to be the burial places of a family. They appear thus .

On Nine Barrow down, three miles east of Corfe castle, so called, from some of the largest and highest, though they are ten in number, are round, and seem to be Roman. Between these, and on the south side of them, are 16 tumps of no considerable convexity, and of various diameters, they are all neat and campaniform, and mostly surrounded by a shallow trench; near them is one single pit, or cavity; perhaps a place for sacrifices.

MR URBAN,

IT is well known that the careful collation of manuscripts hath been of signal benefit to the cause of literature. To this we are indebted for correct editions of those valuable ancients, who, whatever superior merit we may in some respects allow to the moderns, must still be considered as the best standards of Taste, and the best guides to, or, at least, preparations for the acquisition of useful knowledge. But the collation of manuscripts hath been yet more serviceable in a religious view: Great utility hath hence been derived to the New Testament; and the learned and christian world have esteemed themselves under no little obligation to Mills, Wetstein, and others, for searching into ancient copies, collecting the various readings, and publishing the writings of the apostles and evangelists with as possible accuracy and advantage.

It may well be deemed surprising, that a manner of proceeding so natural and obvious was not adopted with regard to the original text of the Old Testament; indeed the Hebrew manuscripts which contained it, were for a long time, not thought to stand in need of any examination. This was owing to a notion that all the Hebrew manuscripts were uniformly the same, and that there was in the printed text, what hath been called an absolute integrity. Absurd and ridiculous as this opinion may at present appear, it was for a great while admitted as sacred by the learned of every profession and denomination. Capellus, indeed, and some others after him, became sensible that the Hebrew copies in common use were corrupted in several places, and that they were by no means exactly conformable to the manuscripts from which the Septuagint and the rest of the ancient versions must have been made; but then these gentlemen had no suspicion that there was not a strict conformity between the manuscripts which are still subsisting in the various libraries of Europe. The belief of their perfect agreement with the modern printed copies was so prevalent, that no enquiry was made into them. This great undertaking was reserved for Dr Kennicott. He looked upon it as strange that there should not be the same variations in the manuscripts of the Old Testament, which there are in all other manuscripts; and setting himself to enquire into the fact, he was most agreeably surprised to find as numerous and important various readings as are to be met with in the copies of the works of Pagan antiquity, and of the New Testament. The Doctor having made so valuable a discovery, communicated it to the world, and thus convinced the public of the expedien-
cies of collating the Hebrew manuscripts, as what must be of eminent service to the cause of revelation. This great work he hath been since encouraged to undertake himself, and the design he is engaged in, is one of the noblest and most extensive schemes of a literary and religious nature that hath ever been undertaken by a single person; and in the prosecution of it he hath met with uncommon, and, indeed, singular success. It could not have been carried into execution without a very handsome subscription, and the subscription does honour to the present age. His majesty, some of the first nobility, the bishops, the most illustri-

ous learned bodies, with several of the clergy and laity concur in supporting the undertaking; and it is very agreeable to observe how much favour hath been shewn to it in other countries as well as in our own. The subscription, however, is so far from being larger than what the nature of the work absolutely requires, that the design might be carried to a still farther extent and perfection by additional benefactions and assistance. It is well known that Dr Kennicott hath manifested an uncommon disinterestedness in the execution of his scheme; nearly the whole income having been expended upon it. He hath now made a very great progress in the undertaking, and it already appears that it will be of the utmost advantage to the interest of religion; for he hath been enabled, by the examination of manuscripts, to throw light and beauty on a number of places in the Old Testament, which have hitherto been ill understood. There can be no doubt but that when the work is compleated, it will be found that many of the objections to the sacred writings have been only founded upon corrupted readings. He prints yearly an account of the advancement he continues to make in his design, and as it always constitutes an agreeable literary article, I have wondered that it hath not appeared in your useful collection, which hath ever been ready to promote the cause of learning and piety. With your leave, Sir, I propose to send next month an abstract of what Dr Kennicott hath already done, after that, the state of the collation for the present year, and so on for the future. Your publication of this letter will be considered as an approbation of my intention, and will oblige, Sir,

Your constant Reader.

A short Retrospect of the conduct of the last Parliament.

THE time is now come when the people are acknowledged to be the fountain of power, and the constitution of this happy country reverts once more to its first principles. Addresses to the people, therefore, are now most seasonable, and it is a proof of your wishes to contribute to their welfare, that on the day the nation is delivered from the disgrace of an inconsistent cringing, and corrupt representation, you have furnished a vehicle for conveying just information to the people. I shall not now pretend to draw a character

rafter of the last parliament. Their own journals are indeed the severest satire upon them; and to damn them to everlasting infamy, you need only preface every session with a list of the administration for the time being, a few honourable gentlemen excepted. It was, I think, the general and established rule to vote with the treasury bench; and as those who sat there, were frequently changed in these last seven years, the resolutions of the house became as various and contradictory. No peace, that shall leave the two branches of the house of Bourbon united, says one minister: war everlasting, echoed the worthy representatives of the people. Peace on any terms, says the favourite minister: we are an undone bankrupt nation, cried the house. Cyder ought to be taxed! declared the same genius: double tax cyder by all means, answered the parliament. It was a damned thing to tax cyder, exclaims the next dictator: aye, damn the cyder taxers, and all their friends, replied the commons of G. B. America should pay her proportion of her own expences, says the great finance minister: nothing so reasonable, cries parliament; we won't hear a word against it; stamp the dogs if they refuse to pay. America pays too much already, is too beneficial to this country, by dealing with *it only*, take off their taxes, and allow them to trade to other nations, were the opinions of the next in order: repeal, repeal, no taxes, no duties! and free ports for America! resounded through St Stephen's chapel, during the whole session.

It would be endless to recapitulate all the instances of the most shameless servility, and want of principle, in the wretched tools we have just got rid of. I hope we shall never see their like again; and in that hope consign them to their friend Mr Wilkes, to be hung up in his history, in perpetual memorial of the perversion so excellent an institution is capable of; and when he records the minister's boast of having united all parties, let him subjoin this note, viz. by destroying all principle, and making them all alike R——ls.

Copies of two extraordinary papers, which have lately been publicly circulated.

WHERAS his majesty, by his Letters Patent dated at Westminster, the 28th day of December 1767, hath been pleased to grant unto ME Sir James

Lowther of Lowther, in the county of Westmoreland, Baronet, All that forest called the forest of Inglewood, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, in the county of Cumberland, and all manors, lordships, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereto belonging, and all those courts, called the Capital Forest court of Inglewood, and Forest Court, and all Courts Leet, Court Baron, and all other Courts and Services within the Forest of Inglewood, with the office of steward, bailiff and other offices, and all fines, rents, mines, rights, royalties, jurisdiction fees, perquisites, and profits thereto belonging. And also all that manor of the socage of the castle of Carlisle, with all and singular, the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, lying and being in the said county of Cumberland, and all rents, quit-rents, rents of assize, free-rents, copyhold and customary rents, and other rents whatsoever, to the said manor belonging, and also several closes, fields, pieces or parcels of arable lands, waste ground and meadow, or pasture ground, with the appurtenances, parcel of, and belonging to the said manor.

This is to give public notice thereof, and warning to all tenants of, and tenants within the said forest and manor, and to all farmers, and occupiers of any lands, and tenements, parcel of the said possession, that they do not pay any rent or fines, to any person or persons whatsoever, not legally authorised to receive the same, by the said Sir James Lowther, or do, or perform any suit, custom, or service, at any court held otherwise than by virtue of, and under the authority of the said letters patent, and grant, as they will answer the contrary at their own peril, and make themselves liable to pay the same over again.

JAMES LOWTHER.

London, 30th January, 1768.

WHEREAS the lords of the Treasury, have thought proper to grant unto Sir James Lowther, a lease of the Crown's Supposed Interest, in the Forest of Inglewood, in the county of Cumberland; and the Manor of the Socage of the Castle of Carlisle, with their respective appurtenances. And whereas the said Sir James Lowther has given notice and warning, to all Tenants of, and Renters within the said Forest, and Manors; and to all Farmers and Occupiers, of any Lands, and Tenements, parcel

‘ parcel of the said possessions, that
 ‘ they do not pay any Rents, or Fines,
 ‘ to any person or persons whatsoever,
 ‘ not legally authorized to receive the
 ‘ same by him; or do, or perform, any
 ‘ Suit, Custom, or Service, at any
 ‘ Court, held otherwise than by virtue
 ‘ of, and under the authority of the said
 ‘ Lease; as they will answer the con-
 ‘ trary at their own peril, and make
 ‘ themselves liable to pay the same over
 ‘ again.’

I therefore think it necessary to in-
 form all such Tenants, and other Per-
 sons above mentioned, That I do not
 acquiesce under such Lease, or Relin-
 quish my Right to, and Possession of the
 Forest, Manor or Lands, above describ-
 ed: And I further think it my duty,
 as their Friend, to remind them, that
 my claim is founded on a Grant made
 in the last Century, by King William
 the Third, to my Great Grand-father,
 and his Heirs for Ever, and Confirmed
 by an uninterrupted possession of more
 than sixty Years; And therefore I ad-
 vise them, to pay no Regard to the said
 Notice, and assure them, that in conse-
 quence of their so doing, neither their
 Persons nor Properties, can or shall be
 affected; as I am determined to defend
 their Rights and my Own.

P O R T L A N D.

Mr. URBAN,

STEPPING into Garraway's Coach
 day to sell some Scrip, I took up a
 paper, and there I found an article about
Nullum Tempus that I did not under-
 stand; I begged a friend of mine, who
 had been bred at Merchant Taylors, to
 tell me what it meant, and the account
 he gave was this:

Nullum Tempus literally means no-
 thing more than no Time; but it is
 here referred to as making part of a ce-
 lebrated law maxim in high credit in
 this kingdom during the reign of James
 the first, *Nullum Tempus occurrit Regi*,
 or no length of possession secures your
 estate against a claim of the crown.
 Now as that wise monarch held, that
 the whole lands, as well as liberty of
 the people, belonged originally to the
 crown by divine indefeasible right;
 there could be no injustice in resuming,
 either by the above maxim, were even
 the possession as old as the flood.

There lived at this time a Sir Giles
 Mompesson, an over grown knight of
 the North Countree, who had connected
 himself closely with Johnny Carr, the
 King's favourite. This Sir Giles, if

any man opposed his influence in the
 country, or at a Borough Election;
 would say, Sir, Sir, shew me by what
 title you hold your estate; and if the
 other could produce no record beyond
 1000 years, he would immediately turn
 informer, and by means of his friend
 Johnny, get a *Nullum Tempus* clapt
 upon his back. But it is a great con-
 solation to a man who is robbed of his
 property to tell him, that it was done
 in form; and Sir Giles always took
 care of that. The form of taking a
 man's estate from him in those days,
 was this: After the Treasury was re-
 solved upon it, they refer'd the matter
 for advice, and report to the Surveyor
 General of the Crown lands. [It was
 at that time the custom in England to
 have all public business managed by the
 most improper men. The finances
 were often trusted with gamesters; the
 seals with prerogative lawyers; public
 credit with stock-jobbers; the regula-
 tions of trade were left to taylors and
 sugar planters; and whenever it was
 found out that a secretary of state could
 read and write, the business was taken
 out of his hands.]

In conformity with this system, he
 who then held the office of surveyor ge-
 neral was blind. This blind man, in
 compliance with the reference, used to
 go down with quadrants, and theodo-
 lites and spy glasses, and after taking a
 view of the lands in question, would
 return and sign the report, which was
 ready drawn up at the Treasury before
 he set out.

It was very lucky at this time that
 the seals of the Exchequer happened to
 be in the hands of a mighty conscienci-
 ous man; but then, like the young man
 with Cyrus, he had two consciences;
 one private, and one ministerial; nei-
 ther of which singly bound him to any
 thing; for as each conscience had its
 separate department, it was only shifting
 the business from one to the other, and
 then he was free.

This chancellor then, whenever Sir
 Giles would lodge information against
 any man's estate, would never refuse a
 caveat from the present possessor, and
 would even protest solemnly over night
 (as a private man) that no steps should
 be taken without full time allowed for
 a hearing, and then he would go next
 morning (as a minister) and fix his seals
 to the new grant.

By these proceedings, Sir Giles, in a
 short time, would have got all the north
 country, hills, dales, woods, waters, and
 coal-

coal-pits, into his own hands; but the old barons at last took the alarm, and got an act of parliament passed to clip the wings of such informers, by confining the *Nullum Tempus* to sixty years back from the date.

For this account of *Nullum Tempus* and Sir Giles Mompesson, I thanked my friend, but observed at the same time, that it had no more relation to the present times, than the story of Bel and the Dragon; for thank God, says I, we have now no overbearing favourite, nor informing knight, nor gambling financier, nor double conscientious ch—r, nor blind surveyor, nor ——— ‘Hold with your *Nors* (cries he) I find you know nothing of what has lately happened to a noble duke. All that I shall say at present upon this subject is, that Sir Giles Mompesson’s restriction of sixty years being now lengthened out to two hundred by the time elapsed since that act passed, if government should overhaul every man’s titles within that period, Lord have mercy on many poor gentlemen, both in England and Wales.’

This conclusion of my friend’s has left me matter of reflection ever since.

I trust, however, that this is a subject of too general concern to pass unnoticed. I hope all true patriots will join next parliament to drive *Nullum Tempus*, and all such arbitrary Latin maxims, out of English law.

A Downright Englishman.

*Oh wretched state! Oh bosom black as death!
Oh limed soul, that, struggling to be free,
Art more engaged.*

Shakespeare.

THE maxim of *Nullum Tempus* *occurrit R—i*; that no length of continuance or good faith of possession is available against a claim of the C——n, has been long the opprobrium of prerogative, and the disgrace of our law. The ablest writers in that profession have ever mentioned it with abhorrence. The best judges have always cast an odium upon it, as being fundamentally contrary to natural equity, and all the maxims of a free government. And a superior genius, a great light of the law, has not long since endeavoured to give it as great a check as judicature, unaided by legislative powers, is able to interpose.

The truth is, this prerogative has hitherto owed its existence principally to its disuse. It was an engine, at once so formidable to the people, and so dan-

gerous to those who should attempt to handle it, that it never was considered amongst the instruments of a wise minister. It remained like an old piece of cannon I have heard of somewhere, of an enormous size, which stood upon a ruinous bastion, and which was seldom or never fired, for fear of bringing down the fortification for whose defence it was intended.

But constituted as administration is at present, where real power is invested in one hand, and responsible office placed in another; from the security of the former situation, and from the servile dependance of the latter, it is no wonder that hazardous measures should be commanded without fear, and that they should be executed, though with the utmost trepidation and reluctance. From thence arose the desperate proceeding which has lately given such an universal alarm to property.

Upon the first attack on that rotten part of prerogative (out of whose corruption the late northern grant was generated) the m——s found themselves entirely at a loss. To defend their *Nullum Tempus* upon principles of liberty, or even upon principles of justice, was a thing clearly impossible. To abandon it without reflecting on their past conduct, and without giving up their future projects, was a point of equal difficulty. It seems that they had hoarded up those unweildy powers of the c——n, as a grand military magazine, towards the breaking the fortunes, and depressing the spirits of the nobility; for drawing the common people from their reliance on the natural interests of the country to an immediate dependance on the c——n; and principally for enabling ministers, public or secret, to domineer, over and give the law in all future elections. They thought their scheme would then be compleat, if the votes of freeholders, the very means which our ancestors had provided as the great security to our freedom, could be converted into the most certain instruments of the public servitude.

It was evident, that when they refused to give up this barbarous maxim, it was their intention to make some sort of use of it. Such a conclusion could not in any way be evaded. In this strait, they took the part of avowing, that they did intend to find some employment for their favourite prerogative, which, after so long a trance, they had thought proper to disenchant, and to set in action.

It was then their business to find some excuse for themselves, and some pretence of public utility for their system.

On this occasion they built upon two grounds very well worthy of the reader's utmost attention; the first I shall now point out; the latter, and most important, would transgress the limits of your Magazine. It shall be reserved for another opportunity.

The first thing they did was totally to disclaim their own *free agency*. In the highest department of the state, they declared themselves to be mere creatures of execution. They asserted, that they were in all matters of this sort entirely subservient to an officer, hitherto little heard of, but from henceforth to be a name of dreadful note in this country, THE SURVEYOR GENERAL. It is their system, that if *informers* (be they who they may, in circumstances of indigence to make any desperate attempt, or of wealth and power to combat the great and crush the poor) can contrive to obtain the Surveyor's report in their favour, ministers are *obliged*, without farther enquiry, to grant to them patents to vex, harass, possibly to ruin any honest proprietor in the kingdom.

It is true, they supported themselves in this perverse doctrine by no one argument from law, usage, or common sense; but it is their system; and it is mentioned here, not to shew the depth of their understanding, but the malignity of their designs. For if once they could come to establish this their favourite point, things would stand thus—The *Surveyor General*, who keeps all the crown titles (*inaccessible to the subject*), has an hint to find a weak part in some old possession; say of sixty, say of two hundred years. A court favourite has an hint to become an informer, a character no way incompatible with his own. Then all the rest follows of course. The L——s of the T——y must obey the informer, and make the reference; the Surveyor must obey the T——y and report; and then the T——y in their turn, must obey the Surveyor, and direct the grant. The whole system moves, according to the pre-ordained laws of despotism, in a circle of strict necessity.

In such a procedure, who can convict the *Surveyor General* of corrupt activity or obedience? He is only bound to prove, that the lands in question have been in some former age in the hands of the crown. This is not difficult: All

the lands in the kingdom have been so. It is his duty, according to the present prerogative doctrines, not to discover, or to suffer to be discovered, any thing which may tend to clear and settle the right of the subject. He may have that in his office which would establish the very title he attempts to overthrow; but fairness in *his* situation is held to be a breach of trust, because the *crown* is always considered by these gentlemen, with respect to the *subject*, as an *adverse party*, and to exist in a state of *unremitting and immortal litigation* with the people.

Thus a mutual obedience, and a common impunity, is established between these two great powers, the T——y and the Surveyor, grounded on the favourite principle of *necessity*. The only free agent in the whole transaction is the *informer*; but he is not only as punishable as the others, but is highly meritorious into the bargain, for discovering what in their prerogative jargon is called a *concealment*; that is to say in plain English, the ancient possession and inheritance of a valuable and loyal subject. By all these means *an office of inquisition is established in the true inquisitorial spirit, and with genuine inquisitorial powers over all the landed property of England*. The use proposed to be made of it will be the subject of my next paper.

In the mean time it is a matter of very serious consideration, to observe the growth of arbitrary and despotic principles in this country: There is such a pernicious vigour in their vegetation, and such a rank luxuriance in their soil, that when they seem to be cut up even by the roots, they will suddenly shoot up in some other place, and under some other, and perhaps more dangerous appearance. Suppress them under the shape of *general warrants* or *seizure of papers*; they will start up in the form of *dispensing powers*, *forfeiture of charters*, *violations of public faith*, *establishments of private monopolies*, and *raising up antiquated titles for the crown*. There is a consideration still more melancholy; that many persons apostatising from their principles, betraying their associates, and combining with their adversaries, make no other use of the credit they have derived from their former activity in the cause of freedom, than that they may approach it without suspicion, and wound it beyond all possibility of cure.

M N E M O N.

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of March, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1766; continued from p. 71.

1763. Mar.	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	W. S W fresh	29	5 46	bright morning, dull afternoon.
2	S. W. stormy	29	2 1/2 47	showery day, thunder and lightning, at 10, storm.
3	W. S. W. easy	29	4 47	fine morning, heavy cloudy afternoon.
4	W. N. W. fresh	29	6 1/2 46 1/2	fine day, with a few flying showers.
5	W. S. W. - - -	30	6 1/2 44	very clear air, bright and frosty.
6	W. m. E. N. E. aft.	29	9 1/2 44	thick air morning, very bright afternoon.
7	E. N. E. fresh	29	8 1/2 44	- - - - -
8	S. W. little	29	7 1/2 43 1/2	a fine bright day.
9	E. m. S. aft.	29	7 1/2 44	Ditto.
10	S. m. E. aft.	29	6 1/2 48	Ditto, cloudy evening.
11	E. N. E. stormy.	29	6 3/4 47	a very stormy cold wind, cloudy air.
12	- - - - -	30	6 3/4 36	excessive cold & stormy, air very bright, not a cloud.
13	- - - strong.	30	6 34	a very bright hard frost.
14	N. E. fresh	29	8 3/4 36	a bright day, frost not so severe.
15	- - - - -	29	9 1/2 36	a bright morning, cloudy afternoon.
16	S. S. W. little	30	9 38	frosty morning, clear day, cloudy evening.
17	- - - - -	29	8 1/2 42	cloudy day,
18	- - - fresh	29	7 47	heavy clouds, missing rain at times.
19	S. W.	29	3 1/2 47	cloudy and some showers.
20	- - strong	29	5 1/2 47	fine day, some showers.
21	- - - - -	29	5 49	Ditto.
22	- - - stormy.	29	6 51	several storms hail and rain, at times fine.
23	N. little	29	6 1/2 46	rain and snow, heavy till two, after bright and fair.
24	N. N. W.	29	6 1/2 45	fair till noon, several showers, hail and rain after.
25	- - - fresh	29	6 44	dull heavy day, no rain.
26	- - - - -	29	7 40	a bright clear, frosty air.
27	- - - little	30	40	Ditto.
28	W. m. W. S. W. a. str.	29	9 41	a very wet churlish day.
29	S. W. little	29	9 42	cloudy, with a little rain
30	N. N. W.	29	8 3/4 46	sometimes cloudy, sometimes sunshine, no rain.
31	S. S. W.	29	9 3/4 48	very bright morning, cloudy soft day.
1764 Mar.				
1	N. E. fresh	29	6 1/2 37	frost continues, fine day, snowy evening.
2	- - - - -	29	6 38	slight snow and sunshine at intervals.
3	- - - - -	29	7 3/4 37	Ditto.
4	- - - - -	29	7 1/2 38	frost slackens, a fine bright day, no snow.
5	- - - - -	29	7 1/2 39	frost gone, fine till noon, dull afternoon.
6	N.	29	8 40	rain, snow and hail in succession all day, fine evening.
7	N. N. E.	29	8 1/4 40	fine bright morn. dull aftern. some hail and rain.
8	E. N. E.	29	9 1/4 41	dull heavy day, some rain in the evening.
9	- - - - -	29	9 1/2 41	- - - - - missing afternoon.
10	- - - - -	29	9 1/2 42	- - - - - but no rain.
11	- - - little	29	9 43	dull day, dry air, bright evening.
12	S. S. E. fresh	29	9 1/4 43	- - moist air, but no rain.
13	S. to N. W. little	29	9 1/2 47	heavy low'ring day, with some little rain, fine even.
14	N. E. to S. W. fresh	30	1 46	a fine bright spring day.
15	S. W.	30	1 48	a dull day, but fair.
16	S. S. W.	30	1 1/4 48	sunshine all day.
17	N. little	29	9 3/4 50	a heavy dull day, some few drops of rain.
18	S. W.	30	48 1/2	a fine bright day, a little rain in the evening.
19	S. S. W. fresh	29	8 50	small rain, night and morning, fair afternoon.
20	N. E. strong	29	8 3/4 50	bright fine morning, cold dull afternoon.
21	- - - - -	30	1 1/2 46	frosty air, bright fine day.
22	S. W. little	29	9 1/2 46	fine bright morning, dull afternoon, wet evening.
23	N. N. W.	30	46	cloudy & sunshine at intervals, small shower of rain.
24	S. fresh	30	3/4 46	moist thick air, a missing day.
25	S. W. strong	29	9 19	cloudy & sunshine at intervals, small showers of rain.
26	N. N. E.	29	8 1/2 49	heavy dull day, but no rain.
27	E. fresh	30	46	a fine bright day.
28	S. S. E.	29	8 47	heavy dull day, some missing rain.

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	S. S. W. strong	29 7	48	a fine bright day.
30	S. S. E. little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	- - - - something warmer.
31	S. S. W.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	dull heavy missing day.
1765				
Mar				
1	W fresh	28 7	39	frosty morning, snowy wet day, very cold.
2	S. W.	28 8	41	- - - - very bright fine day.
3	- - - -	29 1	40	Ditto.
4	N. N. W. little	29 3	40	Ditto
5	E. N. E. fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	- - - - fine morning, rainy afternoon.
6	S. to E. little	29 -	43	a rainy soft day.
7	N. - fresh	28 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	a heavy wet, churlish day.
8	S.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	a very fine bright day.
9	- - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	Ditto.
10	S. S. E. little	29 1	44	a good deal of rain, with a little sunshine.
11	W. S. W. Fresh	29 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	a very wet day.
12	S. E.	29 1	43	fair morning, but heavy rains in the evening.
13	S. stormy	28 7	45	storm all night, m. & ev. fair, midday hail & rain.
14	- - strong.	29 -	45	fine morn. heavy rains and hail in the afternoon.
15	S. fresh	29 1	43	several showers of hail & rain, & sometimes bright.
16	W. S. W.	29 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	a very fine bright day.
17	W. to S. S. E.	29 5	43	frosty night, bright till noon, then cloudy, wet even.
18	S. S. W. strong	29 2	46	fair day, but many flying black clouds.
19	W. S. W.	29 1	47	squally, showery day, with bright intervals.
20	- - - -	29 2	44	a coarse day, several showers of hail and rain.
21	S. fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	a dull day, with several showers.
22	- - - -	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	Ditto.
23	- - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	a fine soft bright day, heavy dull evening.
24	S. S. W. strong	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	very wet, stormy morning, tolerable afternoon.
25	S. W. fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	a fine bright spring day.
26	S. S. W.	29 5	53	dull heavy morning, wet afternoon.
27	S. to W. stormy	29 -	52	coarse wet morning, bright afternoon.
28	W. S. W. fresh	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	many showers in the day.
29	S. W.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	fair morning, wet afternoon.
30	W.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	several heavy showers in the day.
31	- - strong	29 5	50	bright night and forenoon, very wet afternoon.
1766				
Mar				
1	N E little	29 8	39	heavy day, bright evening.
2	- - - -	29 5	40	bright morning, missing wet day.
3	S. W. fresh	29 1	43	dull morning, bright day.
4	S. little	29 3	42	a fine bright day.
5	S W fresh	29 5	44	missing morning, fine bright day.
6	S. S. W. little	29 8	47	fine bright soft day.
7	- - - -	30 -	50	Ditto.
8	S.	30 -	50	Ditto.
9	S. S. E.	30 -	48	foggy till 11, bright and fine afterwards all day.
10	N. E.	30 -	47	Ditto.
11	N. N. E.	30 -	46	Ditto.
12	E. N. E.	30 -	46	Ditto.
13	- - - -	30 -	44	flight frost in the morning, bright clear day.
14	- - - -	30 -	44	Ditto.
15	N. to E. to S.	29 9	47	Ditto.
16	E. N. E.	29 9	47	Ditto.
17	- - - -	29 9	47	Ditto.
18	N. E. fresh	29 9	45	a cold black day, no sun appeared.
19	- - strong	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	dark m. with some snow, bright midday, very cold.
20	N. N. E. fresh	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	cold frosty air, bright day.
21	N. E. to S. W. little	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	frosty morning, bright cold day.
22	W. S. W. strong	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	showery and sunshine, at intervals all day.
23	W. N. W. stormy	29 4	38	smart frost, a quantity of snow in the night, bright day
24	- - strong	29 4	35	Ditto.
25	- - fresh	29 4	36	Ditto.
26	N. E. strong	29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	a heavy snow most part of the night, and all day.
27	- - fresh	29 -	35	very hard frost till noon, seemed to thaw towards ev.
28	W. S. W. little	29 2	38	hard frost all night, gentle thaw all day.
29	S. S. W. fresh	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	bright, with some flying showers, at intervals.
30	E. S. E. fresh	29 3	43	frost slackened, thick, and a shew for snow.
31	W. S. W. strong	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	42	heavy day, with a few showers.

On the different positions of the Great Occipital Aperture in Man and divers Animals. by M. Daubenton.

THE great occipital aperture, thro' which the medullary substance is to pass from the cavity of the cranium into the bony sheath formed by the vertebral column, or spine of the back, is the first and principal of its uses; but it has another nearly of equal importance: Two points placed on the rim of this aperture, and more prominent than the rest, touch upon the first vertebra of the neck, and constitute a kind of hinge, on which all the motions of the head are performed.

It is most probably on account of this use, that arises the difference which M. Daubenton has remarked in the position of this aperture in man, and in different animals.

The difference is indeed enormous; according to this gentleman's observations, the great occipital aperture is, in man, (A fig. I.) very nearly in the middle of the base of the cranium, almost as far from the posterior part of the occiput D, as the anterior part BC of the lower jaw. The head is well placed in point of equilibrium, as the vertical line passing in the direction of the neck and body, would, being prolonged upwards, pass through the top of the head.

The great occipital aperture in man, differs also greatly from that of animals in the direction of its plane. I suppose that the plane of this aperture passes on its posterior side over the facettes of the condyloid apophysis, and if prolonged forwards, it would traverse the man's face, and terminate under the orbits E of the eyes. It pursues an almost horizontal line FG, which cuts nearly at right angles the vertical line of the body and neck, when the man keeps his head erect, without inclining it forward, or turning it backward.

In this attitude, the visage is in an almost vertical line, parallel to that of the body and neck; consequently the jaws extend not much forwarder than the forehead: they are very short in comparison of those of most animals, for the length of the under jaw, measured in man, from the chin H, to the posterior side I, of the condyloid apophysis, makes but one half of the length of the whole head taken from the chin H, to the occiput D, and about the ninth part of the height of the body from the anus to the top of the head, or

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the eighteenth part of the whole body from head to foot.

In quadrupeds, on the contrary, in fish and certain oviparous animals, as the toad, the occipital aperture is at the back of the occiput, and its plane makes almost a right angle with the line drawn from its centre to the bottom of the orbits.

Apes, and other animals of that species, who affect equally the position of man and that of quadrupeds, ought to have the articulation of the head placed not so near the base of the cranium, nor so near the extremity of the occiput as quadrupeds. And this in fact is remarkably the case in the *Ouran-outang*, or *Angola* ape. Its great occipital aperture (A. fig. 2.) is more than twice as far from the extremity BC, of the jaws, as from the bottom D, of the occiput: The plane of the great aperture is much inclined downwards, as may be seen by the direction of the pointed line FG.

The position of the great aperture, and the direction of its plane, are nearly the same in all apes; but those who have it nearest the bottom of the occiput, with its plane the most inclined, are the *Makis*, these have the occiput D. (fig. 3.) more prominent than most animals, except apes. The great aperture A. is placed backward almost under the bottom of the occiput, and its plane FG is more inclined, the angle GAL being 47 degrees; the lower jaw CI is not so long in proportion as in the *Angola* ape, but longer than that of man.

In most quadrupeds, the occiput projects less than in the *Makis*, and the plane of the great aperture is more inclined; for example, in the dog; the angle GAL (fig. 4.) is more open than in the *Maki*. (fig. 3.) In the horse it is nearly 90 degrees.

Lastly, birds, though they walk on two legs, are yet obliged to take up their sustenance from the ground, and therefore the articulation should be at the back of the cranium, as in effect it is. How many facilities must these different situations of the great aperture afford to animals of various species, to fulfill the views which the author of nature has for them! The more we study his works, the more we discern the traces of his wisdom and infinite intelligence.

Mr. URBAN,

WHEN we read of an officer of the crown in a northern court becoming a bankrupt for nine or ten tons of gold,

gold, the sum seems to be so immense, as to be scarce credible; but in Holland, and other parts of the north, though they abound not in that metal more than others, a ton of gold is a very usual expression in accounts. It may be proper therefore to explain this term in few words, and to make it intelligible to common readers. Now a ton of gold is 100,000 florins, *i. e.* between 8 and 9000 l. sterling. But then the question may be asked, how comes such a sum of money to be called a ton of gold? From hence, as I imagine, 100,000 florins in silver, weigh about a ton, so that it is really a ton of silver. And accordingly, when they came to express the same sum of money in gold, they called it a ton, because it was equal in value, though not in weight. We, in like manner, call two half-pennies in copper, a penny, though they weigh a great deal more than the pennyweight, and are only equivalent *in value* to a silver penny. The above, Mr Urban, is but a short and rough account, however it will be sufficient to give your readers an useful idea of the expression in question, whenever they may happen to meet with it. *I am Sir, &c.*

T. Row.

Questions to be answered in the Magazine for May next.

I. QUEST. (6) by Mr J. Rose, of Chesham, Bucks.

A Ship sailed from a certain place on a south-west course, and arrived at the port of Lima, in the West Indies, whose latitude is known to be $12^{\circ} 1' S.$ and longitude $76^{\circ} 50\frac{1}{2}' W.$ but the latitude and longitude by the ship's reckoning, were $12^{\circ} 40'$, and $75^{\circ} 40'$; it is moreover known, that the variation of the needle is there $36^{\circ} 40'$ westerly. I demand the true latitude and longitude of the place sailed from, and also the distance run.

II. QUEST. (7) by Mr T. Barker, of Wisset, in Suffolk.

Eighty pairs of stockings being put singly, and promiscuously into a bag, I am allowed to take out 90 single stockings as they may happen to come up; I desire to know how many pairs there is a probability of falling to my share.

III. QUEST. (8) by Mr Jos. Dymond, of Brierly, Yorkshire.

It is required to cut off (geometrically) from a given circle, an arc, such,

that the chord and tangent may obtain a given ratio.

IV. QUEST. (9) by Mr W. Gawith, of Charter-House-square.

Given $4x^{-1}y^2z^{\frac{2}{3}} - 4x^{\frac{5}{3}}\bigg]^2 - 47$
 $y^2x^{\frac{2}{3}}z^{\frac{2}{3}} = 32y^{\frac{3}{2}}z^{\frac{1}{2}} \times y^{\frac{1}{2}}z^{\frac{1}{6}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}$
 $^2, y^2 + x\sqrt{yz} = 2x^{\frac{1}{3}}y^{\frac{2}{3}}z^{\frac{1}{6}} + 2x^{\frac{4}{3}}$
 $z^{\frac{2}{3}}$, and $xyz = xy + 6z$; to determine x, y , and z by common quadratic equations.

V. QUEST. (10) by Mr J. Barber, of Elham, near Canterbury.

Suppose a given ΔAVC , whose sides (AV, CV) are uniform slender rods, and base (AC) parallel to the horizon, to revolve uniformly with a given velocity round its perpendicular (VD) as an axis; whilst a given ring (W) descends along CV, and another ring (U) connected with the former by a flexible string, moving freely over the vertex of the Δ , ascends along AV; it is required to determine the time of describing CV.

The Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, when he reprimanded Philip Ward, late Mayor of the City of Oxford; John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, all of the said City; Thomas Robinson and John Brown, late Bailiffs of the said City; upon their knees, at the Bar of the said House, upon Wednesday the Tenth day of February 1768.

Philip Ward, John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, John Brown.

THE offence of which you have been guilty has justly brought you under the severe displeasure of this house. A more enormous crime you could not well commit: since a deeper wound could not be given to the constitution itself, than by the open and dangerous attempt which you have made to subvert the freedom and independence of this house.

The freedom of this house is the freedom of this country, which can continue no longer than while the voices of the electors are uninfluenced by any base or venal motive. For if abilities and integrity are no recommendation to the electors; if those who bid highest for their

their voices are to obtain them from such detestable considerations, this house will not be the representatives of the people of Great Britain. Instead of being the guardians and protectors of their liberties, instead of redressing the grievances of the subject, this house itself will be the author of the worst of grievances: they will become the venal instruments of power to reduce this happy nation, the envy and admiration of the world, to the lowest state of misery and servitude. This is the abject condition to which you have attempted to bring your fellow-subjects.

Many circumstances concur to aggravate your offence. The place of your residence was a singular advantage. You had at all times the example of one of the most learned and respectable bodies in Europe before your eyes. Their conduct in every instance, but especially in the choice of their representatives in parliament, was well worthy your imitation.

You are magistrates of a great city. In such a station, it was a duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the morals of your fellow citizens; to keep yourselves pure from venality; and to prevent, by your influence, those under your government from being tainted by this growing and pestilential vice. How have you abused this trust! You yourselves have set the infamous example of prostitution, in the most public and daring manner.

Surely you must have felt some remorse from the generous disdain with which your corrupt offer was rejected by your representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a seat in this house, obtained by a free and independent choice of their constituents, was the highest honour to which a subject can aspire; and that discharging their duty, as such representatives, was the noblest of services. Sorry I am to say, that these considerations do not appear to have had the least weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your guilt; and, by your petition yesterday, you seem conscious of the enormity of your offence. This house, in the terror of its judgements, always thinks upon mercy; nor do they ever inflict punishment but for the sake of example, and to prevent others from becoming the objects of their resentment.

The censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that effect. You are now the objects of their mercy; and are brought to the bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due sense of their justice and lenity! May you atone for your past offence, by your constant endeavours to make a right use of the invaluable privileges which you enjoy as electors! Consider these privileges as a sacred trust reposed in you. Discharge it with integrity.

But, before you rise from your present posture, I do, in obedience to the commands of this house, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, paying your fees.

An exact Copy of the Speech made by John Wilkes, Esq; to the Guild of Berwick, on the 16th of April 1754; when he stood Candidate for that Borough.

GENTLEMEN,

I Beg your leave to offer myself a candidate to represent you in parliament; I came here with the utmost pleasure, to make you a tender of my services, from the assurances I had received of your steady attachment to the cause of liberty. I early embarked in the same generous cause, and have always had it nearest to my heart. I am thoroughly sensible of the excellence of the constitution of this happy country, and my utmost efforts shall be exerted for the preservation of it. In this, and every other case, I hope to be your faithful representative; and while I am delivering your sentiments, and discharging my duty to my constituents, I shall have the satisfaction of serving a cause I have ever valued beyond every thing. If I am so happy as to succeed, I assure you, gentlemen, I shall ever be watchful over the interests of this nation in general; but the good of this corporation shall have my particular attention. It shall always be my favourite study. My warmest endeavours shall be employed for you, and I shall esteem myself happy in every opportunity of doing you a real service. Gentlemen, I come here *uncorrupting*, and I promise you, I shall ever *be uncorrupted*. As I never will *take* a bribe, so I never will *offer* one. I should think myself totally unworthy of the great and important trust I am now soliciting, if I sought to obtain it by *the violation of the laws of my country*. I hold them *sacred*; and I think the happiness and security of every man depends on the observation of them. Gentlemen, I have no private views. My sole ambition is to serve my country, and to contribute to the preservation of the invaluable

luable privileges this nation enjoys, beyond any in the world. I shall act steadily on these principles, and therefore I hope for the honour of your protection and encouragement, and shall endeavour to convince you of my sincerest regard, and warmest gratitude.

Mr. Wilkes's Address to the Livery of London, on declaring himself a Candidate for Member for the City.

Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens.

IN deference to the opinion of some very respectable friends, I presume to offer myself a candidate for my native city of London, at the ensuing general election. The approbation you have been pleased on several occasions to express of my conduct, induces me to hope, that the address I have now the honour of making to you will not be unfavourably received.

The chief merit with you, Gentlemen, I know to be a sacred love of liberty, and of those generous principles, which at first gave, and have since secured to this nation, the great charter of freedom. I will yield to none of my countrymen in this noble zeal, which has always characterized Englishmen. I may appeal to my whole conduct, both in and out of parliament, for the demonstration that such principles are deeply rooted in my heart, and that I have steadily pursued the interests of my country, without regard to the powerful enemies I created, or the manifest dangers in which I must thence necessarily be involved, and that I have fulfilled the duties of a good subject.

The two important questions of public liberty, respecting general warrants and the seizure of papers, may perhaps place me among those who have deserved well of mankind, by an undaunted firmness, perseverance, and probity: These are the virtues which your ancestors never failed to exert in the same national cause of liberty; and the world will see renewed in their descendants on every great call of freedom and our country.

The nature and dignity of the trust, Gentlemen, which I now solicit, strike me very forcibly: I feel the warmest zeal for your interests, and affection for your service. I am conscious how unequal my abilities are, yet fidelity and integrity shall in some measure compensate that deficiency, and I will endeavour, through life, to merit the continuance of your approbation, the most pre-

cious reward to which I aspire. If I am honoured with so near a relation to you, it will be my ambition to be useful, to dedicate myself to your service, and to discharge, with spirit and assiduity, the various and important duties of the distinguished station in which I may be placed, by the favour of you, Gentlemen, the Livery of London.

*I am, with the utmost respect,
Gentlemen,*

*Your most faithful and
London, obedient humble Servant,
March 10, 1768. JOHN WILKES.*

*A magnificent CENOTAPH is erecting by
Sir William Draper, in his garden at
Clifton, in honour of the late 79th
Regiment, of which he was Colonel
during the last War, with the following
Inscription:*

THIS Cenotaph is sacred
to the virtues and memories
of those departed warriors
of his majesty's 79th regiment;
by whose excellent conduct,
cool deliberate valour,
steady discipline, and perseverance,
the formidable and impetuous efforts
of the French land forces in India
were first withstood and repulsed,
Our own settlements
rescued from impending destruction,
those of our enemies finally reduced,
the ever memorable defence of *Madras*,
the decisive battle of *Wandewash*,
twelve strong and important fortresses,
three superb Capitals
Arcot, Pondicherry, Manilla,
and the Philippine islands,
are witnesses of their irresistible bravery,
consummate abilities, unexampled humanity:
such were the men of this victorious regiment,
and by such as these
their surviving companions,
the conquests and glory of our sovereign,
the renown and majesty of the British empire
were extended to the remotest parts of Asia:
Such were their exploits,
that would have done honour
even to the *Greek* or *Roman* name,
in the most favourite times of antiquity;
and well deserve to be transmitted down
to latest posterity,
and held in esteem and admiration,
as long as true fortitude,
valour, discipline, and humanity,
shall have any place
In Britain.

* * * Three field officers, ten captains,
thirteen lieutenants, five ensigns, three
surgeons, and 1000 private men, belonging
to this regiment fell in the course of
the late war.

16. *A Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Disputes subsisting between the Patentees of Covent-Garden Theatre.* By T. Harris, and J. Rutherford. Fletcher.

THE substance of this narrative is as follows :

Harris and Rutherford having formed a design of purchasing the patent and property of Covent-Garden theatre, thought it expedient, upon farther consideration, to invite some third person, of abilities and experience in theatrical affairs, to join with them in the purchase.

They therefore invited Mr. Powell.

Mr. Powell strongly urged the expediency of taking Mr. Colman as a fourth ; to which Messrs. Rutherford and Harris were at first averse, but afterwards, in consideration of Mr. Colman's talents as a dramatic writer, and his known familiar intercourse with the stage, they consented.

By articles between these parties, dated March 31, Harris and Rutherford were empowered to make the purchase, on the joint account of all four, at 60,000*l.* to be advanced in equal proportions ; the parties not only to be jointly interested, but to be jointly and equally concerned in the management.

When, in pursuance of this agreement, the contract was made with Mr. Rich's executors, the parties met to settle the form of articles between them, when, to the great surprise of Harris and Rutherford, Mr. Colman proposed, that he himself should be invested with the whole and sole management of the theatre, and Mr. Powell consented to embark 15,000*l.* in an undertaking, with the conduct of which, even in the greatest emergency, he was to have nothing to do.

Harris and Rutherford, though they did not doubt Mr. Colman's capacity or inclination to conduct the theatre to the best advantage, yet, it being impossible for them to be assured that no sinister accident might render their interposition necessary to secure their property, they would not divest themselves of the power of superintending it. Add to this, that they had given Mr. Colman repeatedly to understand, that as they should engage in no other employment, they intended, in conjunction with him, to make the management of the theatre their occupation and amusement. Willing, however, to indulge Mr. Colman in his desire of appearing the acting manager, articles were at length executed, in which it was agreed,

That Mr. Colman should have “ the power of engaging and dismissing performers, “ of receiving and rejecting new pieces ; “ of casting plays ; of appointing what exhibitions should be performed ; and of “ conducting all such things as are generally “ understood to be comprehended in the “ dramatic and theatrical province. But “ that he should, however, communicate “ and submit his conduct to Harris and Rutherford, and in case they should signify

“ their disapprobation thereof in writing, “ the measure so disapproved should not be “ carried into execution.

“ It was also, by a subsequent writing, “ mutually agreed between the parties, that “ Mr. Powell should be employed as an actor, during seven years, at the salary of “ 400*l.* per annum, and a clear benefit, but “ that if any other performer should be engaged at a larger salary, then such addition should be made to the salary of Mr. “ Powell, as would exceed the salary of such “ other performer.”

Also, that any of the parties producing a new play, farce, or exhibition, or any alteration of an old play, or farce, should be entitled to the usual emoluments, and that none of the parties should be concerned in any other theatre.

On the first of July the purchase money was paid, and Mr. Powell having only personal security to offer for the sum, he was, on this occasion obliged to borrow, Mr. Harris agreed to give the lender real security of his own.

The principal articles of complaint exhibited against Mr. Colman, subsequent to these agreements, are as follow :

1st. Mr. Colman did not properly introduce all the principal actors to his brother patentees ; but on their first appearance at the theatre, before it opened, as they were advancing to speak to him, he being seated on the middle of the stage, he petulantly desired them to withdraw, lest they should interrupt the rehearsal, leaving them to introduce themselves to the company, and take their own seats where they thought proper.

2dly. Though Mr. Colman had engaged to submit his conduct to Mr. Harris and Mr. Rutherford, he soon grew impatient even of the appearance of controul ; and though, after much expostulation, he assented to a weekly meeting for advising about the business of the theatre, it lasted only a few weeks, nor was it of any effect while it did last, as he neither would lay open his whole plan, to know the opinion of his colleagues, nor act in conformity to their opinion when he did know it.

3dly. On the 29th of October he openly disclaimed their right to lay him under any restraint, and declared, in positive terms, that he would never disclose to them any of his future intentions, but would be responsible to the public only.

4thly. Though he did afterwards, under his hand, engage to submit his measures to Mr. Harris and Mr. Rutherford, and declare the same in the presence of several performers, yet on his own authority, and without their knowledge or consent, he engaged Mr. and Mrs. Yates ; Mr. Yates at 10*l.* a week, with a benefit ; and Mrs. Yates at 50*l.* a season, with a benefit ; notwithstanding, in a consultation held a few days before on the subject, it had been unanimously declared by all the proprietors, that, as their company

company then stood, it was impossible, without breaking through the established rules of the theatre, to avail themselves properly of the service of those excellent actors.

It is remarked, that Mr. Powell affected to justify this action of Mr. Colman, and it is insinuated that he did so, because, in consequence of Mrs. Yates's receiving a salary of 500*l.* a-year, he became entitled to an addition of 100*l.* a-year to his salary.

5thly. Mr. Colman having inserted a few lines in the *Rehearsal*, and intended an alteration of *King Lear*, proposed to take between 60 and 70*l.* out of the treasurer's hands on that account; and, not being opposed, did take out such sum; though with respect to the *Rehearsal*, what he did was no more than a customary liberty taken with this play in the representation, for which Mr. Garrick never made any charge; and with respect to *King Lear*, the service was not yet performed. Some time afterwards, when he was required by Harris and Rutherford to produce the play, with the alterations, or repay the money, he did not think proper to do either.

6thly. As Powell had readily acquiesced in this measure of Colman, Colman, in return, insisted that he should be allowed a benefit to indemnify him for not acting at Bristol the ensuing summer, though the parties had previously engaged not to be concerned in any other theatre.

7thly. Mr. Colman not only acted without the concurrence of his fellow patentees, but against their express remonstrances. The play of *Cymbeline*, on account of some personal altercation with respect to casting the parts, had, by mutual consent, been some time laid aside; the duty of the patentees, however, requiring the exhibition of it for one night, Mr. Colman ordered its repetition; this being disagreeable to Harris and Rutherford, as tending to revive disputes, they first by letter requested that the representation of it should, for the present, be postponed; and this not having the desired effect, they sent the following notice:

To GEORGE COLMAN, Esq;

"Sir,

"We absolutely disapprove the performance of *Cymbeline* at our theatre, till farther consideration."

Wednesday, Dec.

30, 1767.

T. Harris,

J. Rutherford.

To this prohibition was annexed the following letter:

"Sir,

"Our right to forbid the representation of the above play, we draw from the articles entered into between us; from your letter of the first of November last, which runs thus, "*any measures against which you shall jointly protest in writing, shall not be carried into execution*;" and from your solemn declaration to the same purpose the succeeding day, in presence of Messrs. Woodward, Smith,

Gibson, &c.—It is with the less regret that we write in this absolute manner, as our repeated desires on this occasion have failed to make the least impression.

We are, Sir, &c. T. Harris, J. Rutherford.
Sent away at 12 o'clock at noon.

About an hour afterwards, Mr. Harris and Mr. Rutherford received the following:

To T. Harris, Esq; and J. Rutherford, Esq;

"Gentlemen,

"I have received your mandate, and will print it as a reason to the public for performing no play to-morrow.

Dec. 30, 1767.

G. COLMAN.

"GENTLEMEN,

Great part of our boxes being taken for the play of *Cymbeline*, great damage must accrue to my property, by your method of proceeding, and I must appeal to my friends and the public for redress. I most sincerely concur with Mr. Colman's sentiments above, and shall abide by his determination.

I am your humble servant,

W. POWELL.

To prevent the theatre from being shut up, Messrs. Harris and Rutherford sent the following notice to Mr. Colman:

To George Colman, Esq;

SIR,

"If you refuse to give directions for a play to-morrow night, we shall:—Whether they will be obeyed or not, is for future consideration. What you are pleased to call our mandate, can be no reason for shutting up the theatre, as you have the whole circle of the drama, (*Cymbeline* excepted) from whence to elect the play. Whatever damages may arise, we doubt not will be at your peril, as they can only ensue from your committing a breach of the most solemn and legal engagements. We are your humble servants,

Wednesday, Dec.

30, 1767.

T. Harris,

J. Rutherford.

8thly. Mr. Colman, though he abandoned the theatre on this occasion, left Mr. Powell to give out the play in dispute, which was accordingly acted on the 31st of December, in open defiance of Harris and Rutherford, and in direct breach of the articles between the parties.

9thly. Harris and Rutherford now thought it absolutely necessary to audit the accounts of the theatre, and enquire into the state of the wardrobe; they therefore ordered the treasurer to prepare his accounts, and desired Mrs. Powell, by letter, to send whatever was in her possession, to the wardrobe-keeper's office. Mr. Powell answered, by letter, that this requisition could not be complied with, the unappropriated cloaths of the theatre having ever been kept out of the house, under the care of one of the proprietors:—They are now, says he, in my possession, always free for your inspection, and forthcoming for the proper use of the theatre. This Mr. Harris and Mr. Rutherford insist is also

a breach

a breach of articles upon an unjustifiable pretence, because, though it has been a custom with former proprietors, to have the unappropriated cloaths kept by one of them, yet Messrs. Harris and Rutherford are not bound to follow their example.

10thly. Messrs. Colman and Powell, considering the above requisition as an impeachment of their integrity, determined to submit their conduct to the gentlemen whom they supposed had advanced money to Messrs Harris and Rutherford, for their part of the common purchase, and therefore summoned several of them to the King's Arms in Cornhill, for that purpose, of which they gave Harris and Rutherford notice, that they also might attend, if they thought fit. This appeal to the friends of Harris and Rutherford is treating them with great contempt, as incapable of answering for their own conduct, and most of the gentlemen summon'd declin'd the meeting, as having no right to interfere in the matter.

11thly. Messrs. Harris and Rutherford having taken counsels opinion on their case, the purport of which was, that a court of equity would compel a specific performance of their agreement, and order Colman and Powell to make Harris and Rutherford satisfaction for the damage they should appear to have sustained from the breach of it, sent such opinion to Colman and Powell, and at the same time proposed to leave all differences to the arbitration of four gentlemen, two to be chosen on each side, which proposal Mr. Colman and Mr. Powell evaded.

In this state matters remained; when an accidental publication of a state of Harris and Rutherford's case, imperfectly drawn up, induced Mr. Colman to insert an advertisement in the Public Advertiser of January 27, importing, that a state of the differences between the proprietors of Covent-Garden theatre would be speedily published, which laid Harris and Rutherford under the necessity of making this remonstrance.

17. *A true State of the Differences subsisting between the Proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre; in answer to a false, scandalous, and malicious manuscript Libel, exhibited on Saturday Jan. 23, and the two following Days; and to a printed Narrative, signed by T. Harris and J. Rutherford. By George Colman.*

To this pamphlet is prefixed an advertisement, by which it appears, that on Thursday the 4th of Feb. after Mr. Colman had begun to prepare these papers for the press, he laid them aside at the earnest entreaty of his friend Mr. Rice, between whom and Mr. Rutherford, a very serious difference had that day been brought to a happy conclusion, Mr. Rice alledging, that he had hopes, by his present influence with Mr. Rutherford, to accommodate their differences.

That Mr. Rice went immediately to Mr. Rutherford, and told him, that the only ad-

vantage he would wish to make of the many advantages he had then given him, would be to render himself the instrument of bringing about a thorough reconciliation in the theatre: Mr. Rutherford said, nothing could make him more happy; and agreed to meet Mr. Rice for that purpose, next day, at Mr. Harris's; however, he did not attend, but proposed another appointment, which being made at the Bedford, neither did he attend there, but left a note, signifying that he would call on Mr. Rice the next day. On the morning of that next day, Mr. Rice, to his great astonishment, saw Harris and Rutherford's Narrative advertised. When Mr. Rutherford called therefore, he expostulated with him in the following terms.

"Had you told me, or even sent me word yesterday, that my interfering was quite unnecessary, as your Case was to be published this morning, I am sure I could not have been in the least offended; but, instead of that, you consented to confer about an accommodation, and concealed your intention of publishing your Narrative: Such disingenuous treatment from you, I thought I did not deserve. I now renounce you both for ever, and think you a couple of people capable of doing every thing that is bad."

In a short introduction the paper left on the table at Slaughter's coffee-house is printed, containing charges nearly to the same effect, though urged with more resentment, as the Narrative of which an account is given above.

Harris and Rutherford, in a public advertisement declared, that the written paper, in which their names were inserted, and which had been exhibited at Slaughter's coffee house, was so exhibited without their knowledge or consent. In a subsequent news-paper they also inserted the following.

"Great enquiries having been made concerning the Author of a paper left by accident at Slaughter's coffee house on Saturday last, any person who has publicly expressed himself to have been injured by the exhibition of that paper, may receive information concerning the author, by applying to either of us.

T. Harris, *Surry-street.*

J. Rutherford, *Newman-street."*

In consequence of this advertisement, Mr. Bury, an Attorney, waited upon Mr. Harris with the following letter.

To J. Rutherford, and T. Harris, *Esqrs.*

"Gentlemen,

"We have publicly expressed ourselves to have been injured by the libellous paper left at Slaughter's coffee-house; we now apply to you for the information you have to-day promised by publick advertisement concerning the author.

G. Colman.

W. Powell."

The promise however, of Messrs. Harris and Rutherford, in their advertisement, they never could be brought to fulfil.

The principal facts asserted in the True State of the Case, are these.

When

When the first articles were produced, Mr. Colman objected to the words, *the four parties shall be jointly and equally concerned in the management of the theatre*, because, says he, it is a settled point, that I am to be invested with the management. Upon which, to his very great surprise, Messrs. Harris and Rutherford declared, that they never had the least intention of forming such an article; Mr. Colman said, that he took it for granted that this matter had been previously understood on all sides; and that he had plainly declared to Mr. Powell, on his first application, that he would never be concerned in the purchase, unless he should be invested with the theatrical direction. Mr. Powell allowed the truth of this assertion, but *said nothing in approbation of Mr. Colman's claim of the management*; and Messrs. Rutherford and Harris, seeming sensible of his superior utility in this province, but unwilling to acknowledge that superiority under their hands, the agreement was at last signed by each of the four parties, in the form in which it had been originally prepared.

In May, 1767, Messrs. Harris and Rutherford insisted on the expediency of investing Mr. Colman with the direction of the theatre; and proposed, that he should throw his thoughts out upon paper. He did so; and produced the following sketch of an article relative to the management.

“That George Colman shall be invested with the theatrical direction, that is to say, the power of engaging and dismissing actors, actresses, singers, dancers, musicians, &c. &c. of receiving or rejecting such new pieces as shall be offered to the theatre; of casting the plays; of appointing what plays, farces, &c. shall be performed; together with the sole conduct of all such things as are generally understood under the dramatick and theatrical province: *Provided always, that the said George Colman shall not do any act contrary to the opinion of any two of the other partners in writing expressed: and that if the four partners shall be equally divided in opinion, that the matter in dispute shall be referred to two arbitrators, one for each party; and if the said two arbitrators cannot agree, that they shall join in appointing one other arbitrator, whose opinion shall be decisive and final.*”

Mr. Harris, on perusing this draught, did Mr. Colman the honour to observe, that the footing on which he was willing to rest his management was extremely generous, and agreeable to the candour he had shewn in his whole transaction with them; but that he thought it necessary that he should have *more power* than such an article would give him; that he had the greatest esteem and regard for his friend Mr. Rutherford, whom he thought a very honest good-natured man, but that there were no two persons in the world more likely to differ in opinion than himself and Mr. Rutherford; so that if Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Powell should happen to join in opposition to any of his measures, an ob-

struction in the management must necessarily ensue; that his brother-in law, Mr. Longman, had told him, that he and Mr. Rutherford might differ, but that he and Mr. Colman *never could*; he could wish, therefore, that Mr. Colman would agree to put Mr. Powell entirely out of the question, and to place the whole *negative power* in himself and Mr. Rutherford, and then, added he, “*You will always be sure of one of us.*”

I fell, says Mr. Colman, into the snare, and said, that if Mr. Powell could be prevailed on to assent to such an article, I had no objection to it. Mr. Rutherford, in this instance, as in every other, implicitly submitted to the opinion of Mr. Harris. Mr. Powell, however, shewed great repugnance to giving me the direction. On my expostulating with him alone on this subject, and reminding him of his first application to me, and my declared resolutions at that period, he frankly confessed that *he had been advised to the contrary*; but that, on reflection, he returned to his original intentions, and was content to put his fame and fortune into my hands.

Such, continues Mr. Colman, is the real history of the article concerning the management.

To effect the purchase, 15,000*l.* was borrowed; 6,000*l.* for Mr. Rutherford, 5,000*l.* for Mr. Colman, and 4,000*l.* for Mr. Powell; for securing which the three fourth shares of Rutherford, Harris, and Colman, were mortgaged, so that Colman was a joint security with them for the 4,000*l.* advanced by Mr. Powell, who had given a real security for 11,000*l.* part of his purchase money, by mortgaging his fourth part of the patent and property.

When the purchase was completed Mr. Powell went to Bristol, and Messrs. Rutherford and Harris set out on a tour of pleasure to Buxton, Matlock, Harrowgate, &c. and Mr. Colman applied himself to the business of the theatre for six or seven weeks, and having settled every thing in the best manner he was able, went to Bristol, and acquainted Mr. Powell with his proceedings, who expressed great satisfaction; but when he met Messrs. Harris and Rutherford upon his return to London, he found them displeased at their not having been consulted. Some altercation happened upon a subject not particularly mentioned, but harmony was soon in appearance restored.

Another warm altercation, however, soon happened, concerning Mrs. Lessingham, a favourite of Messrs. Rutherford and Harris, who had not parts of sufficient importance allotted to her; however, this difference was at last accommodated to the satisfaction of the lady. To the several charges contained in the Narrative, Mr. Colman's answers are in substance as follow.

1. No offence was designed, nor any deficiency of attention, neither did Mr. Colman know that any offence was taken, for it was upon

upon the stage that Mr Rutherford and Mr. Colman met, after the first little difference between them, when he took him by the hand, assuring him he was perfectly satisfied, and ardently desired the continuance of a good understanding.

2dly. Mr. Colman did oppose Messrs. Rutherford and Harris, and insist that after Mrs. Yates was engaged, she should play the part of Imogen, which he had before intended for Miss Ward, and at Messrs. Rutherford and Harris's instance given up to Mrs Lessingham; between Mrs Lessingham and Mrs Yates he supposed there could be no competition; and to give the part to Mrs Lessingham, he said, would be the grossest partiality, great injustice to Mrs Yates, and an affront to the publick, but finding nothing was to be hoped from argument or expostulation, he abruptly left Messrs Rutherford and Harris to themselves, thus far he acknowledges that he refused to act in conformity to their opinion. But,

3dly. He absolutely denies that he did then, or at any other time disclaim their right to lay him under restraint, or declare that he would never disclose to them any of his future intentions.

4thly, The declaration in writing of Mr Colman, that he would abide by and fulfill the articles subsisting between the parties, was in consequence of Messrs Rutherford and Harris's insisting that they should be abolished and new ones framed by their own direction.

5thly, The only consultation that Mr Colman ever recollects concerning the engagement of Mr and Mrs Yates, was at his own table, Mr Powell who started the subject was very desirous to engage them; Mr Rutherford seemed to lean to the same opinion, Mr Colman himself was not averse to it, provided Mrs Yates could be engaged alone, Mr Yates, excellent as he is, not being necessary to the company. Mr Harris alone was averse to their thinking of either: when it was known that Mr. Barry and Mrs. Dancer were not to return to Dublin, Mr. Powell's anxiety was greatly encreased, and he pressed Mr. Colman most earnestly to treat with Mrs. Yates. Mr. Colman thought his reasons of weight, and they went together first to Mr. Harris's, then to Mr. Rutherford's, neither of whom were to be found. A note was left, requesting to see them at 10 or 11 o'clock; they waited till near noon, and then set out for Mr Yates's, at Mortlake, leaving the following letter from Mr. Powell to Mr. Rutherford.

" Dear Sir, *Past Eleven.*

" Since I had the pleasure to see you, I find that Mr. G—— has engaged B—— and Mrs. D——; and I, yesterday, had the most assured intelligence, that they had complied to give Mr. and Mrs. Y—— their own terms, the consequence of which you must see—that they would do every play in such a manner, with B——, D——,

(*Gent. Mag. March, 1768.*

and Y——, that we should not be able to make the least stand against them; and in such case, my reputation as an actor (standing alone) must sink; which to prevent, I would, for my own sake, withdraw myself from the stage, for a time, as an actor. Yesterday I say Mrs. Y——, who has generously given me the preference, and will not close with Mr. G—— till she hears from me, which must be this morning. The moment I came to town from Mrs. Y—— last night, I called, with Mr. Colman, at both your houses, in hopes to have consulted, and got your consent to engage them. I applied again this morning, but could not have the pleasure to see you. We have now waited to the last moment; it is the very crisis of my fate and fortune; my everlasting welfare is on the engaging these people; and it is Mr. Colman's sentiments, that at all events the moment should not be lost; and I think, when you come to hear how we are beset, you will happily concur. We are now gone to Mortlake to compleat it, and I hope you will say amen. I am very unhappy till it is done. Yours, W. Powell."

Mr. Rutherford, so far from seeming to take offence at this, as another gross breach of the articles, left the following note.

" I received this instant (my dear friends) Mr. Powell's letter. H. dines with me; and if you have any immediate occasion to recur to us, we are to be found in Newman-street from four to six; shall be at the theatre soon after six; hope to find you both there."

yours, most sincerely, J. R.

Mr. Rutherford, in the evening of the same day, seemed to think the measure conducive to the interest and reputation of the theatre, though Mr. Harris appeared much dissatisfied. Mr. Colman then, after declaring he thought the measure right, added, *if you and Mr. Rutherford think otherwise, Mr. Powell and myself will cheerfully defray the expence of the engagement.* Mr. Harris at length said he would never mention it again.

As to the remark, that this engagement with Mr. and Mrs. Yates was collusively made to add 100l. a year to Mr. Powell's salary, it is only necessary to observe, that 50l. a-year of this 100l. they were to pay themselves, and that estimating Mr. and Mrs. Yates's salary together at 800l. a-year, it must be by a refined stroke of policy indeed, that Mr. Colman and Mr. Powell contrived to pay each of them 200l. a-year out of their pockets, for the sake of receiving five and twenty. "Hence," says Mr. Colman, "appears the great utility of the Narrative of Messrs. Harris and Rutherford, who thought it incumbent upon them, as well in justification of themselves, as out of respect to the publick, to prevent, as far as in their power, any misrepresentation of facts."

5thly. The alterations to King Lear alone, which are now made, and the piece published, gave Mr. Colman more trouble than the alterations of Philaster, for which he had a

night

night at Drury-Lane: he is not, therefore, overpaid for that work, by the fifty-five pounds five shillings, which, by unanimous agreement he took out of the treasurer's hands, with his benefit for the Oxonian in Town, that being the sum which would otherwise have been deducted for the charges of the house. For such alterations Mr. Garrick was always paid.

6thly. Though Mr. Powell did indeed sign the article by which the parties were restrained from having any concern in another theatre, yet, when it was first read, he objected to it, and at last signed it at Mr. Colman's earnest instance, and upon a promise from Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Harris, and himself, that to indemnify him, in some measure at least, for the loss he should sustain by not acting at Bristol in the summer, should be a matter of further consideration; but that Mr. Colman insisted he should be allowed a benefit, is absolutely false.

7thly. Messrs. Rutherford and Harris had not only approved, but desired the representation of *Cymbeline*, and consented to expensive decorations for it. It is presumed therefore, that their negative power did not authorise them capriciously to retract that concurrence, and not only on the eve of its representation, but even after the representation of it at the command of their majesties, to prohibit another exhibition.

8thly. The directions to Mrs. Powell must be considered merely as an insult to her husband, after Messrs. Rutherford and Harris had, by the advice of Mrs. Rich, approved of keeping the unappropriated cloaths out of the ward robe, and had not only joined with Mr. Colman in desiring Mrs. Powell to take care of them, but agreed to purchase Mr. Rich's dwelling house, adjoining to the theatre, for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Powell, allowing a very large abatement of the rent, in consideration of their reserving a room for the occasional meetings of the managers, and other apartments for lodging the unappropriated cloaths.

9thly. It is true Messrs. Colman and Powell began to think it necessary to call in some cool and dispassionate persons, whose interposition might adjust their differences, and thought it the most unquestionable mark of candour, to refer the consideration of them to the friends of Messrs. Rutherford and Harris; a method to which they more readily recurred, having proposed it, not without success, on a former occasion; why Messrs. Rutherford and Harris should resent it, or any of the gentlemen requested to meet, refuse to hear the case, which might probably have led to an accommodation, Messrs. Colman and Powell cannot imagine.

10thly. Colman and Powell proposed, and repeated the proposal, to refer to proper persons the care of settling the articles in such a manner, that the management of the theatre might be carried on, to the satisfaction of all parties, and to submit their past

conduct to the considerations of the same persons. The answer which they received to the letter containing the repetition of this proposal, was such as produced the following.

"Gentlemen,

"The title of your letters makes it as impossible to hold an epistolary correspondence with you, as to maintain a personal intercourse.—If you will be pleased to favour us with the name and address of your attorney, we will appoint one to meet him.

Your humble servants,

G. Colman.

W. Powell."

Mr. Colman doubts not but that the Court of Chancery would decree a specific performance of the articles; but what, says Mr. Colman, is a specific Performance? Is it that I am not to carry on the ordinary business of the theatre without previously submitting at all times, every minute particular to their consideration and controul? Is not the acting manager to appoint, or, from the contingencies of sickness or other accidents, to alter a play appointed for representation, without their previous consent? Is he not to cast the parts of a single play, bespeak a single dress, or occasionally substitute Mrs. Bulkley for Miss Macklin, without sending at eight or nine o'clock in the evening to Mr. Rutherford in Newman street, and to Mr. Harris in Surry street? If this be a *specific performance*, it leaves the director less power than is commonly and necessarily lodged in the prompter: and I cannot suppose that the wisdom and equity of the noblest court of judicature in the world, will solemnly decree such a *specific performance*, as the nature of the case renders impossible to be put into execution.

But then the Court would order Mess. Colman and Powell to make satisfaction to Harris and Rutherford for their respective shares of all damages which should appear to have been sustained by any breach of those articles by them respectively. Undoubtedly, says Mr. Colman, and it would be pleasant to be called on for damages in the present instance in any court of judicature: it is a cause worthy to come on before Trappolin. Make out a panel from the pit, and ask any twelve on the jury, what damage they think has arisen to Covent-Garden theatre this season, from the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Yates to the company? Ask the treasurer of the theatre, what damages appear to have been sustained by any breach of articles by Mess. Colman and Powell respectively? In all these instances, nothing but necessary expences, fairly brought to account, appear on one hand; if great benefit to the property appears on the other; alas! poor Powell what will become of thee! alas! poor Colman, what will become of thee! *Solvitur risu tabula: tu missus abibis.*

Such are the principal facts alledged in these two pamphlets, totally divested of all expressions of personal resentment; and it is hoped the public will be able, from this view

the controversy, to determine on which side they are just. X.

8. *A full and plain Account of the Gout; from whence will be clearly seen, the folly, or the baseness of all pretenders to the cure of it: In which every thing material by the best writers on that subject is taken notice of; and accompanied with some new and important Instructions for its relief, which the author's experience in the Gout above thirty years hath induced him to impart.* By Ferdinando Warner, L.L.D.

This little book, so far from losing any of its importance by not pretending to teach how the gout may be cured, must certainly be considered as more worthy of regard by all men who have any pretensions to common sense.

Dr. Warner has tried such remedies as have been recommended from time to time with great confidence, as far as he thought the experiment could be safely made, and declares them all, among which is the elixir of Bardana, to be wholly inefficacious, even in procuring ease or shortening the fit. The Duke of Portland's powder he did not try, having known it fatal to several who did.

The work contains a very concise yet satisfactory epitome of all that has been written upon the subject, and should be considered as the gouty patient's *Vade Mecum*. Among the instructions which the doctor's own experience has enabled him to add to the knowledge and experience of others, the following is the most important, the communication of which, being, as he says, the principal motive that prevailed with him to publish his account.

"When the fit is arrived at its height, if the pain should be greater than the patient can bear, and his nights sleepless, then notwithstanding the prejudices of most physicians against opiates in the Gout, he may relieve himself by the following anodyne.

Take of opium six drams—Soap of tartar and Castile soap of each half an ounce, nutmeg powdered one dram, camphire three drams, saffron two scruples, sweet spirit of sal armoniac nine ounces. Digest all these ingredients in a Florence flask in a sand-heat for ten days, shaking it now and then till the last day or two, and then pour it off clear and stop it up for use.

Of this noble medicine which no gouty man should ever be without, take thirty or forty drops, an hour before it is wanted to operate, in a glass of strong mint or plague water, after nothing hath been received into the stomach for an hour and half: and if in an hour or two after taking it, the pain is not greatly abated, take twenty more, and drink sometime after of warm sage tea at pleasure. The number of drops must be proportioned to the violence of the pain, and repeated eve-

ry night that the pain requires it; abating two or three drops at a time, as the pain abates, till the dose is reduced to ten or a dozen, when the patient may desist at once from any more: and thus the matter that occasions the fit, which might otherwise last a month, or two, or three, will be digested in a fortnight, and the patient enjoy ease and sleep. When the pain hath been so very intense as that I have thought it necessary to add the second dose as above directed, and yet was apprehensive that I might be rather heated too much from a larger quantity than the additional twenty drops, and that these might not be sufficient to answer the intention, I have joined seven, eight, or nine drops of the following laudanum: and in the like case I have sometimes taken fifteen drops of it instead of the second dose of the Anodyne Elixir. There are so many occasions on which Laudanum may be requisite for a gouty man, that he should make it for himself, and keep it constantly by him: And the Laudanum which is safer, as well as better, than any preparation whatever of Opium in the shops, is thus directed by JONES.

Take an ounce of choice Opium sliced thin, and put with three ounces of distilled rain water into a pint bottle [or Florence flask] corking it lightly, and shaking it three or four times a day for a week. Keep it in a place free from any sensible degree of heat or cold; at the end of the week lay the bottle on its side for twenty four hours; and then decant and filter the tincture into little phials, so as to fill them within a small space of the cork [or what is much better, a glass ground stopper] and keep for use.

If the body, naturally costive in this distemper, should be made too much so by frequent repetitions of the Anodyne Elixir, an emollient clyster of half a pint of mutton broth, four ounces of oil of almonds, and a spoonful of brown sugar, may be administered with success.

The elixir above directed is a medicine in the Gout, when the fit is fully formed, which if the whole College of Physicians were to exclaim against, I will maintain at the peril of my life, if it was required, is as safe as bread and butter: And indeed, according to them, at the peril of my life it hath been that I have so often taken it. Had no others written upon it but those who were sick full in this distemper and the nature of opium, or had I not been weak enough to acquiesce under their general condemnation of it, I might no doubt have had the use of my limbs at this day as well as I had some years ago. But being deterred by the great outcry they raised against it, I have undergone such severe and frequent fits in my knees and feet, or two or three months duration, that the solids, I suppose, have so far lost their texture, as not to admit of any further supplies of such juices as are neces-

sary for the motion of the fibres : and I am thereby become, I fear, incurably lame for ever. At length however, in a most excruciating and tremendous fit, when nature was well nigh overpowered; and I had only thirteen hours sleep in nine days and nights; I was driven to try an opiate : when, to my inexpressible surprize as well as joy, I found it as safe as it was successful; even before I had improved it in the manner in which it is now directed. I not only enjoyed sleep, and freedom from pain, but I found the opiate digested the peccant matter; the perspiration of which had been hindered by so much watching. In a short time after, I very luckily met with “the Mysteries of Opium revealed,” by Dr. Jones; and from that time I have constantly made use of it with amazing benefit; not only reducing the pain to what degree I please, but shortning the fits to about a fortnight’s length.

I look upon my hitting on this remedy to be the greatest blessing of my life,—subject as I am to the gout by the necessary condition of my existence.

How far this information may prevail upon others to make trial of it; must be left to their own determination.”

Though I am now sixty, says Dr. Warner, and had a touch of the gout at seventeen, yet I should have thought myself happy even seven years ago, if I had met with such instructions for the gout as the gouty will meet with here.

X.

19. *The Battle of the Wigs. An additional canto to Dr. Garth’s Poem of the Dispensary: Occasioned by the disputes between the Fellows and Licentiates of the College of Physicians, in London.*
By Bonnell Thornton, M. B.

IN this poem there is satire without virulence, and mirth without personal ridicule. It is the sport of a liberal and ingenious mind, it abounds with salt, but is without gall.

The author personifies the two parties, the Fellows and the Licentiates, under the names of *Socio*, and *Licentiate*

Socio denying *Licentiate* admittance

——— *Strait Licentiate* tries

By force to gain what stubborn pride denies,
And now the ponderous pestle beats to arms,
And the huge mortar clings with loud alarms;
On barbar’s pole a peruke they display
With triple tail, a signal for the fray.

Socio in the mean time procures a guard of butchers from Newgate-market with a constable at their head; *Licentiate* endeavouring in vain to force the gate, addresses *Venus* to send *Vulcan* to their assistance.

“O goddess!—If thy votaries own my skill,
“If they approve my lotion or my pill;—
“If *Rock*; nor *Fugg-r*, boast a fairer name,
“If *Lrury*, and *The Garden*, sound my fame;

“If many a mother, that would pass for maid,

“In secret calls for my *obstetric* aid;—

“It with my *Drops* I route the enervate rake,

“And wives unfruitful happy mothers make;

“O help!—Let *Mars*’s arms awhile be staid,

“And send your cuckold to my instant aid.”
The goddesses heard, and hast’ning to her spouse,

With protestations and repeated vows
Of strict fidelity in time to come,

(“No more she’d wander, but would cleave to home,”)

Prevail’d upon her fond and easy dear
On earth in form of *Blacksmith* to appear.

The tedious hours of absence to beguile,

‘Tis said, with *Mars* she solac’d all the while.

To earth the God descending stood confest

By the black bristles of his beard and breast;

A leathern apron ty’d about his waist,

And on his head a woollen night-cap plac’d;

A massy hammer in his hand he held,

Which scarce two men of modern strength
could wield.

With this, advancing, at one pond’rous stroke

Forthwith th’ inhospitable bars he broke:

Then to next alehouse did his Godship steer,

To quaff the earthly nectar of Butt Beer.

The entrance of *Licentiate* is then described, and the contest that followed.

And now a general tumult reigns thro’ all;

“To arms; to arms,” on every side they bawl.

Each grave bashaw, that bears three deathful tails,

Rous’d from his torpor joins in fierce assaults;

Foregoes his wonted solemnness of mein,

While wig meets wig, and cane encounters cane.

The ruffled hairs on fretful perukes rise,
Like quills on hedge-hog, when he roll’d up lies;

Their knots on either side the ties unfold,
And pendent midmost stands erectly hold.

So when *Medusa*’s head bore snakes for hair,

(Curl’d like the *Têtes* our dames of fashion wear,)

Their folds untwisting, with amaze and dread

They struck the foe, and instant star’d him dead.

The cane, for sapience rever’d of old,
(With head of amber, or with head of gold,)

Sage nurse of thought, that gently kiss’d the nose,

On the crack’d cranium deals descending blows.

The short snug sword, of measure larks to spit,

With modest hint just peeping thro’ the slit,
From peaceful scabbard starts a warring blade,

“By a mere bodkin the *Quietus* made.”

So when a taylor on the shopboard sits

Of galigaskins to repair the slits,

Tormented by the foe, he vengeance vows;
And with his spear, a needle, pricks a louse.

The

The tumult alarms Pluto in the world below, who trembling for his friends, comes up, enters the room, and puts an end to the fray.

These extracts we could not refuse to the reader's curiosity, but as specimens they are unnecessary, for Mr. Thornton is universally known to be too great a master of humour to have missed his mark upon so fair an occasion.

X

20. *The poetical Works of the Honourable Lady M - - y W - - - - y M - - - - e.* Price 2s. Williams.

Though there does not appear to be any thing in this little volume that has not been published before, yet the public is obliged to the editor, for bringing the scattered pieces of so elegant a writer as lady Mary together, and printing them in the same size as her Letters: there are several trifling inaccuracies, which just shew them to be the product of a lady, and innumerable beauties that shew they could not be the product of any other.

The editor says, that the fourth Town Eclogue, Thursday, or the Bassett Table, was written by Mr. Pope; and that in this collection it was printed from a copy corrected by his own hand. In this however there is great reason to think him mistaken. The general cast of the piece is not like Pope; and it is presumed the following lines he could not write; at least leave in their present state after correction.

* One, one bad deal three septleva's have lost.

* She all the care of love and play does know.

X.

21. *The Articles of the Church weighed against the Gospel; and found wanting: or, a third Attempt to draw Christians to the Belief and Practice of Christianity; with some queries relative thereto. To which is added, the public Recantation of George Williams, the Heretic; and also the Creed of a Churchman.* By Geo. Williams, a Livery Servant. Price 1s. Becket and Co.

This author endeavours to confute the articles of the church of England, by bringing together texts of Scripture which express a contrary sense, but of this there is no end. The question is, what sense these passages of Scripture express: Those who framed the articles in question, were acquainted with the texts which in this author's opinion contradict the doctrines they contain, and certainly believed them in a sense consonant to those doctrines: Scripture therefore, according to the sense of particular persons, cannot be a general test of the articles. Let those who think the articles consonant to Scripture admit them, and let them be rejected by those who think otherwise: If those on one side pretend, that because they think the articles of the church contrary to Scripture they ought to be rejected, and if those on the o-

ther side pretend, that because they think the articles consonant to Scripture they ought to be accepted as a general canon, they at once impose upon themselves and mankind; and without pretensions to the pope's authority, act upon the most absurd of all popish doctrines, that of infallibility.

22. *The Siege of the Castle of Æsculapius, an heroic Comedy, as it is acted in Warwick-Lane.*

This is very comical, the stateliness of our old tragic language, which is not ill imitated, produces a striking contrast with the incidents and characters, which are whimsically humorous. The piece is of the same kind with Fielding's Tom Thumb, and Carey's Chrononhotonthologos, and can scarce fail to divert those who have a taste for that kind of writing.

X.

Amabella. A Poem. By Edward Ferningham. Robson.

This poem is said to be founded on a circumstance that happened during the late war.

A young lady clandestinely married an officer, who on the same day set out to join his regiment abroad, where he was killed in an engagement. It may possibly please those who are interested in the event, but besides particular inaccuracies, its general weakness must prevent its giving pleasure to others.

Let the reader judge from the following description of the heroine.

Endear'd to all she met, each welcome day,
By fortune's hand, with various blessings
fraught:

When, lo! her gayety's accustom'd ray
Was quench'd, untimely, with the gloom of
thought.

What fix'd the bosom-thorn, affliction knows,
Where peace sat brooding as the gentle dove:
What blasted on her cheek the summer rose,
Or slow disease, or unsuccessful love.

Remain'd unknown.—'Twas by the many
guess'd,
That love to her soft vows had prov'd unkind:
Beyond the pow'r of her weak frame oppress'd,
Insanity o'erthrew her lovely mind.

Here we find a lady endeared by the hand
of fortune; and affliction, knowing in
one verse, what is said to be unknown
in another; the image of insanity overthrowing
a mind, is not happy; and indeed the word
Insanity itself is more fit for a lawyer than a
poet.

X.

23. *No Rape, an Epistle from a Lord's favourite Mistress, to Miss * * * * *, in the City.*

This is one of the most despicable of all the despicable things that have been published on the same occasion.

X.

The Hounds in Couples. A Fable. By the
Rev. H. Bate, jun.

* **W** Edlock, a name not much in fashion,
Subservient oft times is to passion.
How oft we see a thoughtless pair,
Brought up by nature's fostering care,
When love first fires their youthful breast,
Pant with impatience to be blest.
Temperers unstudied!—thoughts untried!
Yet sigh alas!—to be allied.
Because their hours of courtship run,
Sweet under loves meridian sun,
They think to breathe a tranquil life,
And be the happy man and wife.
Vain thought!—the flattering phantom flies.
And opens at length their purblind eyes.
Then—but attend my simple story,
The sequel will appear before ye.

The morning dawns, the orient sky,
Clad with it's purple royalty,
Once more's the throne of infant day,
And all th' horizon round looks gay.
The horn deep-ton'd, the huntsman fills,
The strains re-echo from the hills;
Unkennell'd for the bloody chase,
Impatient rush the babbling race.
Some widely stretching o'er the plain
Vociferous chaunt the heedless strain.
These stretch their limbs, while others bound
In wanton circles o'er the ground.

The squire survey'd with secret pride
The mottled pack on either side.
The puppies did not 'scape his view;
Their youthful tricks were pleasing too.
But least a part unskill'd, and young,
Should lead the rest with lavish tongue,
It was decreed they should be tied,
And tudge in couples side by side.
To RINGWOOD, SWEETLIPS was assign'd:
These two with patience jogg'd behind.
To TRUEMAN (so 'twas doom'd by fate)
MAIDEN was yok'd as trav'ling mate.
In these an early fondness grew,
If he did this, she'd do so too.
From MAIDEN, TRUEMAN scarce would stray,
But spent with her the livelong day.
For her the half pick'd bone he'd spare,
And guard her with a lover's care.
If he in playful frolic run
Or bask'd beneath th' enlivening sun,
As sure she would his steps attend,
Or near his side her length extend.
From one calm mind their actions grew;
But now alas! they spring from two.
Divided cares invade each breast;
Divided thoughts and interest;
Now 'tis they feel the galling chain,
And howl for liberty again;
To join the pack if he's inclin'd,
She with slow pace will drag behind.
He this way draws; she tugs another,
They prove tormentors to each other.

Now bold'y they exert their might:
Snarl answers snarl—bite follows bite,
With double ire their fury burns,
And gains them mastery by turns.
But strength victorious rules the field.
To force superiour all must yield.
At length subdued the fair one lies
And calls assistance by her cries,
But ah! in vain, no succour's near,
The hunt pursue the tim'rous hare
Too late she sees from whence arose,
The source of all her bleeding woes.
Secluded now from every friend,
Her sorrows but with life can end,
What's to be done—Reflection's vain,
And serves but to increase her pain;
Quite spent she howling yields her life,
A prey to DISCONTENT and STRIFE.
Prittlewell, Essex.

To the Author of the Ipswich Verses in the
Gentleman's Magazine, for February,
1768.

WHEN Philip's son in war renown'd,
His brows with Asia's laurels crown'd,
Where *Indus* rolls his golden stream,
In triumph rode; proud to rehearse
The hero's praise, with doggerel verse
A * bard debas'd the glorious theme.

So D—t essay'd with † *Ansty's* pen
(As grinning apes will mimic men)
The sumptuous banquet to record,
Where genius art and taste combin'd
Each emblematick course design'd,
And wit and beauty grac'd the board.

But harsh thy untun'd numbers chime
Like *Russian* muster rolls in rhyme,
Thy Bill of fare our taste offends;
With unharmonious uncouth sounds
Each ear the jarring discord wounds,
And to low puns the muse descends.

Amphion's strains rude stones could call
And range them in the *Theban* wall,
Obedient to his tuneful lyre;
The musick thus of *Stella's* tongue
Might harmonize thy rugged song,
And Prior's graceful ease inspire,

But could'st thou view so bright a dame
Nor catch that animating flame
Which fires the soul when *Waller* sings?
Sure, jealous of each female art,
Low envy rankling at thy heart
Untun'd thy lyre's discordant strings.

Unmov'd by beauty's magic charms
Thy breast no generous passion warms;
Then ask thy muse (if she can shew it
Or thy unfeeling dulness scan)
How many fribbles form a man
Or rhyming mimics make a poet.

Ipswich, March 21, 1768.

* The author would by no means be supposed to ridicule what he highly honours: his fable being only levelled at the rash and inconsiderate adventurers in the connubial state.

* Charilus

† Author of the new Bath Guide, of whom Mr. D—t is a very humble imitator.

BALLAD on the GENERAL ELECTION.

HAIL, glorious time,
(Fit subject for rhyme,
That ev'ry distinction can level;
When the gentleman greets,
Each blackguard he meets,
And pride must descend to be civil.

The elegant peer
Must guzzle strong beer,
With freemen to gain their protection;
And all who aspire
To be knights of the Shire,
Get drunk to secure their election.

How fervent the zeal
That candidates feel!
The friendship they vow how sincere!
But 'tis easy to guess,
When such zeal they profess,
That the time of election draws near.

By flatt'ring and treating
At every meeting
With the voters they try to prevail,
No words can describe
How they promise and bribe;
Such eloquence never can fail.

EPITAPH on an INFANT.

THough infant years no pompous honours claim,
The vain parade of monumental fame;
To better praise the last great day shall rear
The spotless innocence that sleepeth here.

On bearing the Rev. Mr. Dodd Preach.

HEARD but the libertine thy pulpit lore
Pathetic DODD! the wretch wou'd sin no more;

No more with vice his ebbing life disgrace,
With riot mark, or infamy debase!
No more in sensual pleasures sport secure,
Betray the beauteous, and pollute the pure;
But long, long slighted mercy swift implore,
Applaud thy doctrine and his God adore.

Touch'd with thy preaching, dulness waves
his sleep;
And Levity itself is seen to weep;
Deigns the proud Infidel a listening ear,
Adulterers tremble, and blasphemers fear,
While Virtue triumphs with a conscious flame
And Magdalens with tears deplore their shame.
Charm'd with thy merit, with thy manner
charm'd,

By truth enlighten'd and with precepts warm'd,
A muse, altho' unknown, attempts thy praise;
Nor chide her grateful, her impartial lays.
Let flatter'd greatness still by fools be sung;
With Dodd's applause, what temple hath not
rung?

Whose skill exalts the preacher's waning art,
And while he moves the passions, mends the
heart;

True to his text, and faithful to his God,
Now shows his mercy, and now bares his rod,
Repentance urges with pathetic zeal,
Nor fails each contrite wound with balm to
heal!

Go on, judicious Pastor, awe the bold
Still, still improve the Young, reclaim the Old,
With pleasing energy thy Saviour preach,
And virtue animate, and candour teach,
Still make fair chastity, thy darling theme,
While Magdalen's support, and prize its
fame;

Then, nor till late, may Heav'n reward thy
care
And make thee angel in a brighter sphere.

PROLOGUE to ZENOBIA.

Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

OF old—when Greece in a declining age
Of lawless pow'r had felt the barb'rous
rage,

This was the tyrant's art,—he gave a prize
To him who a new pleasure shou'd devise.

Ye Tyrants of the pit, whose cold disdain
Rejects and nauseates the repeated strain;
Who call for rarities to quicken sense,
Say, do you always the reward dispense?

Ye bards—to whom French wit gives kind
relief,

Are ye not oft the first—to cry *Stop Thief!*
Say,—to a brother do you e'er allow
One little sprig, one leaf to deck his brow?
No.—Fierce invective stuns the Play-wright's
ears,

Wits, Poets Corner, Ledgers, Gazetteers!
'Tis said, the Tartar—ere he pierce the heart,
Inscribes his name upon his poison'd dart;
That scheme's rejected by each scribbling
spark,

—Our Christian system—stabs you in the dark.

And yet the desprate author of to-night
Dares on the muse's wing another flight;
Once more a dupe to fame, forsakes his ease,
And feels th' ambition here again to please.

He brings a tale from a far distant age,
Ennobled by the grave historic page!
Zenobia's woes have touch'd each polish'd
state;

The brightest eyes of France have mourn'd
her fate.

Harmonious Italy her tribute paid,
And sung a dirge to her lamented shade.

Yet think not that we mean to mock the eye
With pilfer'd colours of a foreign dye.
Not to translate our bard his pen doth dip;
He takes a play, as Britons take a ship;
They heave her down;—with many a sturdy
stroke,

Repair her well, and build with heart of oak,
To ev'ry breeze set Britain's streamers free,
New-man her, and away again to sea.

This is our author's aim;—and if his art
Waken to sentiment the feeling heart;
If in his scenes alternate passions burn,
And friendship, love, guilt, virtue, take
their turn;

If innocence oppress'd lie bleeding here,
You'll give—'tis all he asks—one virtuous
tear.

* Tacitus Ann. Lib. 12, Sect. 44, to End
of 51.

EPILOGUE to ZENOBIA,

Written by D. GARRICK,

Spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

[*She peeps through the Curtain.*]

HOW do you all, good folks?—In tears for certain,

I'll only take a *peep behind the curtain*;
You're all so full of tragedy and sadness!
For me to come among ye, would be madness:
This is no time for giggling—when you've leisure,

Call out for me, and I'll attend your pleasure;
As soldiers hurry at the beat of drum,
Beat but your hands, that instant I will come.

[*She enters upon their clapping.*]

This is so good to call me out so soon—
The *Comic muse* by me intreats a boon;
She call'd for *Prichard*, her first maid of honour,
And begg'd of her to take the task upon her;
But she,—I'm sure you'll all be sorry for't,
Resigns her place, and soon retires from court:
To bear this loss we courtiers make a shift,
When good folks leave us, worse may have a lift.

The *Comic muse* whose every smile is grace,
And her *Stage sister*, with her tragic face,
Have had a quarrel—each has writ a case.
And on their friends assembled now I wait,
To give you of their difference a true state.

Mepomen, complains when she appears,—
For five good acts, in all her pomp of tears,
To raise your souls, and with her raptures wing 'em;

Nay wet your handkerchiefs, that you may wring 'em.

Some flippant huffey, like myself comes in;
Crack goes her fan, and with a giggling grin,
Hey! Presto! pass!—all topsy-turvy see,
For *be, be, be!* is chang'd to *be, be, be!*
We own the fault, but 'tis a fault in vogue,
'Tis theirs, who call and bawl for—Epilogue!
O! Shame upon you—for the time to come,
Know better, and go miserable home.

What says our *Comic goddess*?—With reproaches,
She vows her *Sister Tragedy* encroaches!
And, spite of all her virtue and ambition,
Is known to have an am'rous disposition;
For in *False Delicacy*—wond'rous fly,
Join'd with a certain *Irishman*—O fye!

She made you, when you ought to laugh, to cry.
Her sister's smiles with tears she try'd to smother,
Rais'd such a tragi-comic kind of pother,
You laugh'd with one eye, while you cry'd with t'other.

What can be done?—sad work behind the scenes!
There comic females scold with tragic queens;
Each party different ways, the foe assails,
These shake their daggers, those prepare their nails.

'Tis you alone must calm these dire mishaps,
Or we shall still continue pulling caps.

What is your will?—I read it in your faces;
That all hereafter take their proper places,
Shake hands, and kiss, and friends, and—burn their cases.

*On the Death of the Lady of Sir John Griffith
Boynston, Bart.*

SAY then, did bounteous Heav'n dispense
Such beauty, wit, and social sense
To meet an early doom?

How soon the purest soul is fled,
To join the visionary dead,
And share the silent tomb!

When all the joys of life ran high;
An husband dear, an offspring nigh,
To bless the genial bed;

See honours, offspring, husband, all
Weak mortals lasting mercies call,
In one sad moment fled!

How dark thy ways, mysterious power!
Submissive let me still adore,

Nor ask the reason why
Folly, and vice should long survive,
To hoary age triumphant live,
When truth and virtue die!

Fond man, thy vain complaint give o'er!
Frail as the blossom of an hour

Thy shadowy term is giv'n:
Yet god his fav'rite votary knows;
Contracts the span replete with woes,
And calls the saint to Heav'n.

*Verses stuck in the mouth of a Bulfinch, which
died through the neglect of a gentleman to
whose care it was left, during the absence
of its owner.*

NAY never weep, 'tis now too late,
Nor can your tears recall my fate.

Sometime ago they might,
But then tom-tits * (aye blush to hear)
Engross'd your thoughts, your love, your care,
And me neglected quite.

So 'tis with men by fortune blest,
They seldom prize the good possess,
Nor scarce esteem it good;
But when 'tis gone, with grief reflect,
And blame their foolish past neglect,
To prize it when they cou'd.

My death this moral lesson show'th,
To prize the precious blessing, youth;
'Twill vanish in a trice.

Thus as each trifling thing occurs,
Some golden precept it affords,
Some excellent advice.

* He kept several.

*The following was posted up at the Sun
Fire Office, in Cornhill, after closing the
Poll for the City.*

BRITANNIA to JOHN WILKES, Esq;

DRoop not my son, thy laurels cannot fade,
Tho' venal Citizens deny thee aid.

On me, on me, their barb'rous rage they turn,
My rights they trample, and my akars spurn,
I too must fall!—Too well, alas! I see
Each shaft that wounds thy breast is aim'd at me,
Droop not, my son, nor ask a nobler fate,
Than bravely falling with a falling state.

Their didst not fall, till *Worth*, till *Honour* fled;
Thou didst not fall, till *Freedom's* self was dead.

Mr. URBAN,

ON perusing your publication for last December, I was greatly surprized at reading a letter, intituled, *A Journey into North Wales*; and being myself the party principally concerned, I think it indispensably necessary to inform your readers, through the same channel, of the manner in which that letter was communicated to you.

The epistle, Sir, in question, was written in Aug. last, without any view of publication; but, on the contrary, in confidence of friendship to a gentleman, who, having entrusted it to a third Person, that person judging but too favourably of it, took the trouble of copying the greatest part, and after suppressing some lines, and substituting others in the stead, in this mutilated state, inadvertently conveyed it to your publisher, who consigned it to the press, with all its errors on its head; for besides the geographical blunders, on which your correspondent Mr P. Q. is so unmercifully witty, the author is made to speak of the assistance of a guide, in ascending mountains, in a country wherein, but just before, he professes to have seen none. The truth is, Mr Urban, these inconsistencies he disclaims, and had the words which prefaced his epistle to his friend been suffered to have held their place, your ingenious correspondent had wanted matter for his very able remarks. The expressions alluded to, were to this effect; that after leaving Dolgelly in Merionethshire, and having had the pleasure of treading the heights of Kader Idris and Plimlimon mountains, in the finest weather of last summer, and not

in December, as the shrewd Mr P. Q. has found out, the Letter-writer arrived at Aberystwith in Cardiganshire; and let me in this place, Mr Urban, recriminate upon this busy son of Cadwallader, for his forwardness in thus publickly presuming to censure a performance, however faulty, without being able to write with knowledge himself on the subject.

As to the little he knows of St David's, I can easily give him credit for his ignorance; his noble cathedral, which, though something better than those of Bangor and St Asaph, has surely small pretensions to any thing but antiquity, notwithstanding his vanity in boasting that it may contain as many worthies as Westminster-abbey.

But to wave this disagreeable subject; tho' a traveller must expect to meet with but very indifferent accommodations in some places in an expedition through Wales, in others again he will find himself amply recompenced; and I am sure, upon the whole, will esteem himself infinitely overpaid, in contemplating the wild Andean appearance of the Counties of Caernarvon and Merioneth, in particular, where vast and magnificent scenes are displayed in mountains of stupendous height and bulk, whose dark and frightful precipices, cataracts, and lakes, afford, without exception, the finest contrast in the world, to the softer beauties that enrich the British Tempe, the vale of Carmarthen, or the noble and lofty shades, with which the hills of Glamorganshire in so many places abound.

L. N.

Historical Chronicle, *March*, 1768.

FRIDAY Feb. 26.

AN action on the new statute, brought by one of the deputy land coal meters of London, against two coal merchants for short measure, was tried at Guildhall, and a verdict given for the plaintiff for 100l. damages, and double costs of suits. Five bushels only out of the ingrain were proved to be wanting.

SATURDAY 27.

The Earl of Carlisle was invested with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble order of the thistle. His Lordship being on his travels at Turin, the king of Sardinia represented his majesty on this occasion.

An earthquake was felt at Vienna, which threw the city into great consternation. It was more violent in the neighbourhood.

The Hon. Thomas Barnewall, eldest son of Lord Timlestown of Ireland, embraced the protestant religion.

MONDAY 29.

About four in the afternoon, a fellow went into the London Assurance office in

Birchin lane, where there was only one clerk telling up his cash; the man asked him if the office hours were over; the clerk said no, not till five; upon which the villain pulled out a pistol, knocked the clerk down with the butt end of it, and carried off near 250 guineas.

TUESDAY March 1.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when one hundred prisoners were tried, of whom fifty two were sentenced to be transported, six received sentence of death, among whom was Mr Gibson, attorney, convicted for forgery in January 1766, when the verdict was found special.

Being St David's day, the stewards of the society of Ancient Britons, went in Procession to St James's, where they were admitted to see his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom they presented an address: And his Royal Highness was pleased to present the charity with a purse of 100 guineas.

WEDNESDAY 2.

Between five and six a fire was discovered

vered in the library of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, in Warwick street, which consumed a great number of books and writings, and greatly damaged the apartment. On examining the drawers in the writing table, bank notes to the value of 925 l. were missing, one of which for 500 l. was the same morning received at the Bank; this circumstance left no room to doubt but that the library was willfully set on fire; the general himself went therefore to the Bank to see, if from the hand writing on the note received, any discovery could be made; and by a peculiar character in the *assumed name*, (for the real name he did not write) the general was led to suspect a young fellow, who had married a servant of his lady's, on whom he had lately conferred a very genteel place. This young fellow had been at first recommended to the general by the duke of Richmond. He therefore waited upon his grace, and desired that the clerks of the Bank who were concerned in paying the money would attend him there. They did so, and the young man being sent for, came, and on his first appearance was known and positively charged with being the person who changed the note; on which he confessed the fact, with all its circumstances.

THURSDAY 3.

A girl of the town about 18, was brought before the lord mayor; and committed to prison; his lordship had taken a great deal of pains about this unhappy creature, having wrote to her father in Northamptonshire, and received a very tender letter, that he should be glad to receive her, but she absolutely refused the offer, and chose rather to be sent to bride-well.

FRIDAY 4.

By a letter received this day from Liverpool, there is an account of the seizure of the sloop *Venus*, captain Wilding, in the river Congo, on the coast of Guinea, by the king of the country; and also that the *Julia*, captain White, had shared the same fate, her captain and most of the crew being murdered by the blacks.

SATURDAY 5.

At a formal session of the Polish Dyet, held this day by adjournment, every thing that the commissioners had agreed upon among themselves, and in conjunction with the Russian ambassador, was confirmed, and an end put to the dyet in perfect tranquility, in consequence of which, the Russian troops are to evacuate Poland, and to return to their own country with all expedition.

MONDAY 7.

By a letter from Lancaster, the violences committed on account of the ensuing election at that town and at Preston, exceed belief; murdering, maiming, pulling down of houses, destroying places of pub-

lic worship, and breaking the furniture and burning the effects of each other, are among the acts of the enflamed mob.

TUESDAY 8.

The following bills received the royal assent by commission:

The bill for applying the sinking fund for the service of the present year.—To raise money by loans on exchequer bills, for the same.—To raise 1,900,000 l. by annuities and lottery.—For redeeming the remainder of the joint stock of annuities, established in the third year of his present majesty's reign.—To apply the sum granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia.—For better paving and lighting the city of London, &c.—To amend an act for regulating journeymen taylors.—To amend an act of this session, for punishing mutiny and desertion in America, &c.—To continue several acts for encouraging the whale fishery.—For more effectually recovering the penalties relating to trade in America.—To amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the Shires in England.—For converting Gresham College into an Excise office.—For allowing foul salt, taken from the salt works, to be used as manure.—For allowing the exportation of malt now in his majesty's warehouses.—To licence a playhouse in Norwich.—For better supplying Dunbar with water.—For encouraging the trade to Newfoundland, &c.

WEDNESDAY 9.

His grace the duke of Newcastle's gold medals for the encouragement of classical learning at Cambridge, were adjudged to Mr Hey of Magdalen, and Mr Ferner of Queen's.

THURSDAY 10.

His majesty went to the house of Peers, and after giving his assent to the bills then ready, made the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The readiness with which you entered into the views I recommended to you at the opening of this session, and the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of the public business, give me great satisfaction. At the same time, the affectionate concern you have shewn for the welfare of your fellow subjects, by the salutary laws passed for their relief in respect to the high price of provisions, cannot fail of securing to you their most grateful regard.

"I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign affairs. The apparent interests of the several powers in Europe, as well as the express assurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their disposition to preserve the general tranquility. And on my part, you may rest assured, that every measure that is consistent with the honour of my crown, and the rights of my subjects,

shall be steadily directed to that most salutary purpose.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Your cheerfulness in granting the necessary supplies, and your attention to the ease of my good subjects in the manner of raising them, equally demand my acknowledgements. I see, with pleasure, that you have been able to prosecute the diminution of the national debt, without laying any additional burthen upon my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"As the time limited by law for the expiration of this parliament now draws near, I have resolved forthwith to issue my proclamation for dissolving it, and for calling a new parliament. But I cannot do this, without having first returned you my thanks, for the many signal proofs you have given of the most affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, the most faithful attention to the public service, and the most earnest zeal for the preservation of our excellent constitution. When, by the vigorous support which you gave me during the war, I had been enabled, under the divine providence, to restore to my people the blessings of peace, you continued to exert yourselves, with equal alacrity and steadiness, in pursuing every method that could contribute to the public safety and tranquillity; which you well understood could be no otherwise preserved, than by establishing, on a respectable foundation, the strength, the credit, and the commerce of the nation. The large supplies you have from time to time granted, and the wise regulations you have made for these important purposes, will, I am persuaded, be found to have been productive of the most beneficial consequences.

"In the approaching Election of Representatives, I doubt not but my people will give me fresh proofs of their attachment to the true interest of their country; which I shall ever receive as the most acceptable mark of their affection to me. The welfare of all my subjects is my first object. Nothing therefore has ever given me more real concern, than to see any of them, in any part of my dominions, attempting to loosen those bonds of constitutional subordination, so essential to the welfare of the whole. But it is with much satisfaction that I now see them returning to a more just sense of what their own interest, no less than their duty, indispensibly requires of them; and thereby giving me the prospect of continuing to reign over an happy, because an united people."

This speech being ended, the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command prorogued the parliament to the 31st instant. In the course of this session 112 public and private bills received the royal assent.

What an accumulation of the statute laws of this kingdom!

This day two pots of young oaks were presented to the Royal Society, by Mr Alton, Botannic Gardener to her R. H. the Princess Dowager of Wales. They were raised from acorns of the year 1766, which had been preserved in wax from Feb. 22, 1767, till December last. At the same time the manner of preserving the acorns was communicated by Mr J. Ellis of Gray's Inn. By this valuable discovery, seeds may be brought from the remotest parts of the earth in a growing state.

A seizure was made in Scotland by capt. Watson, of the Hynd tender, of brandy, tea, and cambrick, to the amount of 5000l.

FRIDAY 11.

The great and less councils of Geneva presented a plan of reconciliation to the general council, which was accepted, 1204 voices to 23, so that the troubles which have almost ruined that ancient republic, are now in a fair way of being terminated.

Six students of Edmund-Hall, Oxford, were expelled the university, for holding Methodistical tenets, and taking upon them to pray, read, and expound the scriptures, and sing hymns in a private house.

SATURDAY 12.

The parliament was this day dissolved by his majesty's proclamation, and writs for electing a new parliament were sent to the returning officers. The writs bear teste this day, returnable the 10th of May. The election of peers for Scotland is ordered the 26th of April. The writs for electing the new members for the convocations of Canterbury and York bear teste the 14th inst. returnable the 13th of May.

MONDAY 14.

A person of distinction renounced the errors of popery, embraced the protestant religion, and received the sacrament at St. James's church.

WEDNESDAY 16

Came on at Guild-hall, the election for four representatives of this city in Parliament, when the Right Hon. Mr. Harley, Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, Esq; John Wilkes, Esq; Sir Richard Glynn, Barlow Trecothick, Esq; and John Patterson, Esq; offered themselves as candidates, and the four first were declared to have the greatest shew of hands.

THURSDAY 17.

Was held a general court at the Bank, when a dividend of 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ shs was declared for the half year, ending the 5th of April.

A bill for enabling creditors to proceed at law and in equity against the persons and estates of members of the Irish parliament at all times except during the actual sitting, passed the Irish house of commons in order to be transmitted to England for approbation.

Some

Some malicious persons set fire to a plantation of young oaks belonging to Timothy Earle, Esq; near Rickman's worth, which in three hours time consumed several acres.

MONDAY 21.

The lord chancellor delivered the privy seal to Earl Chatham, the temporary commission being expired.

The populace, on Mr Wilkes's return from Guildhall, to shew their zeal, took the horses from his carriage, and drew it themselves; other extravagancies of the like kind have been practised, but this will suffice to shew the spirit of the multitude.

TUESDAY 22.

The following letter was sent by Mr Wilkes to the solicitor and deputy solicitor of the treasury.

SIR London, March 22, 1768.

"I take the liberty of acquainting you, that in the beginning of the ensuing term I shall present myself to the court of King's Bench. I pledge my honour as a gentleman, that on the very first day I will there make my personal appearance. I am,

Sir, your humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES."

WEDNESDAY 23.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Yorke, just arrived from the Hague, had the honour of a long conference with his majesty.

James Gibson, attorney at law for forgery, and Benjamin Payne; a footpad, were executed at tyburn. Gibson was carried to execution in a mourning coach, and desired his fellow sufferer might be permitted to accompany him, but his request was not granted.

FRIDAY 25.

At six this evening the ballot was declared at the India house on the question for declaring the next dividend, when it was carried for 5 per cent, 247 to 4. The question for dropping all prosecutions, and forgiving offences committed by commanders and officers of ships in the company's service, passed likewise in the affirmative 217 to 80.

The following is handed about as the letter from J. WILKES, to a great Personage.

"SIRE,

"I beg thus to throw myself at your M—'s feet, and supplicate the mercy and clemency which shine with such lustre among your princely virtues.

"Some former ministers, whom your M—, in condescension to the wishes of your people, thought proper to remove, employed every wicked and deceitful art to oppress your subject, and to avenge their own personal cause on him, whom they imagined to be the principal author of bringing to public view, their ignorance, insufficiency and treachery to your M— and the N—.

"I have been the innocent and unhappy victim of revenge. I was forced by their injustice and violence into exile, which I have never ceased to consider, for many years, as the most cruel oppression; because I could not longer be under the benign influence of your M—, in this land of liberty.

"With a heart full of zeal for the service of your M— and my Country, I implore, Sire, your clemency. My only hopes of pardon are founded in the great goodness and benevolence of your M—; and every day of freedom you may be graciously pleased to permit me the enjoyment of, in my dear native land, shall give proofs of my zeal and attachment to your service.

J. WILKES."

SATURDAY 26.

The Right Hon. Lord Baltimore was tried at the assizes at Kingston, for a rape upon Sarah Woodcock, and most honourably acquitted. The trial began at seven in the morning, and continued till four on Sunday morning. Mrs. Griffinburgh and Mrs. Hervey were tried as accessaries and both acquitted.

MONDAY 28.

After the election of John Wilkes, and George Cooke, Esqrs; for the county of Middlesex, the populace in their return through Westminster and the city, grew outrageous, broke the windows of lord Bute's house, caused the houses all the way to be illuminated; broke every window in the mansion-house, even that of the lady mayorefs's bed-chamber, and those of the lord mayor's house in Aldersgate-street escaped only by being out of their reach. Wilkes and Liberty was the cry, and all who refus'd to eccho it back, were knocked down.

TUESDAY 29.

Orders were given to the guards on duty at St. James's, to be in readiness at the beat of drum, to march to suppress any riot that might happen.

WEDNESDAY 30.

In the duke of Parma's edict for banishing the jesuits, there is a prohibition never to return, nor even pass through his dominions though absolved from their vow. They were conducted to Reggio in carriages, appointed for that purpose, and dismissed to Bologna belonging to the Pope.

The treaty between the courts of Denmark and Russia, by which all differences about the country of Holstein are amicably adjusted, hath lately been ratified to mutual satisfaction.

Notice was posted up at the post-office at Paris about the latter end of last month, that no person whatever was to leave that city or kingdom without a passport, in consequence of which notice, many persons were detained at the several ports of France, who were unprovided with such passports, which occasioned a general consternation.

ternation. Various reasons are assigned for this order, but none that can be depended on.

The Germans in general are introducing the use of toasted rye instead of coffee, and their physicians tell them, the latter is most wholesome.

A premium of fifty guineas has lately been offered by the society for the encouragement of arts in London, to Mr. Evers, of Swillington, for his invention of a machine for threshing and grinding of corn, both at the same time, or each separately.

The countess of Huntingdon deposited in the hands of an eminent merchant one thousand pounds, for the purchasing of the perpetual advowson of Aldwinckle, and delivering Mr. Kimpton and his family out of their present difficulties and distress.— This is confirmed by an advertisement in the papers, by which all his creditors are to apply to Mr. ——— and receive their respective demands.

The gentlemen and Farmers of four townships in Shropshire, have entered into an agreement for detecting felons within their districts, especially horse stealers; any person robb'd may give immediate notice to the society, who shall order pursuit to be made after the thief, England thro', if necessary, at the expence of the society.

Several informations have lately been received that persons are employed to decoy workmen to France, skilled in the mystery of making flint glass.

A brass chest has lately been discovered under an high hill in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in which was inclosed thirty golden idols, with urns and instruments for sacrifice. On the back of one of the idols the words RADEGAST RAETRA were very legible. They weighed about half a pound each.

The Pope has excommunicated the Regency of Parma; but the Infant Duke has treated his bull with all imaginable contempt. It could not, says his highness, proceed from a Pontiff so holy, so inspired, and so full of wisdom as the present reigning Pope; and therefore commands his subjects to treat it as spurious: but at the same time enjoins them not to fail in their reverence towards their holy father, or in respect to his subjects.

Catherine Nairne, otherwise Ogilvie, who made her escape out of prison when under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, has lately been in Scotland in men's apparel, and in very distressed circumstances.

The Jesuits established in the island of Malta, have all been arrested in one night by order of the grand master, and ordered to depart the island.

AMERICAN NEWS.

At Alexandria, in Virginia, a number of negroes lately conspired to poison their

overseers, and several have lost their lives in consequence. Some, however, of the negroes have been taken up, four of whom have since been executed, their heads cut off, and fixed on the chimnies of the court house.

His excellency Sir Henry Moore, governor of New-York, has published a proclamation, offering a reward of 50l. to any person, and a pardon to any accomplice, who shall discover the author of the following seditious paper, dispersed in that city, viz.

“Whereas a glorious stand for liberty did appear in the resentment shewn to a set of miscreants under the name of Stamp-Masters in the year 1765; and it is now feared that a set of gentry, called Commissioners, (I do not mean those lately arrived at Boston) whose odious business is of a similar nature, may soon make their appearance amongst us, in order to execute their detestable office. It is therefore hoped that every votary of that celestial Goddess Liberty, will hold themselves in readiness to give them a proper welcome: Rouse, my Countrymen, Rouse!

PROPATRIA.”

At the same time rumours prevail, that confederacies are every where forming among the western Indians, and that a rupture with those savages would be unavoidable. It is, however, whispered, that a correspondence of a very dangerous nature has been discovered by the commander in chief; and that the Indians, instead of entertaining hostile intentions themselves, have been practised upon by others.

A new code of laws compos'd by the Empress of Russia, having been sent to the King of Prussia for his revisal, his majesty concludes his letter in return to this effect: “I have read with admiration your work. The ancient Greeks, who were admirers of all merit, but assign'd the first seat of glory to legislators, would have placed your Imperial Majesty between Lycurgus and Solon.”

ASSIZE NEWS.

At Salisbury, seven convicts received sentence of death, among whom was Curtis, for murdering the Jew. He was executed on a gibbet erected on purpose on Herman-Hills, and afterwards hung in chains. *He denied the fact to the last*, though carried round the pit where the dead body was found.

At Maidstone, five were capitally convicted.

At Lincoln assizes, eight were capitally convicted.

At York assizes, six received sentence of death. One ordered for execution.

At Monmouth, four were capitally convicted. All reprieved.

At Lancaster, one was capitally convicted for forgery, but reprieved.

Part of Lord Baltimore's Defence upon his Trial at Kingston.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I have put myself upon my country, in confidence that prejudice and clamour will avail nothing in this place, where it is the privilege of the meanest of the king's subjects to be presumed to be innocent until his guilt has been made appear by legal evidence. I wish I could say, that I have been treated abroad with the same candour; I have been loaded with obloquy; the most malignant libels have been circulated, and every other method that malice could devise, has been taken to create a general prejudice against me. I thank God, that under such circumstances, I have had firmness and resolution enough to meet my accusers face to face, and provoke an enquiry into my conduct. *Hic murus akæneus esto, nil conscire sibi.*

The charge against me, and against these poor people, involved with me, because they might otherwise have been witnesses for me, is, in its nature, easy to be made, and hard to be disproved. The accuser has the advantage of supporting it by direct and positive evidence: The defence can only be collected from circumstances.

"My defence is composed of a very great variety of circumstances. It will be laid before the jury by evidence, under the direction of my counsel. I ever held brutality in abhorrence; may I be allowed to add, without offending against that decorum which ought to be observed here, that as a man of pleasure, I am in opinion against all force. I should not have introduced this sentiment, if it had not been pertinent to the subject; other opinions on other subjects, no way relating to this charge, have been imputed, and falsely imputed to me, to inflame this accusation. Libertine as I may have been represented; I hold no such opinions. I am sure I have sufficiently atoned for every indiscretion, by having suffered the disgrace of being exposed as a criminal at the bar, in the county which my father had the honour to represent in Parliament, and where, if this sort of an active life had been my object, my own rank and fortune gave me some pretensions to have attained the same honour. I will take up no more of your lordship's time than to add, that if I had been conscious of the guilt now imputed to me, I could have kept myself and my fortune out of the reach of the laws of this country. I am a citizen of the world, and could have lived any where, but I love my country, and submit to its laws; and resolving that my innocence should be justified by the laws, I now, by my own voluntary act, by surrendering myself to the court of King's Bench, stake upon the verdict of twelve men my life and fortune, and, what is dearer to me than either, my honour."

List of BIRTHS for the Year 1768.

Countess of Northesk.—of a son
Lady of J. Upton, Esq;—of a daughter;
Duchess of Manchester,—of a son.
Lady Garlies,—of a son.
Duchess of Buccleugh—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

Rev. Mr. Slaney, of Bristol,—to Miss Dinwood.
Henry Rolls, Esq; of King-st. Bloomsbury,—to Miss Lumley.
The hon. Barclay Maitland, of Tillicoultry, in Scotland,—to Miss Moncrieffe.
Major Blair,—to Miss Mackenzie, of Greenwich.
Rev. Mr. Adams,—to Miss Ann Young, of Castle-Yard, Holborn.
Rev. Dr. Vane,—to Miss Tempest, of Sherburn.
Matthew Tyrwhit, Esq;—to Miss Blakely, of Hart-street.
T. Hunt, Esq;—to Miss Wraxal, of Bristol.
Thomas Nesbit, Esq;—to Miss Degennes, in Ireland, 30,000l;
Hon. Mr. Beaucherk—to the Right Hon. Lady Diana Spencer.
Rev. Mr. Hare,—to Miss Hancle, of Bath.
Earl of Kerry,—to Mrs. Daly, sister to the Countess of Louth.
Wm. Hayter, Esq; of Salisbury,—to Miss Elizabeth Egerton.
Geo. Winbalt, Esq;—to Miss Sally Penant of Upper Brook-street.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

E. of Balcarras, in Scotland.
James Forbes, Esq; of Budge-Row.
T. Evans, recorder of Bury St. Edmunds.
Zack. Button, Esq; at Muching-hall Essex.
Dr. Mitchell, who made the new map of America.
Mrs. Caulers, late mistress of the Swan inn, Harboro', aged 101.
Sir Harry Houghton, Bart. He is succeeded in title by his nephew, now Sir Harry Houghton, of Castle Heddingham, Essex.
Henry Gunter, Esq; of the Navy office.
Tho Holme, near Lumley castle, aged 107.
Mary Symonds, at Corfe castle, aged 107.
Rowl. Philips, Esq; of Orlandon, Pembsh.
James Hay, merchant in Bamff.
Charles Fearn, Esq; deputy secretary of the Admiralty, and judge advocate of his majesty's fleet.
Hugh Simpson, of Charlton-hall, Cumberland, Esq;
Thomas Leigh, Esq; at Greenwich.
Chumley Deering, Esq; uncle to the present Sir Edward
Rt. Hon. George Lord Reay, at Edinburgh.
W. Tyser, Esq; deputy of Aldersgate ward.
H. Lannoy Hunter, of Beechill, Esq; Berks.
The relict of Sir John Kemp, Bart.
Hon. lady Ann Murray, wife of Dr. Murray, and daughter of the late E. of Cromartie, at Charles-town, South Carolina.
Sir Jocelyn Price, formerly his majesty's ambassador at Naples.
Rt. Hon. lady Garbarine Wemyss, at Edinburgh castle.

Thomas

Thomas Coggeshall, Esq; at Ipswich. He has left between 6 and 7000l. among his companions.

H. Frankland, Esq; commissioner of Excise.

Rev. Matthew Disney, morning preacher at St. Bodolph, Aldgate.

Hon. Miss Wortley Montagu Ruthven, daughter to lord Ruthven, in Scotland.

Dr. Robert Lyon, at Whitney, in Oxfordshire, by a fall from a window in a fit of phrenzy.

Edward Gibbons, porter to lord Baltimore, of the wounds he received by persons attempting to force themselves into his lordship's house at the dead of night.

Relict of the late judge Parnell, in Ireland.

Lachlan M' Gregor, at Ruthven, aged 111. Alderman Noble, of Bristol.

John Powell, Esq; a near relation to the present lord mayor.

John Penbury, Esq; at Woolwich.

Mr. Mayor, founder to his majesty.

Alderman Armstrong, of Reading, suddenly.

Geo. Bowman, near Kilmarnock, aged 107.

Cha. Christian, Esq; coroner for Cumberl.

Sam. Ibbetson, Esq; at Denton, near Leeds.

Lewis Tannies, Esq; a director of the Royal Exchange-assurance comp.

John King, Esq; of Charter-house square.

Sarah Pomfrey, in Sheer-lane, aged 103.

Sir Compton Domville, Bart. in Ireland.

Sir Walter Tillay, formerly ambassador to Denmark.

Hon. Henry Archer, Esq; in Warwickshire.

Rev. Mr. Sterne, prebendary of York, and author of Tristram Shandy, and several works of humour.

Lady of J. Shepherd, Esq; of Barbadoes.

Sir James Chadwick, Kt. in Poland street.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Secher, cannon residentiary of St. Paul's, nephew to the abp. of Canterb.

R. Ashton, Esq; marshal of the King's Bench prison.

Wm. Hanbury, Esq; of Kelmarsh, in Northamptonshire.

Blandon Moore, Esq; of Byfleet, in Surry.

Mrs. Coleman, of Bath, aged 106.

The duke of Biron, reigning prince of Courland.

J. Raymond, Esq; possess'd of a large estate in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Soane, V. of Woodnesboro Kent.

Boadachin Sparrow, Esq; in Kensington sq.

Ed. White, at Ballycurragh in Scot. aged 108.

Tho. Yorke, Esq; in Great-Russel street.

John Durnford, Esq; in Queen-ann street.

R. Day, labourer, aged 117, at Clavering, in Essex.

Walter Bushby, at Walton Surry.

Capt. John Forrest, a ship's husband.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. James Smith,—chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

Rev. Edward Simons,—to Hulcott, R. Buckinghamshire.

Rev. Richard Tomlinson,—to Benthon, V. Somersetshire.

Rev. Mr. Talbot, R. of Elmset, in Suffolk, collated to Teversham, R. Cambridgesh. vice Dr. Warren, promoted.

Rev. T. Stoddard,—to Camelford, Y.

Rev. Mr. W. Green,—instituted to Cran-

wick, R. and also to Methwold, V. in Norf-

Rev. J. Symkins,—Timscott, R. North.

Rev. Mr. Gelson,—to St. Giles's living in

Durham.

Rev. T. Durnford,—to Middleton, R. Suff.

Rev. Rich. Beadon,—public orator to the University of Cambridge,—vice Rev. Mr. Borford resigned.

Rev. H. Hayman,—to Lucam R. Dorsetsh.

Rev. W. Dockeray,—to Wallas R. Yorksh.

Rev. Mr. Willis,—to W. Camel, R. Som.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. Dr. Andrew, } Whitchurch R. } Oxsh.

R. Hey. } Selburn R. } Hants.

Rev. R. Walker, } K's Worth R. } Hants.

D. L. } Mottisham R. } Wt Isle.

Rev. Wal. Tookey. } Luton R. } Peterboro.

} Ixning V. } Norwich.

Rev. G. Swain } Puckle ch. V. } Gloucestersh

} East V. } Somersetsh

Rev. Dr. Green } Bell-Boughton R. } Worst.

} St. Nicholas, R. }

List of PROMOTIONS for 1768.

Cuy Carlton,—to Dep. gov. of Quebeck.

Benj. Thomas, Esq; marshal of the K.

B. Prison.

J. Pitt, Esq;—Surveyor of his M's woods.

Rt. Hon. Ch. Shaw, Ld. Cathcart—appointed his majesty's ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary to the empress of Russia.

Mrs. Combe—appointed governess to her R. H. the princess Royal.

J. Durham, of Largo, Esq; a surveyor gen. of the window-tax in Scotland.

Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq; mast. of his M's household. vice J. Harris, Esq; dec.

Rich. Vernon, Esq;—a clerk of the board of Green cloth, vice Sim. Fanshaw, Esq; res.

Mr. Devisme, late secretary to the embassy in Spain—appointed secretary to the embassy to Russia.

Sir Fletcher Norton,—recorder of Guildford,—vice Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, dec.

J. Pool, Esq;—appointed head clerk to the comptroller of the victalling Accompts. And

Mr. Abbot second clerk in the same office.

W. Young, Esq;—Lieut. gov. of Dominico, vice Geo. Scott, Esq; dec.

Lt. col. Pringle,—appointed sole master of his majesty's works in Scotland.

Rt. Hon. G. Onslow, Esq;—high steward of Kingston.

T. Coventry, Esq;—dep. gov. of S. S. Cam.

W. Sandford, Esq;—chief of the Gentlem. Pensioners.

Dixie Coddington, Esq;—principal serjeant at arms in Ireland.

Ld. Ch. Spencer,—one of the lords of the Admiralty.

An exact List of Members will be given on the Return of the Writs, and P. P's hints shall be observed. W. M. G's story is thought unfit for publication. As Z-d's Letter may give occasion to a religious dispute; it is therefore omitted. Many Letters are received which will appear occasionally. The Votive Shield, of Camillus, said in our last, p. 92, to be sold for 400l. was purchased by Dr. Wilkinson for forty guineas only.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in MARCH 1768.

Day	BANK Stock.	E. India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. new	Bank An. red.	3 per Cent Consol	3 per Cent India An.	3 1/2 Bank An.	4 per Cent	Old Long Annuities	Lottery Tickets.	Script.	Wind at DEAL.
29		266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 3/8	91 3/4	90	90	1762		131 10 6d	93 1/2	S W
1	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 3/8		131 12 8	93 3/4	Do
2	16 1/4	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	92	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	North
3	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	N E
4	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	East
5	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	N E
6	Sunday												ENE
7	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	N E
8	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	North
9	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
10	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	NNE
11	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	NW
12	Sunday												Do
13	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	West
14	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	NW
15	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	WSW
16	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	NbyE
17	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	WSW
18	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	NNW
19	Sunday												ENE
20	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	N E
21	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
22	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
23	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
24	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
25	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
26	Sunday												Do
27	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
28	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
29	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do
30	16 1/2	266 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 7/8	91 3/4	89 3/8	90 1/4	104 1/8		131 14 6d	93 3/4	Do

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 23. to March 22.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 630	Males 919
Females 621	Females 884
Whereof have died under two years old 616	

The Peck Loaf } Wheaten 2s. 9d.
 17 lb. 6 oz. } Houhold 2s. 1d.

Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bufo. 56 lb. 5s.
 Hay 21. 8s. od. Straw 22s.
 Hay 21. 6s. Straw 22s. to 20.

Affize of Bread, }
 17 lb. 6 oz. }
 17 lb. 6 oz. }

James's Market,
 Whitebowl ditto.

Mar. 1 502
8 423
15 452
22 426

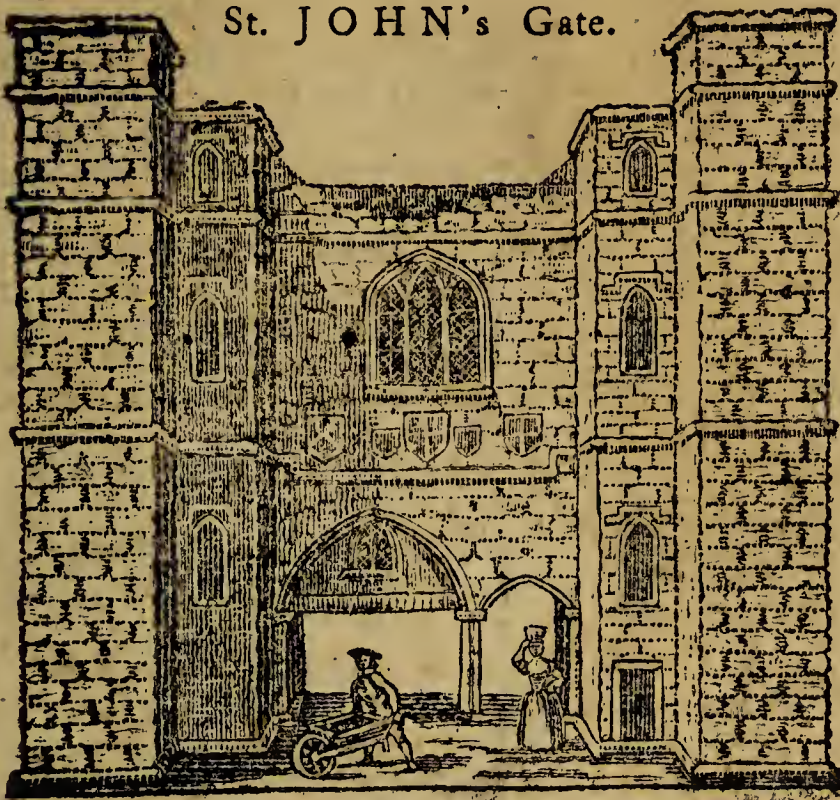
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For APRIL, 1768.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

An Acc. of Dr. Kennicott's collation of the Hebrew text of the Bible. 147
Mr. Blakey's improv. of the Fire-Engine. 149
Account of very extraordinary birds; and 150
A Curious animal formerly shewn in Lond. 151
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A rare Russian animal, with a print 152
An Acc. of Le Roy's voyage to Constantinople, Greece, Athens, &c. 153
The case of the poor consider'd in a new light 156
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—Subjects of the annual prizes at Cambridge 197
Lists of Births, Deaths, Promotions, Prices of Stocks, Bill of Mortality, &c.

With Eight additional Pages of Letter-Press; and a Head of PAOLI, the Corsican Chief, drawn from the Life, and elegantly engraved; with a Print of the GERBIA, or RUSSIAN RABBIT, described by Professor AMMON; and a curious inedited coin of LUCILLA AUGUSTA.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

PRICES of CORN throughout ENGLAND,

Reduced to the STANDARD of the CORN EXCHANGE in LONDON, with a View to the Foundation of a BILL for fixing the BOUNTY on CORN for future EXPORTATION, on unexceptionable Principles.

N. B. As the Law now stands, when *Malt* or *Barley* shall be at 24s. or under; *Rye* at 32s. or under; and *Wheat* at 48s. or under, in any part of this Kingdom, or in Wales, every merchant shall receive, for every quarter of *Barley* or *Malt*, ground or unground, which he shall ship out of any such port, with intent to carry it beyond the seas, 2s. 6d. for every quarter of *Rye*, ground or unground, 3s. 6d. and for every quarter of *Wheat*, ground or unground, 5s. to be paid by the Commissioners of customs.

HOME DIVISION.

Corn Exch.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
April	4 nothing	done			Guilford, 23	60 to 67	23 to 26		13 to 19
11	44 to 52	20 to 25	23 to 25	12 to 16	Colchester, 19	44 to 48	23 to 25		15 to 17
18	44 to 53	17 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 to 25	12 to 17	Canterbury 20	45 to 49	22 to 24		12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	45 to 55	20 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 to 25	11 to 17					

WESTERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Winton, 20	56 to 60	23 to 26		16 to 18	Devizes	56 to 62	23 to 25		15 to 17
Salisbury	56 to 64	24 to 26		15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bristol	52 to 58	22 to 24		12 to 14
Warminster	60 to 68	25 to 27		14 to 16					

OXFORD DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Reading,	54 to 64	22 to 24		19 to 21	Shrewsbury	58 to 62	22 to 26		16 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oxford,	50 to 58	23 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$		17 to 19	Rofs	54 to 58	20 to 22		13 to 16
Glocester,	60 to 64	19 to 22		16 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stafford,	46 to 55	24 to 26		15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$

MIDLAND DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Coventry	46 to 56	19 to 22		15 to 16	Darby,	54 to 58	25 to 27		15 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stamford	45 to 52	20 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$		14 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Northampton	52 to 60	23 to 26	26 to 28	13 to 15
Peterboro'	45 to 53	23 to 25		12 to 14					

NORFOLK DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
Cambridge	50 to 54	24 to 26	24 to 27	15 to 17	Norwich	42 to 48	20 to 22	22 to 23	14 to 16
Yarmouth	47 to 50	20 to 24	22 to 23	15 to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$					

NORTHERN DIVISION.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.		Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.
York, Leeds	48 to 54	21 to 24	26 to 28	16 to 18	Newcastle	46 to 48	22 to 24	24 to 27	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17
Durham	41 to 50	23 to 25	23 to 25	16 to 20	Carlisle	40 to 46	20 to 21	24 to 27	13 to 16

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Wm. Talbot—to A. Hallows, R. London.
 Rev. Dr. Worthington—prebend. of North Newbold in York cathedral, *vice* Rev. Lawrence Sterne
 Rev. Mr. Kaye—prebend. of South Newbold, *vice* Dr. Worthington.
 Rev. Mr. Cheap—V. of Sutton on the Forest, *vice* Mr. Sterne.
 Rev. Mr. Newton—C. of Coxwood, *vice* Mr. Sterne.
 Rev. Mr. Scales—V. of Gr. and Little Hornead, Hertfordshire.
 Rev. Robert Picotou—V. of Huthwate, cum Carlton, Yorkshire.
 Rev. Dr. North—canon of Christ church, Oxford.
 Rev. Tho. Willi., of Pembroke coll. Oxon—R. of Blechley, Lincolnshire.
 Dr. Lewis, R. of St. George Southwark—Storraton and Whippingham in Isle of Wight, 700l. a-year

B — — K R — — — S.

Thomas Hayward, of St. Mary, Lambeth, Hofer.
 Th. Elliot, of Newcastle upon Tyne, dealer in flax.
 Isaac Israel, of Old Bethlem, Merchant.
 W. Hambleton, of Leek, Staffordsh. silk-throwster.

Th. Jones, of Choldry, in Leominster, dealer.
 Ja. Coby, of St. Mary le Quern, London, engraver.
 J. Bennet, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Woolcomber.
 Sam Coombes, Brick-lane, Spittal-fields, carpenter.
 Wm. Fowler, of Leaden-hall-street, hosier.
 Jos. Laver, of Andover in Hants, Inn-keeper.
 Sam. Bails, of Yoxford, in Suffolk, Innholder.
 Wm. Seares, of Warrington, Lancash. tobaccoist.
 James Harris, of Bath, Taylor.
 Margaret Barnacle, of Solihull, Warwicksh. baker.
 Mary Reda, of St. Martin's in the fields, milliner.
 J. Tifferrington, of St. George, Southwark, fadler.
 Charles Drake, of Kenfington, dealer.
 John Tonson, of Dodham, in Essex, apothecary.
 Wm. Challenor, of St. Clement Danes.
 Wm. Killick, of Dartford in Kent, dealer.
 J. S. Schutze, of Lawrence-poultry-lane, merchant.
 Dan. Slackhouse, of St. Mary le Bone, mason.
 J. Ibbetson of the Greenwalk Surry, saltpetre refiner.
 Rich. Crew, of Newington, in Surry, carpenter.
 Tho. Jones, of Long Acre breeches-maker.
 John Corfar, St. James's Westminster. bricklayer.
 P Boggurst Cable-street Oxf. market stable-keeper.
 Geo. Chestniffs of St. Neot's, carrier.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

A P R I L, 1768.

Mr. URAAN,

Agreeably to the encouragement you have given me by inserting my letter concerning the utility of collating ancient Manuscripts, I now proceed to lay before the public a more particular account of the nature and progress of Dr. Kennicott's undertaking.

The scheme proposed by him was, to compare with some one printed edition, all the manuscripts of the Hebrew Bible, which are preserved in England, Scotland, and Ireland; at least all those which should be found worth collating, as being older than the invention of printing. The manuscripts of this kind, which, after much enquiry, were discovered by Dr. Kennicott in our own country, at the end of the first year, (1760) amounted to 1110. These, therefore, were to be collated; but in a manner very different from the collation of other manuscripts. For as the mistake of one single letter might make a great difference in the meaning of an Hebrew word; and since many single letters might be mistaken, if the collation was to be made by pronouncing whole words; it was necessary, in this case, to pronounce and compare every single letter. And the method fixed upon, was for one person to read the printed copy letter after letter, while another person, at the same time, inspected the MS, and wrote down every variation, whether of whole words or of letters only.

Laborious and almost impracticable as it must appear, in general, to go through with so very minute an examination of 1110 MSS of so large a book as the Hebrew Bible; yet was this work undertaken upon a plan still more extensive, namely, to procure, in the mean while, collations of as many of the best foreign MSS, as the *Subscription* would allow; and as could be collated within that time, which might be taken up in examining

the MSS in our own country. And, because many persons might be prevented from subscribing to this work, from a notion that it would be endless, Dr. Kennicott thought it proper to assure the public, that he believed it would be finished in ten years. He also stated the nature of the subscription, as being only *during pleasure*; so that every person might drop his subscription, whenever he doubted of a proper progress being made, or for any other reason, or for no reason at all. But as a *proper progress* in so vast a work was the great point to be ascertained, in every year, to the subscribers, the Doctor effectually secured this point, by chusing to print, at the end of every annual account of his work, the certificate, as to his progress, which the delegates of the press at Oxford had agreed should be *produced to them* from the Hebrew Professor in that university.

Having premised these necessary matters as to the general plan, I proceed now to the printed state of this work, in each of the years that are past; extracting from each a short account of the progress and encouragement; and adding a few out of the many curious articles with which these annual states abound. The *first* state was printed at the end of the first year, 1760; but of that state I have no copy: however, I have been told, that it related chiefly to the nature of such a work, and the expediency of its being undertaken; together with an account of the Doctor's having collated part of *two* very ancient MSS which belong to the Bodley Library. I apprehend, likewise, that a list of subscribers for this first year was printed on a separate paper; and that the money subscribed was near 500*l*.

At the end of the *second* year, 1761, an account both of the progress, and of the subscription, was printed in a little pamphlet, as has been done annually ever since. In this account we see an amazing field opening, in consequence

of the Doctor's enquiries, and a correspondence which he began with the learned in various parts of Europe, particularly at Rome, where cardinal Passioni, then at the head of the Vatican, offered him the use of all the Hebrew MSS in that famous library: the cardinals Spinelli and Albani, likewise, are mentioned as very zealous advocates for this work. The chief places abroad, where collations were already begun, or enquiries were making after MSS of the Hebrew bible, were Rome, Florence, Turin, Spain, Paris, Holland, and Hamburgh; and the other places were Constantinople, Warsaw, Venice, Naples, Bologna, Mantua, Pavia, Genoa, Lisbon, Geneva, Utrecht, Erfurth, Berlin, and Stockholm. At the end of this second year, the number of manuscripts discovered *at home* was increased from 110 to 119; of which *ten* were now collated by the Dr. himself, assisted by three, and sometimes four gentlemen.

The Oxford delegates having thought proper, that (for the greater security from fire, &c.) transcripts of the collations should be deposited in the Bodleian library: transcripts of the collation of these ten MSS were now placed there, under the doctor's own seal and that of the librarian. In this year's state we have the following concise, but very interesting account of the nature and tendency of this work.

"The expediency of such an undertaking must be evident to all those, who will attend to the following particulars:—That the design of it is to do the same justice to the text of the *Old Testament*, which has been done, with universal applause, to the text of the *New Testament*, and to that of almost all other antient writings;—that the Hebrew text, tho' of such great importance, has been hitherto printed agreeably to the *latest* and *worst* MSS—that there are as yet happily preserved multitudes of *older* MSS; free from many of those later corruptions, which disgrace that extensive part of divine revelation: and MSS, which contain readings more agreeable to the *context*, to the *ancient versions*, and also to the *New Testament*—and therefore, that it must be exceedingly desirable, that as many as possible of the various readings in these valuable MSS (now perishing by age) be speedily collected; and afterwards accurately published together (at the bottom of every page, in a new edition of the present Hebrew text) for the

information of the learned, and the benefit of the public."

The state for this second year concludes with the certificate from Dr. Hunt, the Royal Professor of Hebrew; and with a list of the following subscribers:—The King (200l. per ann.) the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin: the archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Cashel; with twenty bishops, English and Irish: 11 lay lords: 7 deans; 9 deans and chapters: eight colleges: and one hundred and ten other subscribers: amounting in the whole to 905l. If then the reader was before surprized, that any man could be found, hardy enough to undertake a work of such infinite fatigue; he must now be equally surprized that so many public spirited men could be found to patronize the undertaking: so that the patronage, as well as the work, was quite beyond example.

As to the *third* year, 1762, I may be shorter; because some articles, having been already enlarged upon, need only be just mentioned. The number of MSS now discovered at home was 121. And at home were in this year collated two MSS, sent from Rotterdam; and also nine large volumes, lent to the Dr. at Oxford, by the university of Cambridge: and for these collations he had five or six assistants. Abroad, several ancient and valuable MSS were now under examination; at Rome, Turin, Florence, Zurich, Hamburg, Berlin, and Paris. The subscription was nearly the same as the year before; about 900l. The professor's certificate was (after its introduction) in the following words:—*I do hereby accordingly certify, for the satisfaction of the said delegates, and of such other persons as have encouraged this work by their subscriptions, that the several parts of the collation (made during the third year) have been laid before me. And my opinion is, that Dr. Kennicott hath made a very competent progress in the said collation; and indeed advanced farther in it than could have been reasonably expected. And upon considering several of the various readings, which he has already discovered in the Hebrew MSS; I think this work will be of very considerable service to sacred literature.*

The only article I shall add here is, that among many other honours done to this work, this year's state mentions one, which no other work relating to the bible could ever boast of since the reformation; namely, its being warmly recommended

recommended both by Rome and Geneva. And as nothing can be more curious, or more pleasing, to every man of a liberal and comprehensive mind, than to see the proofs of this singularly joint recommendation, I shall close the present extract with the two certificates.

The Certificate from ROME.

L'Entreprise d'une nouvelle Edition de la Bible, qui doit de faire à Oxford sur tous les Manuscrits Hebraïques, qui peuvent se trouver dans les plus célèbres Bibliothèques, a trouvée ici autant d'approbateurs, que de personnes qui en ont entendu parler. Et pour favoriser les Auteurs d'un si important Ouvrage, j'ai permis avec plaisir la Collation des anciens Manuscrits Hebraïques, qui se trouvent dans la Bibliothèque Vaticane; et je l'ai accordée en qualité de Bibliothécaire de la Ste. Eglise Romaine. A Rome; ce seize May, mil sept cent soixante un.

D. Cardl. PASSIONEI,
Bibliot. de la S. E. R.

The Certificate from GENEVA.

Extrait des Regitres de la Vénérable Compagnie des Pasteurs et des Professeurs de l'Eglise de Geneve.

Du Vendredi, 4. Decembre, 1761.

Monfr. le Recteur et Messrs les Bibliothécaires ont rapporté, qu'on leur a fait part d'un Projet formé en Angleterre, pour la Collation des Manuscrits Hébreux de l'Ancien Testament, & qu'on leur a demandé la communication de ceux que nous pourrions avoir dans notre Bibliothèque; qu'il paroît par un Imprimé Latin, que le principal exécuter de ce Projet est Monfr. Benjamin Kennicott Maître es Arts à Oxford; Projet, pour l'exécution du quel on se propose d'éclaircir à bien des égards le Texte Sacré, et d'en aplanir des difficultez; que pour parvenir à ce but l'Autheur avoit déjà pris des mesures pour puiser dans les principales Bibliothèques de l'Europe, et qu'il avoit des assurances qu'elles lui seroient ouvertes. Sur quoi opiné, la Ven. Compagnie a reconnu unanimement toute l'utilité, qui peut resulter de l'exécution de ce Projet, et combien il importe de faire par rapport aux Livres de l'Ancien Testament ce qu'on a déjà fait avec succès à l'égard de ceux du Nouveau. Elle n'a pu qu'applaudir aux louables intentions de l'Autheur, et de ceux qui s'intéressent à la perfection d'un Ouvrage, dont on a lieu d'espérer de grands avantages pour une plus parfaite intelligence des Livres Sacrez, ce par cela même pour la Religion; et elle est persuadée que cette Entreprise, qui fait beaucoup d'honneur au zèle de son Autheur, sera généralement approuvée.

En conséquence Messrs. les Bibliothécaires ont été chargés de communiquer ce qu'il pourroit y avoir dans notre Bibliothèque de relatif à cet objet.

Du Vendredi, xi. Decembre, 1761.

Monfr. le Recteur a demandé la permission de la communiquer Copie de la Delibération ci-dessus à Milord Mount Stuart, qui l'a désiré. Accordé.

BUISSON, Secretaire.

A letter from Mr. BLAKEY, Engineer, to Mr. FERGUSON Fellow of the Royal Society.

I Have seen in the Monthly Review for January last, what is there said concerning your supplement to your Mechanical Lectures, with what is said about my Engine for raising water by fire*, and your own remarks upon it.

I am extremely obliged to you Sir, for having given a clear idea of my discovery of a principle in nature of such use in fire machinery: but I should have been much more pleased, if you had not said, that my Engine differs from the original one, mentioned by the marquis of Worcester†, and afterwards by Captain Savery, in one particular only, viz. by making use of air, as an intermediate body between steam and water, &c.

As I know the principles by which Mr. Savery thought to operate, I hope you will excuse me for asserting that my engines differ from his in every thing, except in making use of pipes to conduct my water, and fire to boil it: he proved no more but that the condensation of steam causes a vacuum; as to the forcing power of it: the Greeks had in their Æolipiles, who always procured a vacuum necessary to the waters getting into them, by fire‡.

From what I have said, and from my machines performing, as you have seen, in different manners, as also, because I employ an intermediate to hinder the steam from condensing, I think I may fairly say, that my engines differ in every point from Capt. Savery's, since he could never make any real use of his principles, whereas mine do really act, and to good purpose.

* For which Mr. Blakey has obtained his Majesty's patent, and is now erecting one in large at a mine in Lancashire.

† In his scantlings of a Centry of Inventions. See Gent. Mag. vol. xii, xviii.

‡ Hero of Alexandria, about a century before the Christian Æra, employed both fire and steam as a moving force in various machines.

But to give you a more extended conception of the principles I go upon, which should be thoroughly understood previous to every thing else, I range them under four heads.

The first, Dilatation, Condensation, (which Mr. Savery understood) and Elasticity.

The second, the contrivances and disposition of the several vessels, with their proportions; which Mr. Savery never found time to enter into; and therefore, as the event proved, missed of the proper effects.

Thirdly, the knowledge of the cohesion, adhesion, and strength in the materials, necessary to resist such or such an action of fire; which will give a force of 10, 20, 100, 3 or 4000, or as many millions; those extremes must be known in order to be able to combine the active and passive powers with the resisting bodies. These are particulars which Mr. Savery never once entered into.

Lastly, the fabrication necessary to put the above recited particulars in practice: besides contrivances to give them the different forms suitable to the various effects required. And this must be attended with difficulties, which none can conceive without a thorough understanding of such works, which was far from being the case of Capt. Savery.

I am far from depreciating workmen: I know they have their share of knowledge: I have ever found them far from being obstinate and stupid as many are apt to represent them: 'tis true some artificers will almost laugh at your raw inventors who apply to them to have their undigested thoughts put in practice; which makes these would-be knowing ones so much out of humour, as to abuse the mechanicks with indecent epithets.

As to what the Reviewer says, relative to the loss of steam in the common engines, he is much in the right, since it has been calculated that the dilatation of water by fire is as 14,000 to 1, and the effect in those engines but about 3000. Speaking afterwards of the *prodigious* and *amazing* force of the same, he adds, that copper will be strong enough to withstand it, *but it will be found perhaps inadequate on account of the joints; and those who have seen a small one of this kind worked, will probably be of the same opinion.*

I shall only observe, that if he will please to reflect on the force given by gun-powder (with above three times

less dilatability than water converted into steam by fire) in cannon, where often the power is 4,000,000, and sometimes twice and three times as much, he would not be *amazed* at the *prodigious* force to raise a column of even 1000 feet perpendicular, which, if a foot diameter weighs but about 48000 lb. and as he says copper is strong enough, which I have found to be more than twenty times stronger than base metal, he will be less astonished still. As to the joints, every workman who has the least experience can make them true enough to be air, water, or oil-tight, as may be seen in tubes made of wood, but metal vessels for fire machines, cannot only be made tight, but the very sediment which is intermixed with the steam, forms itself into a scurf, which will ever stop the crevices if there are any. I am, Sir,

Feb. 6, Your most humble servant,
1768.

W. BLAKEY.

P. S. The Reviewer says, *those who have seen a small engine worked, will be of his opinion.* Now, whereas of the machines I have made, the least raised 36 gallons, and some 70, 90, and 120; and those at Chelsea but 20 or 22, and that at York Buildings 48; I must think differently from him as to the magnitude of mine. If it be a great building that inviron engines that constitutes largeness, mine indeed has none, and make but an inconsiderable figure: but if raising much more water in proportion to the quantity of fire than others is of consequence, in that respect mine may be said to be large.

Mr. URBAN,

A Correspondent of yours observes, p. 104 of the *Mag.* for March last, that he saw a very uncommon Crow, in colour like a hawk, and that he took it to be of the rook kind. I remember, Sir, that in your Magazine for 1754, p. 305, mention is made of a *pie'd rook*; and it is remarked there in a note, that the like birds are frequently seen near Salisbury, between Clarendon Park and Langford. Two or three years ago I saw one myself in Staffordshire; and the famous John Toland speaks of his having seen ravens with some white in their wings. Toland's works, i. 138. See also p. 141. Hence then it appears, that these anomalies in nature are not unfrequent, and the calling them *anomalies* seems to be sufficiently accounting for them; for I am of opinion, that the bird in question, which it seems was





The Gerbua or Yerboa

in colour like a hawk, was one of these flackered crows, but of a dingy hue. However, Sir, this solution is more probable than that which is offered by your correspondent, who asks, "As there is an enmity between the two birds, [the hawk and the rook] might not [the colour] be by a sudden fright, at the time of incubation, from a hawk?" Now, Sir, I suppose, and I believe you will agree with me, that these anomalous birds are of this party-colour from their infancy. But it seems impossible, that the bird in the egg should be affected by the approach of any hawk; and, I presume, as impossible that any fright the dams, when sitting, might receive, should operate upon the egg. We read indeed of violent fears having altered the colour of a man's hair, which may seem something similar to a change of colour in a bird's feathers; and therefore allowing, which is admitting perhaps more than needs, that the plumage of the brooding dam, might possibly be varied by a sudden and violent fright; yet that the egg should partake of the alteration, and should suffer by the incident, is not at all credible, since it is well known, that what the egg receives from the dam, at the time of the incubation, is nothing more than a proper degree of a duly continued warmth. This is clear, from the foreign method of hatching eggs in ovens.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,
T. Row.

MR. URBAN,

AS your Magazine is a kind of register of things rare and curious, I have inclosed an account of an animal formerly shewn in London, the remembrance of which, in my opinion, deserves to be preserved.

The animal I mean was in shape like a large rabbit, but it was wonderfully provided against the severity of the cold of the northern climates, from whence the owner said it came; its furr was longer and thicker than the rabbits of this climate; and the bottoms of its feet were covered with a kind of natural sock of soft warm furr, which enclosed its claws, and wrapt them, as it were, one by one, into a soft web, to preserve them from the cold impressions of the ice or snow; but the most wonderful and most essential distinction that characterised this animal was, the contrivance to secure its head from the cold; this was

by a kind of hood which took its rise from the shoulder near its neck, and came forwards towards its head, covered both within and without like a muff, with a fine warm downy like substance, into which it could by turning put its head, effectually shelter it from the severity of the cold.

This animal, at the time it was shewn, which, if my memory does not fail me, was about the year 1738, excited the curiosity of all the naturalists about town to examine it, among whom was Sir Hans Sloane, who was so much pleased with it, that he wrote to Muscovy, from whence the owner said it came, to know if these animals were natives of that country, and to learn more of their history than the owner could tell him. His letter was directed to Professor Ammon, of the university of St Petersburg, and the answer he received in return was in substance as follows:

I cannot hear of any thing like the surprising provision against the cold in the rabbit you mention, in the rabbits of this country; of which we have but two sorts in all the great Muscovite empire; the one is found only in *Dauria*, beyond the lake *Baikal*, on the sand banks of the rivers Onon, Ingoda, Ago, and is called by the natives *Tolai*, which in that language is a hare. This species is much larger than the European rabbit, and has a much longer tail. The other sort is found through all Tartary, from Astracan to the bay of Kamshatka, and likewise towards Perecop and Otchakoff; this kind of rabbit, if it may be so called, is not bigger than a common squirrel; its fore legs are at least five times that length: the tail is as long, sometimes longer, than the whole body, rough and almost naked, except at the extremity where it is bushy; the colour of the animal is reddish on the back and whitish on the belly. It has such a spring with its hinder feet that, when pursued, it will jump twenty feet and more, and then stand still and jump again, and so continue to do till it reaches its hole. Its berrying like a rabbit seems the only reason for classing this animal among that species. It feeds on greens, and is a very pretty neat creature to look at.

The Tischeremisses, Morduans, Asjack Tartars, and natives of Casan and Siberia, cloath themselves with skins during the winter; the Laplanders do the same, and they ornament their habits

with the furs of this little animal. I have seen a habit consisting of one skin only, bordered and enriched with others of small beasts and birds, that exceeded for variety and show all the fine silkwork of the Chinese.

The priests of the Tonguse Tartars have a very particular cloak enriched in this manner. It is but short, and reaches only to their knees; but it is grouped together in a very grotesque and horrible manner; the head-piece is the skin of a goat peculiar to the country, with the horns on it; the back-part is embroidered with the strangest, ugliest, and most frightful figures those cunning wizzards can invent; here and there several small bells and pieces of iron beaten into a variety of odd shapes, are interspersed with the dried heads and tails of different small animals, among which the animal just mention'd is always one. On some of these conjuring cloaks there are several large and flat pieces of brass, with Chinese characters upon them, fastened with strings; and the borders are adorned with fox-tails of various colours, and a great many whole skins of small animals, as fables, squirrels, and the like; all hanging loosely and fantastically patched together: in short, they are the most horrible vestments that any sort of priests ever wore or could invent; but however strange they may appear to others, the priests who use them make them turn to good account. When one of their tribe wants to know the issue of future undertakings, he consults his priest, who commonly excuses himself as not being equal to the question, without the assistance of some spirit: if the person is anxious about the event, and desires to call up the infernal power, the priest demands a present for him that he may rise in good humour; this being made, he puts on his cloak, enters his tent, and begins his incantations, which at first is in a slow and solemn tone; but in a little time he shakes his gown, raises his voice, roars aloud, and with horrid yellings gives notice to the person, who stands trembling without, that the infernal spirit is in presence with him, that he is in great wrath; and that he must increase his offering, or the most terrible vengeance will ensue. When the offering is made and the spirit appeased, he answers to all the questions proposed to him by the priest, and then departs; but the great perfection of the priestcraft is here worth notice. During the whole of this transaction,

between the priest and the spirit none dare enter the tent; and tho' it be open and all the contortions of the priest visible, yet the spirit with whom he holds conversation, can only be seen by himself."

Sign'd AMMON.

Reading this account to Sir Charles Wager, he took notice of the similarity of this practice among the Indians of South America, and told two instances of their art of conjuration, which are not a little surprising; one, of his own knowledge, as he lay under the isle of Pines, near Carthageua, some native Indians, after consulting their priest, came on board him, and after the usual civilities had passed on both sides, the Indians told him, that in eight days a warlike vessel would arrive there; which as it was an unfrequented port, Sir Charles did not pay much regard to; but exact to the time, a vessel did arrive, which proved to be a pyrate. The other instance he learnt from Capt. Lewis, in the East India Company's service, who having an English child to bring over, an Indian woman was entrusted with the care of it on board, who having consulted her priest before she embarked, concerning the success of the voyage, received for answer, "That it would be attended with many dangers; that the ship would be disabled; that she would be obliged to seek a strange port; be in danger of being lost; and that the crew would narrowly escape with their lives." All which accordingly came to pass in the course of the voyage, the ship lost her rudder, was obliged to put into Madagascar to refit, where the crew meeting with some pyrates, who, under the shew of friendship, carried on a plot with the natives to secure the ship and cargo, very providentially escaped the snare, by a discovery made of it by a pyrate at the point of death, just before the plot was ready for execution. In consequence of this discovery they immediately put to sea, which they had no sooner done, than the shore was covered with savages and pyrates, who made signs of rage and revenge at their disappointment.

If these particulars are worth inserting, you may illustrate professor Ammon's account of the little rabbit of Muscovey, by a cut of the animal, which you will find in Edwards's rare collection, under the name of GERBIA, which I think will be an acceptable present to the public, and am Sir, Yours, &c.

C. P.

*An Account of M. LE ROY's Voyage to Constantinople, Athens, Sparta, &c. Extracted from his large Work * published at Paris on Imperial Paper, pp. 88, with 60 Plates, designed by himself, and engraved by Le Bas.*

M. LE ROY embarked at Venice with the Chevalier Donato, who was going ambassador to the port, May 5, 1754, on board the St Charles of 80 guns, and sailed that evening. Arriving at Castel Nuovo, a fortress on the coast of Istria, while the ship was taking in her guns, the ambassador, count Spolverine of Verona, M. Priuli a noble Venetian, and the author, visited Pola, (which is not above 40 miles distant) formerly a celebrated republic, and of its beautiful temple now in ruins, dedicated to Augustus, he has given an historical description, and a view, plate I.

They sailed from Castel Nuovo May 15, and near Callaro were joined by a frigate, which had orders to accompany the ambassador as far as Tenedos. Coasting along the shore of Albania, they saw Durazzo and Polina, formerly celebrated under the names of Dyrrachium and Apollonia, for the landing there of Cæsar and of Pompey, the one to defend, the other to destroy the liberty of his country. Then leaving the Adriatic, they saw on their left the Acroceraunian mountains, now called Monte della Chimera, and inhabited by the descendants of the Macedonians, who subsist by robbery and plunder. At the isle of Corfu, which the Venetians have made one of the strongest places in Europe, they stayed 15 days, and then passed by the island of Stëllaure, formerly Leucas, and the ancient promontories of Actium and Nicopolis, where Antony, yielding to love and fortune, fled from Augustus to follow Cleopatra. As they did not pass between St Maure and Cephalonia, they were not able, even with their glasses to discern Ithaca, that little rock immortalized by Homer; so touching at Zante, they left on their right hand, June 23, the Strophades, formerly supposed to be inhabited by the Harpies, but now by Greek monks, and on their left next morning, they saw, at the entrance of the port of Pylos, that of Sphagia, famous for the victory

of the Athenians over the Spartans. Soon after they passed by cape Sapienza, on which was built the old city of Morthon, and also a temple to Minerva Anemotis, i. e. the goddess of the winds, and in three hours arriving at the ancient promontory of Tenaros, and discovering Cythera, now a barren and desert island, and unworthy of being the abode of the goddess of beauty, they entered the Archipelago. Next day they perceived the Cyclades, but there the wind, which had been hitherto fair, changing from the S.E. to the N. they were forced to put into a haven on the coast of Attica, opposite Long Island, and six miles N.E. from Cape Colonne. During their stay there, the author employed himself in surveying the ruins of a very ancient temple, at the foot of the mountain of Laurium, and near the place, where Xenophon says, stood the fortress of Thoricion. The modern Greek name is very similar, Thoricos. The ambassador was so obliging as to assist M. le Roy in his researches with some of his Slavonian soldiers provided with proper tools. A view of these ruins is given, Plate II. Long island now uninhabited, is called by Strabo, Pliny, and Pomponius Mela, Cranæ, or Helena, from its being the place where Paris first took possession of his beautiful prize.

After having passed a fortnight in Attica, they anchored for six days near the most southern cape of the isle of Negropont, and in two days more they moored between the isle of Tenedos and the coast of Troy. As the Turks have taken from the Venetians the finest islands in the Archipelago, and are constantly apprehensive of a surprize, their ambassadors are not allowed, like those of England and France, to sail up to the port of Constantinople, but are always embarked on board some galleys at Tenedos. Accordingly two were there waiting for them. The wind being contrary, the author had a great desire to survey the ruins of Troy; but was prevented by the ambassador, that coast being infested with robbers. Nor could he even visit the city of Tenedos, though they lay at anchor before it fifteen days, on account of a pestilential distemper which prevailed there. Leaving therefore these celebrated places not without regret, and steering north, they passed through the famous straits of the Hellespont, or Dardanelles, which separate Europe from Asia, and after being saluted

* Entitled, *Les Ruines des plus belles monuments de la Grece. Ouvrage divisé en deux parties, &c.* In the first part, the author considers those remains as an historian, in the second as an architect.

luted by four castles * by which they passed, the two last of which are only two miles asunder, at length they arrived at Constantinople, September 13, 1754, after having been much incommoded for 52 days on board the Turkish galleys. M. le Roy's account of this city shall be given in his own words: "Constantinople has the appearance of the capital of the world, and no city on earth can be compared to it for its situation, nor is placed more advantageously to rule over a great part of this hemisphere. If its aspect is very beautiful, the inner part of it, on the contrary, is highly disagreeable. Of this I was sufficiently convinced in going to see the antiquities, the royal mosques, some kiosques, the aqueducts, &c. I also saw the magnificent festival of the little Bairam †, and the ambassador did me the honour to place me among the persons whom he selected to accompany him in his audience of the grand Signor.

"On the day of that ceremony, being conducted to the Divan by the Visir, he there in our presence heard and determined causes. Afterwards, he made us dine in that hall, from whence entering the second court of the seraglio, we were dressed in kaftans, (Persian vests) and then proceeded, being twelve of us in number, every one supported, or rather held under the arms by two Capigi Bachi, as far as the grand Signor's hall of audience. The Sultan was placed on a magnificent throne; on his right hand stood the visir, his hands crossed on his breast with great respect; on his left sat the ambassador on a little stool, and we who had the honour to be in his train, stood behind him. By being thus situated, the ambassador could not see the grand signor's face, but only his profile. The most profound silence reigned throughout the hall. When the drogman interpreted the ambassador's speech, he turned pale and trembled. If these interpreters are so bold as not to be intimidated when they speak to the grand signor, they affect at least to appear so; many of them having lost their lives for a word misplaced.

* The Turks pretend that several cannons in the castles of the Cardanelles were cast by order of Mahomet II, in his camp before Babylon; they are so large, that their mouths, which we measured, are above two feet in diameter.

† Or feast of sacrifices, from the victims offered during the pilgrimage of Mecca.

The grand signor having heard the ambassador's compliment, contented himself with speaking a few words to the visir, who gave the answer for him. I say nothing of all the diamonds, rubies, and pearls of the throne, nor of the carpets of silk and gold, which covered the floor of the hall and the rooms adjoining, and I have but just mentioned Constantinople, where three months stay, and the opportunities I had of seeing the most remarkable ceremonies, enabled me to make many observations.—The day of my departure was distinguished by one of those events, which in Turkey subvert in a moment the highest stations, and frequently raise men from the meanest employments to the first dignities of the empire. The grand signor was confined to the seraglio by a pain in his shoulder; the people began to murmur, as they usually do, when he is not seen on Fridays at the mosque. However, all possible means were used in the seraglio to impose on them in regard to that Prince's health; the kiosques were opened, as if he had been there; they carried their dissimulation so far as to make a man, who resembled him, ride on horseback on a terrace of that palace which was opposite to the haven. But at length, the people still murmuring, the sultan took a resolution ill as as he was, of going on Friday the 13th of December to the mosque. He was scarce arrived there, when he was seized with a fainting fit; he was wrapped up in furs, and carried to the seraglio, where he expired about two in the afternoon. This news was soon spread over Constantinople and its suburbs, and was confirmed by a general discharge of the artillery of the seraglio, which was followed soon after by another more considerable, proclaiming the accession of Osman III. At the instant that I embarked at the port of Tophana, a multitude of Turks ran thither in the utmost confusion; there passed by our ship a number of little boats filled with Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, who were retiring into the country for fear of some revolution, with grief and consternation painted in their faces."

M. le Roy proceeded from hence to Smyrna, where he made some stay, and after visiting several islands in the Archipelago, he repaired to that of Miconi, from whence he made several voyages to Delos, the centre of the Cyclades, and the birth-place of Apollo, but now barren and uninhabited. The ruins of the famous temple built by Erichthoni-

us, in honour of that deity, still cover a considerable space, but are in such confusion that our author could not make a drawing of them. After this, entering again into Attica, he arrived in the beginning of February at Porto-rafti, and from thence repaired immediately to Athens.

On his arrival there, after paying his respects to the French consul, M. Leofon, that gentleman introduced him to the Disdar, or commandant of the citadel, who received him very civilly, and after offering him coffee, sherbet, and perfumes, gave him full liberty to make what researches he pleased, and to place ladders &c. wherever he thought proper. But, “ says the author, as the Turks and Greeks are very jealous, he told me that when I would go up to the top of the temple of Minerva, I must give him previous notice of it, that he might make all the women retire, who walk within the small courts of the citadel, where, otherwise I might see them. The consul also informed me, that, such is the jealousy of the Athenians, when Turkish or Grecian women pass through the streets, custom and politeness require one to leave them the side that they have chosen, and to turn one’s back.”

For the history and descriptions, as well as the views of those beautiful remains of antiquity at Athens, the Citadel, the temple of Minerva, Erectheus, Jupiter Olympus, Theseus and Augustus, the theatre, the lanthorn of Demosthenes, the tower of the winds, &c. &c. the reader must be referred to the work itself.

After taking his measures and designs at Athens, M. Le Roy determined to visit its antient rival Sparta, but that country being much molested by robbers, he took with him two janissaries, (one of them lent him by the consul) and an Albanian groom, besides his own servant, all well armed. In half an hour, travelling north, they arrived at the fine forest of olives which partly surrounds Athens, and in the middle of which was Plato’s renowned academy; of which no remains are now to be seen.

Crossing the river Cephissus they came to Eleusis, now Lessine, whose antient grandeur may be known by its ruins. But of its famous temple of Ceres, so revered by all nations that it was even spared by Xerxes, few traces now remain: by the marble bust of that goddess which lies among the ruins, and of which, though the face is disfigured, the drapery, and the hair tied with a ribbon are very beautiful, it appears

that the statue was colossal, about 15 feet high.

Megara also, so celebrated of old, is now in a deplorable state, its palaces being turned into cottages. From thence to Corinth was a day’s journey. The only remains that are to be seen there, are the ruins of a most beautiful and very antient temple, which the author has described and drawn plate 25. Passing over the plain of Argos, at which place, and at Napoli in Romania (subject to the Venetians) there are no antiquities, he afterwards found the road to Sparta very bad, and the accommodations worse, so that he generally dined on the grass. One day meeting with two Agas of the last city in the same situation, he made an acquaintance with them, and they offered him coffee, and another liquor, which at first he took for sherbet, but he was mistaken; it was tolerable wine, those good Turks not being strict observers of the law of Mahomet, but adhering to a proverb very common among them in the *Lingua Franca*, *Turc sine mange porc & beve vine*.

The ruins of Old Sparta are two miles distant from New Sparta, now called Misistra. The theatre and the circus only can now be distinguished, of both which the author has given descriptions and draughts, plate 27 and 28. After this, he endeavoured to find where several other towns of Laconia formerly stood, particularly Amyclæ, which last, by Pausanius’s assistance, he soon discovered, though even in that writer’s time it was reduced to a village, and had little to boast but a beautiful temple of Alexandra, another name, according to the Amyclæans, for Cassandra the daughter of Priam.

M. le Roy having satisfied his curiosity in regard to Sparta, returned to Athens, and after passing there three weeks more with fresh delight, took a final leave of that city the latter end of April 1755, embarking at Oropo for Italy, in order to revisit the ruins and antiquities of that country, and to compare them with those that he had collected in Greece.

These extracts cannot better be concluded than with the testimony that this writer has given to two of our countrymen, as what he says of them may with equal justice be applied to himself: ‘ We have just reaped the fruits of the researches that Messieurs Wood and Dawkins have made at Palmyra and Balbec; the Ruins of those two cities which they have published in their

' their language, and also in ours (from
' a motive* for which the republic of
' letters is *much* indebted to them) do
' honour to their nation, and deserve
' the acknowledgements that they re-
' ceive from all others.'

S I R,

I Have met with much invective in the papers for these two years past, against the hard-heartedness of the rich, and much complaint of the great oppressions suffered in this country by the labouring poor. Will you admit a word or two on the other side of the question? I do not propose to be an advocate for oppression, or oppressors. But when I see that the poor are by such writings exasperated against the rich, and excited to insurrections, by which much mischief is done, and some forfeit their lives, I could wish the true state of things were better understood, the poor not made by these busy writers more uneasy and unhappy than their situation subjects them to be; and the nation not brought into disrepute among foreigners by public groundless accusations of ourselves, as if the rich in England had no compassion for the poor, and Englishmen wanted common humanity.

In justice then to this country, give me leave to remark, that the condition of the poor here is by far the best in Europe, for that, except in England and her American colonies, there is not in any country of the known world, not even in Scotland or Ireland, a provision by law to enforce a support of the poor. Every where else necessity reduces to beggary. This law was not made by the poor. The legislators were men of fortune. By that act they voluntarily subjected their own estates, and the estates of all others, to the payment of a tax for the maintenance of the poor, incumbering those estates with a kind of rent charge for that purpose, whereby the poor are vested with an inheritance, as it were, in all the estates of the rich. I wish they were benefited by this generous provision in any degree equal to the good intention with which it was made, and is continued: But I fear the giving mankind a dependance on any thing for support in age or sickness, besides industry and frugality during youth and health, tends to flatter our natural indolence, to encourage idleness and prodigality, and thereby to promote and

increase poverty, the very evil it was intended to cure; thus multiplying beggars, instead of diminishing them.

Besides this tax, which the rich in England have subjected themselves to in behalf of the poor, amounting in some places to five or six shillings in the pound of the annual income, they have, by donations and subscriptions, erected numerous schools in various parts of the kingdom, for educating gratis the children of the poor in reading and writing, and in many of those schools the children are also fed and clothed. They have erected hospitals, at an immense expence, for the reception and cure of the sick, the lame, the wounded, and the insane poor, for lying-in women, and deserted children. They are also continually contributing towards making up losses occasioned by fire, by storms, or by floods, and to relieve the poor in severe seasons of frost, in times of scarcity, &c. in which benevolent and charitable contributions no nation exceeds us.—Surely there is some gratitude due for so many instances of goodness!

Add to this, all the laws made to discourage foreign manufactures, by laying heavy duties on them, or totally prohibiting them, whereby the rich are obliged to pay much higher prices for what they wear and consume, than if the trade was open: These are so many laws for the support of our labouring poor, made by the rich, and continued at their expence; all the difference of price between our own and foreign commodities, being so much given by our rich to our poor; who would indeed be enabled by it to get by degrees above poverty, if they did not, as too generally they do, consider every increase of wages only as something that enables them to drink more and work less; so that their distress in sickness, age, or times of scarcity, continues to be the same as if such laws had never been made in their favour.

Much malignant censure have some writers bestowed upon the rich for their luxury and expensive living, while the poor are starving, &c. not considering that what the rich expend, the labouring poor receive in payment for their labour. It may seem a paradox if I should assert, that our labouring poor do in every year receive *the whole revenue of the nation*; I mean not only the public revenue, but also the revenue, or clear income, of all private estates, or a sum equivalent to the whole. In support of this position I reason thus. The rich

* See what those writers have said on this subject in their *preface to Balbec*.

do not work for one another. Their habitations, furniture, cloathing, carriages, food, ornaments, and every thing in short that they, or their families use and consume, is the work or produce of the labouring poor, who are, and must be, continually paid for their labour in producing the same. In these payments the revenues of private estates are expended, for most people live up to their incomes. In cloathing and provision for troops, in arms, ammunition, ships, tents, carriages, &c. &c. (every particular the produce of labour) much of the publick revenue is expended. The pay of officers civil and military, and of the private soldiers and sailors, requires the rest; and they spend that also in paying for what is produced by the labouring poor. I allow that some estates may increase by the owners spending less than their income; but then I conceive that other estates do at the same time diminish, by the owner's spending more than their income, so that when the enriched want to buy more land, they easily find lands in the hands of the impoverished, whose necessities oblige them to sell; and thus this difference is equalled. I allow also, that part of the expence of the rich is in foreign produce or manufactures, for producing which the labouring poor of other nations must be paid; but then I say, that we must first pay our own labouring poor for an equal quantity of our manufactures or produce, to exchange for those foreign productions, or we must pay for them in money, which money, not being the natural produce of our country, must first be purchased from abroad, by sending out its value in the produce or manufactures of this country, for which manufactures our labouring poor are to be paid. And indeed if we did not export more than we import, we could have no money at all. I allow farther, that there are middle men, who make a profit, and even get estates, by purchasing the labour of the poor and selling it at advanced prices to the rich; but then they cannot enjoy that profit or the incomes of estates, but by spending them in employing and paying our labouring poor, in some shape or other, for the products of industry—Even beggars, pensioners, hospitals, and all that are supported by charity, spend their incomes in the same manner. So that finally, as I said at first, *our labouring poor receive annually the whole of*

the clear revenues of the nation, and from us they can have no more.

If it be said that their wages are too low, and that they ought to be better paid for their labour, I heartily wish any means could be fallen upon to do it, consistent with their interest and happiness; but as the cheapness of other things is owing to the plenty of those things, so the cheapness of labour is, in most cases, owing to the multitude of labourers, and to their underworking one another in order to obtain employment. How is this to be remedied? A law might be made to raise their wages; but if our manufactures are too dear, they will not vend abroad, and all that part of employment will fail, unless by fighting and conquering we compel other nations to buy our goods, whether they will or no, which some have been mad enough at times to propose. Among ourselves, unless we give our working people less employment, how can we, for what they do, pay them higher than we do? Out of what fund is the additional price of labour to be paid, when all our present incomes are, as it were, mortgaged to them? Should they get higher wages, would that make them less poor, if in consequence they worked fewer days of the week proportionably? I have said a law might be made to raise their wages; but I doubt much whether it could be executed to any purpose, unless another law, now indeed almost obsolete, could at the same time be revived and enforced; a law, I mean, that many have often heard and repeated, but few have ever duly considered. *SIX days shalt thou labour.* This is as positive a part of the commandment as that which says, *the SEVENTH day thou shalt rest*; but we remember well to observe the indulgent part, and never think of the other. St Monday is generally as duly kept by our working people as Sunday; the only difference is, that, instead of employing their time, cheaply, at church, they are wasting it expensively at the alehouse.

I am, Sir, &c.

M E D I U S.

Mr URBAN,

IN reading Mr Row's account of an iron bullet grown over in an elephant's tooth, inserted in your Magazine for May 1767, page 256, I cannot help concurring with him, that their teeth, when young, are in a soft and tender state, and unless this be allowed,

lowed, I don't see how it is possible those balls could enter the body of the teeth, without cracking, or shattering them almost to pieces.

I have two pieces of teeth from Sheffield in Yorkshire; in one of these is a small iron bullet lodged nearly in the middle, the workman it appears, notwithstanding the resistance it made to the saw, has sawed it half way through; but finding the task too arduous, split the piece asunder, the force of the instrument has broke off what the saw had not separated, and wrenched the lesser part of the bullet out of its bed, or socket, which is lost, and has left a cavity proportionable to its size; the greater part however remains in the marrow piece of ivory; when these two pieces are joined, they tally together, and the cavity is not perceptible. The outside of the tooth is of a dark colour, and has a long crack where it was shattered by the entry of the ball; these circumstances make me conclude this elephant was not very young. The place where the bullet lodged is a little decayed, but is grown crusty like the knot of a tree.

The other piece of ivory which I had sent me from the same place, has a large iron ball, about the size of that engraven in the above-mentioned magazine, lodged in the midst of it. The workman meeting with obstruction therefrom, has sawed to it on each side transversely, and then broke it asunder; so that one half of the ball is fast in its bed, and the other prominent; the ivory where it lies is quite sound, but does not retain its natural grain or texture, however it is so solid and firm, no wound is discoverable; by which it should appear the beast was very young; and what helps greatly to confirm the conjecture, is, the outside of the tooth has a fine shining polish on it, which that I described before hath not. Thus much I have thought proper to premise in regard to iron balls shot at these creatures in order to kill them. I shall now mention a thing more remarkable, and which I frankly own I am at a loss to account how it could happen, unless, like a horse, some of their teeth be hollow, till they arrive at a certain age.

Mr T—k—t, a cutler in Sheffield, in sawing asunder an elephant's tooth a little before Christmas 1766, which on the outside appeared perfectly sound, met with a large cavity in the middle of it, which contained six nuts, as he called them, three of which he gave me. What kind of fruit they are, I know

not, they are very hard, and don't appear to have any kernel; two of them are about the size of large filberds, the other of a hazle nut; they are all brown, and in shape like an almond. I shall be glad, if by inserting this in your next, any curious investigator of nature would give me a rational account how they came to be lodged in the manner above described, which will much oblige,

Broomhead, Sir, Yours, &c.

March 21, 1768. JOHN WILSON.

MR URBAN,

AS the laws of this kingdom have given every person an opportunity of obtaining all the satisfaction that one person can receive from another, upon the facts being duly proved, except it be to the weakest and most helpless part of the community, the female sex, are not the laws a little defective in that respect? They will give a woman damages for calling her a whore, but none against the man, who, by artifice and insincerity, makes her one, provided he does not use force; and even in that case she receives no real satisfaction, but making him an example for the benefit of her sex. And where will you find a greater object, requiring protection, in the whole community, by the law, than a poor helpless girl, ruined in her reputation by the man she loved, turned out of doors by her friends and relations, abandoned, and for ever forsaken by the man, who was the first cause of all her misfortunes, and left to seek bread by a common prostitution of herself to every person she meets with, by which diseases of body are added to those of her mind, already too great to be supported with any cheerfulness; and she is at length reduced to bury her senses in drunkenness and debauchery, until it puts an end to a miserable life. To prevent such evils, it is proposed, that a law be made (time of limitation not less than seven years) that shall give the girl debauched, liberty to bring her action against the man who first led her from the paths of virtue, for a separate maintenance, adequate to the station of life she was in, and to the circumstances of the man, to be given by the jury, upon the fact being proved to their satisfaction, as is customary in all other cases. When debauchery becomes as expensive as matrimony, the one will not be so frequently attempted, and the latter of course will succeed. A law, something of this kind, will establish Magdalen Houses in every part of the kingdom, at the sole expence of the persons

The Article GENEVA in the French Encyclopædia, exposed 159

persons who ought to support them. I have some hopes of seeing such a law made next sessions, from the interest two respectable bodies have in the Senate; the one are the clergy, that they will use their influence upon this occasion, from the principle of protecting virtue and punishing vice; and from the gentlemen of the law, (exclusive of the above motives) that it will be greatly their interest to get something of this kind passed into a law.

I am, Sir, &c.

P. J.

On the Article GENEVA, in the Dictionnaire Encyclopedique, &c.

M De Voltaire having chosen in 1755 a retirement near Geneva, his friend M. d'Alembert went thither to visit him in 1756. He spent a month or five weeks in that country; every one treated him with the utmost civility, and at his return to Paris, he proposed to insert a long and curious article on GENEVA in the VIIth Vol. of the Dictionnaire Encyclopedique. But not caring for the trouble, nor having leisure to collect materials, he desired a friend to send him a copy of a MS memoir that had been mentioned to him, which contained an abridgement of the history of that city, and an exact description of its civil state; without saying any thing of the church, except, what all the world knows, viz. that it professes the reformed religion, and has adopted the presbyterian discipline, as being better suited to a republican government than the episcopal.

Possessed of this piece, M. d'Alembert transcribed the greatest part of it, without making the least acknowledgement, and by that means he might have passed for a well informed traveller. But unluckily he made some additions of his own, and embellished it in his manner, with parentheses, agreeable remarks, some strokes of controversy in the taste of the modern philosophy, and with frequent and extravagant encomiums on M. de Voltaire, as if he did infinite honour to the places where he resided. The Encyclopedist also commended the police and the manners of Geneva, and extolled the clergy as being exemplary for their virtue and moderation. But poison was insinuated together with these commendations; for at the same time he styled them such luke-warm believers, as almost to reject all mysteries, and scarce to preach any thing but morality, so that, he says, 'among all but the mere vulgar, reli-

gion is confined to the worship of the deity, and that the christianity of Geneva only differs from pure Deism in its respect for Jesus Christ and for the Scriptures.'

As soon as this book was published, the society of pastors and professors of Geneva, in Feb. 1758, proved the falsehood of this representation, and added to this disavowal a sort of *pastoral Instructions*, shewing how pure christianity like theirs, and that of other provinces, essentially differs from the kind of deism which has been imputed to them. These reflections were principally levelled against the infection of such a neighbour as that of M. de Voltaire, the contagion of which was already perceivable. As to the manner in which they complained of the behaviour of the Encyclopedist, it was worthy of the moderation of the complainants. His name was not mentioned, he was only charged with misinformation.

M. d'Alembert ought in justice to have retracted, or softened what he had so rashly advanced: But as he did not write it without design, he suffered the article GENEVA to be frequently reprinted without the least alteration. And soon there were not wanting many busy echoes to repeat his aspersion.

He might very easily have retracted his mistake in 1759, when he answered M. Rousseau on the subject of *Dramatic Entertainments*, that writer having (by the way) delicately reproved him for the rashness of his assertions. But instead of frankly owning himself in the wrong, this was, on his side, nothing more than an ingenious medley of politeness and artifice, in order to disculpate himself without retracting, and to impose on the public without seeming to give offence to any one. He thought that he had done honour to those whom he described as being more philosophers than divines.

But as such sallies of wit was attended with very serious consequences, a writer who styles himself *an English Traveller*, [*Voyageur Anglois*] thought it high time to check the farther progress of this falsehood, which he accordingly did in a very masterly manner in some *critical Letters* dated partly at Göttingen, and partly at Hambourg, from August 1759 to February 1760. His friend, Mr Robert Brown, a man of excellent character at Utrecht, published at three different times six of these letters, and prefixed a preface, in which he gives an account of the work, and the

the reasons that induced him to publish it. The first letter, which is an introduction to the rest, describes the state of religion, or rather of irreligion, at Paris, the principles of the Encyclopedists compared with those of the English free-thinkers, the talents and the mistakes of M. de Voltaire, the journey of M. d'Alembert, his design in composing the article GENEVA, his negligence in not gaining information when he was there, the method which he took to supply it, and the mark that distinguishes his own additions, viz. 'the false sublime; such flowers are not likely to blow at the foot of the Alps.' Of this many proofs are given in the second and third letters. He is reproached not only with important omissions, but with idle digressions; with affectedly introducing points of controversy without understanding the subject; and many historical facts are cleared up, which he has either disguised or misrepresented. The four succeeding letters contain a discussion of the theological imputations, and of the phrases that M. d'Alembert has adopted. In particular, it is observed that the words 'respect for Jesus Christ and for the Scriptures,' are too weak and equivocal to denote a religious faith, and that in short his whole description is highly injurious to true christians.

We are told that M. d'Alembert, when he was at Geneva, took not proper methods to acquaint himself with the religion of the place; that he had not the curiosity to attend divine service nor the academical meetings, nor to discourse on these subjects with the pastors or professors; that he drew a picture from his fancy, and varnished it with an historical relation in order to make it more like: That such fictions are not new; that Geneva experienced them 50 years ago from a neighbouring curate, in a book entitled *The conversion of the Chevalier Munitoli*; that the Encyclopedists have adopted opinions no less false in regard to the churches of Holland, as appears by the article GOMARISTES; that M. de Voltaire has gone still greater lengths, and that M. d'Alembert here has only been a copyer. The places are produced and compared: Two eggs cannot be more alike.

On the whole, these letters, which have already gone through several editions, abundantly prove the great advantage that an able logician has over the most skilful orator.

From M. Villaret's *History of France*.

JOAN of Arc, known by the name of the Maid of Orleans, who, by her bravery and enthusiasm, had so much contributed to revive the courage of the French, and had struck such terror into the hearts of the English, threw herself into Compaigne when the English and Burgundians besieged it. She was taken prisoner in a sally which she made at the head of 600 men. The joy of the besiegers cannot be expressed at having in their power this girl of 18 years of age, whose name alone for more than a year had made them tremble. The victories of Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt, had never excited such transports. The duke of Bedford himself ordered public rejoicings at Paris, preceded by a Te Deum by way of thanksgiving.

She was at first imprisoned in the fortress of Beaulieu, afterwards in that of Beurevoir, then in the castle of Crotoy, and at last she was carried to Rouen, where she was tried and condemned to perish in the flames, and was accordingly burnt. Just after she was taken, brother Martin, vicar general of the inquisition in France, an office now happily forgotten, together with the bloody tribunal to which it owed its origin, demanded the prisoner from the military power, *as being vehemently suspected of many crimes amounting to heresy, crimes which could not be disguised and overlooked without ample and sufficient reparation.* The university exhibited on this occasion, the most base and abject prostitution, by soliciting the English to deliver Joan up to the Inquisition, and requesting them to take care that she did not escape the justice of the church. Peter Cauchon, bishop of Beauvais, as her metropolitan, demanded the right of condemning her. He applied for that purpose to the university, to the inquisitor, to the duke of Burgundy, to the king of England, and did not give over his application till she was delivered to him. The archbishoprick of Rouen being then vacant, the chapter lent its jurisdiction to the bishop of Beauvais, that is, he was allowed to act as judge in that diocese.

Nothing could be more severe, more deceitful, more violent, and more cruel than the manner in which that unworthy prelate, and his unjust assessors treated Joan in the course of this process; all of it was alike inconsistent with justice, honour, decency, modesty, and good faith. This ecclesiastical tribunal condemned her, *as being relapsed, excommunicated;*

icated, rejected from the bosom of the church, and for her crimes judged worthy to be given up to the secular power. Such was the form used in the decrees of the inquisition. This tribunal, when it condemned its victims, did not put them to death: The church-abhors blood, but those whom it condemned were infallibly burnt by the lay officers. This was the fate of Joan of Arc. The bailiff of Rouen and his assistants, who were sent for to represent the secular arm, did not pronounce the sentence; they only said, *take her away*. Near the stake was a picture on which was this inscription: *Joan, commonly called la Pucelle, a liar, dangerous, an abuser of the people, a witch, superstitious, a blasphemer of God, presumptuous, an unbeliever in Jesus Christ, a murderer, cruel, dissolute, a worshipper of the devil, an apostate, a schismatic, and an heretic.*

Such was the tragical end of a heroine, who could not be charged with any atrocious crime, at least with any that could be deemed worthy to be expiated by fire, such as appearing in men's cloaths and bearing arms, boasting that she had had apparitions, or visions, which disclosed to her future events, and having carried her zeal for the service of her king to a degree of fanaticism and enthusiasm, which made her capable of performing prodigies of valour. Her amazing exploits made her pass for a *sorceress* in that age of ignorance, when every thing extraordinary was ascribed to the intervention of the devil. She was burnt not so much to expiate her own great and real crimes, as to satisfy the spite and hatred of the English, whose measures she had confounded. The judges who condemned her were French, but the subjects of England. This was an artifice of the duke of Bedford and the English ministry, whose policy endeavored to throw on the French nation, the disgrace of such a manifest piece of injustice. They themselves sacrificed the *Pucelle*, as her destruction turned to their advantage, but they made choice of the French for the instruments of their vengeance.

Arguments against the Inoculation of Children in early Infancy, by Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S.

THE advantages arising from inoculation are now so universally acknowledged, that arguments in support of it, are entirely unnecessary. The rapid progress it hath made, affords the

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strongest presumption in favour of its safety and utility; and the well attested accounts which we every day read of the amazing success with which it is practised, justly remove every prejudice against it, whether political or religious. The patrons of inoculation therefore, have nothing to fear from its avowed enemies, if any such there be; but they have the utmost reason to guard against the mistaken zeal of its friends, which is more dangerous to its real interest than opposition itself. Credulity, fashion, the love of novelty, and a propensity to rush from one extreme to another, are principles which govern the generality of mankind. And how unfavourable these have been to the advancement and perpetuity of improvements, might be demonstrated by numerous examples. That the artificial method of communicating the small pox so happily introduced amongst us, may not hereafter be added to this disgraceful list, every sincere advocate for it, should exert his warmest endeavours to discourage the wanton levity, with which it is at present in many places adopted. For it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foretel, that the indiscriminate use of remedies, excess in the cooling regimen, and the total disregard to age, temperament, and habit of body, will in the issue subvert the reputation, and check the progress of one of the most important discoveries in the whole circle of physick.

In a late excellent work, published by a respectable society of physicians in London, Dr Matty hath inserted an essay on the advantages of very early inoculation. He proposes that people should be induced by persuasion, and by other encouragements if necessary, to inoculate their children as soon as possible after their birth. And this appears to him, to be the *maximum*, to which the art of ingraftment can be brought, both with respect to individuals, and to the publick. But the doctor's reasoning in support of his hypothesis, is more ingenious and plausible, than solid and satisfactory; and, I apprehend, the practice he recommends, would considerably diminish the benefits arising from inoculation, and would be of dangerous and fatal consequences to mankind. I shall endeavour therefore to point out the disadvantages which would attend the ingraftment of new-born children; and shall afterwards make some strictures on Dr Maty's arguments in favour of it.

1. The

1. The number of diseases to which infants are incident, render them unfit subjects for inoculation. Hippocrates two thousand years ago remarked *Ætatibus morbiſſimi ſunt juniores*. And when we conſider the great and ſudden changes, both external and internal, which they undergo at birth, the laxity and wonderful delicacy of their frame, and their extreme irritability perhaps depending upon it, the copiouſneſs of the glandular ſecreſions, with the difficulty of preſerving that equilibrium, the leaſt deviation from which, affects them, it is matter of real aſtoniſhment, that life itſelf can be ſupported, under a ſeries of ſuch apparently unfavourable circumſtances. Scarce hath the little ſtranger been uſhered into the world, but he diſcovers ſigns of indiſpoſition, by his reſtleſſneſs, anxiety, crying, and vomiting, by the ſwelling of his belly, and ſometimes by convuſions. Theſe ſymptoms ariſe from the load of meconium, with which the ſtomach and bowels are oppreſſed; and generally ceaſe when thoſe organs have been gently evacuated. The jaundice next ſucceeds, and is ſometimes complicated with a very acrimonious ſtate of the fluids, as appears by the eruption of little red puſtules, with which the ſkin is every where loaded. The thruſh, watery gripes, and convuſions obſerve no regular order of time, but attack moſt infants either ſingly or collectively, according as they are more or leſs obnoxious to the cauſes which produce them. The quick growth of children in the firſt period after birth, is likewiſe a ſource of numerous ailments; notwithſtanding the provision which nature hath made to guard againſt the inconveniences reſulting from it, by the laxity of the glandular ſyſtem. The ſudden amplification of the foetus, in the matrix of the mother, is truly ſurpriſing. Dr Hervey relates, that in the deer kind, he obſerved the *punctum ſalientis*; on the 19th or 20th of November. On the 21ſt he ſaw the vermiculus or embryo of the animal; and on the 27th the foetus was ſo perfect, that the male might be diſtinguiſhed from the female, the feet were formed, and the hoofs were cloven. This rapid growth muſt be aſcribed to the ſoft and yielding ſtructure of the foetus, to the plenty of nutrition it receives, to its exemption from all diſcharges, and to the proportionably ſtrong action of its little heart. And as moſt of theſe cauſes continue to exert their influence after birth though in a leſs degree, the increment of the young

animal proceeds apace, and redundancies are formed, which in a healthy ſtate are carried off by one or other of the glandular excretions. But a deficiency or accreſs in any of theſe, neceſſarily produces diſeaſes. And in ſuch feeble, delicate, and irritable ſubjects, the equilibrium cannot long be preſerved. If they are defective, all the complaints which ariſe from plenitude enſue; the child grows feveriſh, dull, and comatoſe, his ſtomach is diſordered, his bowels are oppreſſed with wind, and if his belly be conſtipated, he falls into convuſions. On the other hand, if they are exceſſive, a diarrhœa is produced, apthæ, and ſevere gripes ſucceed, and the violent irritation ſeldom fails to occaſion epileptic fits. From this ſhort view of the firſt period of infancy, I think it muſt appear evident, that inoculation is ill adapted to that tender ſeaſon of life. Nature, weak and feeble as ſhe then is, can ſcarcely ſtruggle with the diſeaſes to which ſhe is ordinarily expoſed: It is therefore equally cruel and unjuſt, to add to the number with which ſhe is already oppreſſed. For it is demonſtrable from the bills of mortality, that two thirds of all who are born, live not to be two years old; and I think it is more than probable, that a conſiderable proportion of theſe die under the age of ſix weeks.

2. The fears and anxiety of the mother, excited at a time when her ſtrength hath been exhausted by the pains of labour, and when every uneasy impreſſion ſhould be cautiously avoided, cannot fail to injure her milk. And this is a powerful objection to the early engraftment of infants. If a hired nurse be employed, her milk may diſagree with the child, ſhe may fall into ſome diſeaſe during the time of inoculation, may be guilty of exceſs in eating or drinking, or may be under the influence of violent paſſions; each of which will aggravate the ſymptoms, and increaſe the danger of the artificial diſtemper under which the infant labours.

3. It has been obſerved by a very able and experienced practitioner*, that young children have uſually a larger ſhare of puſtules from inoculation, than thoſe who are a little further advanced in life: And that from this circumſtance ſo many have died, as to diſcourage the practice of ingrafting the ſmall pox on ſuch delicate ſubjects. This fact is not eaſy to be explained. Whe-

* Dr Dimſdale,

that the greater irritability of infants, subjects them to be more affected with the ingrafted *miasma*, than children of three or four years old; or whether the larger eruption to which they are liable, be owing to the proportionably greater quantity of their fluids, I will not presume to determine. Both causes may possibly conspire to produce this effect. The former by exciting a quicker and increased contraction of the heart and vascular system; the latter, by affording a more copious pabulum for the variolus ferment.

4. A considerable number of those who die of the natural disease, before the expulsion of the variolus eruption, are infants or very young children*. This does not arise, as Dr Kirkpatrick supposes, from the extreme weakness of the *vis vitæ* of infants; for the contraction of their hearts is proportionably stronger than in adults, as the quickness of their growth evinces, but from the high degree of irritability, with which their nervous system is endued. Hence the convulsive paroxysms which often precede the appearance of the pustules, and which, though regarded by Sydenham as no unfavourable sign, are always alarming, and when they happen to very young infants are frequently fatal.

5. If such a number of pustules should break out in the mouth or throat, as to obstruct suction, the disease in all probability would prove fatal. Even a few pocks in those parts are highly troublesome and dangerous to infants; for besides the pain and restlessness which they produce, they often terminate in ill conditioned ulcers†.

6. Those who are affected with cutaneous diseases, have been generally regarded as unfavourable subjects for inoculation‡. Infancy therefore, which is seldom unattended with eruptions on the skin, must be an improper period for receiving the small pox by ingraftment.

7. The thickness of the teguments of infants, which arises from the quantity of fluids interposed between their fibres, by which the skin is rendered soft and œdematous to the touch, and their perspiring less than children who are capable of using exercise, are further objections to very early inoculation.

8. But the most forcible argument against this practice, is deduced from the

ill success which hath attended Infant inoculation in general. For it appears by Dr Jurin's account of the progress of inoculation in Great Britain, from 1721 to 1726, and by Dr Scheuchzer's continuation of it to 1728, that out of twenty-four children under one year old, who received the small pox by ingraftment, two died; and four out of thirty-four, betwixt one and two years of age.

Having thus pointed out some of the principal objections to the early inoculation of infants, I shall make a few remarks on Dr Maty's ingenious essay in favour of it. After enumerating the advantages which infancy has with regard to the small pox, the doctor sums up the whole, by saying; *If there is a period in which the machine is in a perfect state, it certainly is immediately before it begins to be spoiled, or at the first period after nativity.* This assertion, I apprehend, is repugnant to reason, anatomy, and experience. It seems to be a general law of nature, that all organised bodies should advance by progressive stages to the acme or state of perfection; and should then decline by the same regular gradation. A plant, when it first springs out of the ground, is frail and tender, by degrees the stem thickens, the leaves expand themselves, the juices are concocted, the flower opens, the seed is formed, ripened and shed; and when the office assigned it by the sovereign creator, is thus accomplished, it droops, withers, and falls into decay. The animal world furnishes still more striking proofs of the truth of this observation. And I know nothing which contributes more to the beauty and harmony of the universe, or affords a more admirable display of the wisdom of its great author, than the order and uniformity with which these successive changes are carried on, amongst the different classes of beings.

From the researches of anatomists into the structure of the human body, it is evident that our machine in infancy is comparatively extremely imperfect, that its parts are disproportioned, and its organs incapable of those functions, which they are destined in future life to perform. The head of a new-born child, bears a much larger proportion to the bulk of his body, than that of an adult; the former being as one to three; the latter only as one to eight. And this joined to the remarkable laxity of the fibres in infancy, is the real and proper cause of the excessive irritability, which

* Kirkpatrick's Analysis.

† Vid. Schultze on Inoculation.

‡ Vid. Dr Jurin's account of Inoculation.

which the body is then endued, and which lays a foundation for numerous diseases. The liver and pancreas are so immensely distended, as to fill up almost the whole cavity of the abdomen; and the copiousness of their secretions, is equal to their bulk. The bile, cystic and hepatic, is almost insipid, and so inert that it is incapable either of promoting digestion, or neutralising those acidities which the weakness of the stomachs, and the acescency of the food of infants, generate in the *primæ viæ*. Hence probably arise the crudities, flatulency, gripes, apthæ, and convulsions, to which children, at that tender age, are peculiarly exposed. The heart, with respect to the vascular system, is both stronger and more bulky in infancy, than in after life*. By this means, the blood is propelled with greater force, and as the arteries at that period, have less firmness and density than the veins, as appears by Dr Wintringham's experiments, they are then most yielding and distensible. And both these causes equally conspire to promote and quicken the growth of the young animal. But wise and necessary as this provision of nature is, it unavoidably exposes the infant to all the dangers which arise from a plethora; and must be considered as a present imperfection, however well adapted it may be to those progressive changes, which advance him from childhood to maturity. For by degrees, the heart abates of its proportional force, and the arteries acquire the greatest amplitude. At this period the moving powers of the machine are equally balanced, and the body seems to enjoy for a while, a state of rest. But the delicate equilibrium cannot long be maintained: The heart grows feeble and languid, the arteries gradually contract themselves, a venous plenitude ensues, and old age closes the scene.

But analogy may deceive us, the observations of anatomists may be doubtful; experience however carries conviction along with it, and incontestibly

* By the curious tables of Dr Bryan Robinson it appears, that the weight of the heart with respect to the weight of the body, is greater in a child than in a man, in the proportion of three to two. That the quantity of blood which flows through the heart in a given time, is greater in children than in grown bodies, in the proportion of 20 to 7, which is the proportion of their pulses in a minute; and that the velocity of the blood is greater in a child than a man, in the proportion of 80 to 7.

demonstrates, that the human body, contrary to the assertion of Dr Maty, is most imperfect in the first period after nativity. For it is universally acknowledged, that infancy is liable to a much greater variety of maladies than any other stage of life. This can arise only from the extreme delicacy of the structure, and disproportion of the parts of new born children; and both the cause and effect in this instance, are marks of frailty and imperfection.

Convulsions in young babes, says Dr Maty, *seem to be not so much a disease, as an indication of some disorder in the bowels, or the effort of nature to expell some enemy*. The observation is in general just; for I believe the true idiopathic convulsions happen very rarely. But though somewhat less alarming on this account, these fits are always attended, in such feeble and delicate subjects, with imminent danger. "Many it is well known have expired under them; while others who have struggled through with great difficulty, have been so debilitated, and their faculties so impaired, that the effects have been perceptible during the remaining part of their lives†."

That disposition in the intestinal tube to excoriate, which arises from the too great acescency of milk or vegetable aliments, is easily corrected by magnesia, lime-water, oil, and by small quantities of broth or other animal food. The remedies which Dr Maty hath here pointed out, are very judicious and proper; but their effects are much more uncertain than he seems to apprehend. The ailments of children are generally very complicated, and the indications of cure are often doubtful and obscure. In their irritable bodies, one symptom frequently brings on a variety of others, sometimes connected with the original one, at other times, to all appearance, totally dissimilar. And these symptoms of symptoms, as they are termed, do not always cease, when the cause which first produced them is removed. This every physician experiences, who is conversant with the diseases of infants; and it necessarily occasions, in his treatment of them, a good deal of difficulty and confusion.

The multitude of disorders, which children are liable to, ought certainly to induce us to attempt lessening the number of them, at least by one. This argument which Dr Maty hath advanced in favour of infant inoculation, I consider

† Dimdale on Inoculation.

as one of the most powerful objections against it. But as I have before enlarged upon it, I shall in this place only observe, that the small pox is a distemper, to which children in the first period of life are very little exposed; because at that tender age they are neither in the way of infection, nor are they much disposed to receive it.

From the lists of Dr Jurin and Dr Scheuchzer, Dr Maty finds that 9 out of 273, *i. e.* 1 out of 30 inoculated under five years of age, died between the years 1721 and 1728. But if the doctor had confined himself, as he ought to have done, to the list of those who died by inoculation under one year old, he would have found the proportion to be vastly greater, viz. no less than 1 in 12. But as even 1 in 30 is a great mortality, and as the operation in grown people during that period, appears to have carried off only 1 in 50, Dr Maty endeavours to obviate that objection in the following manner: *As so many more children under five years, die of different disorders than at any other age, it is more than probable that several, perhaps most of these nine, would have died though they had not been inoculated.* But I would ask the doctor, where is the justice or propriety, of ingrafting the small pox, at a period when the risque is so great of other dangerous distempers acceding to it? For slightly as this artificial disease is now regarded, it is of itself sufficient for the feeble powers of nature, in early infancy to struggle with.

The second part of Dr Maty's essay displays the political advantages which would accrue from the early inoculation of infants. But if it be evident from what has been advanced, that the practice he recommends, is prejudicial to individuals, it will require no arguments to prove that it must be equally so to the publick. I cannot however forbear to express my admiration of the benevolent, though chimerical expectation of the doctor, that by ingrafting the small pox on every new born child, this loathsome and destructive distemper, would, in less than half a century, be utterly extirpated. *Happy would it be for us, says he, if this desirable revolution could be brought about in our days, and if posterity, remembering only the name of this fatal scourge, should have it in their power to say! The small pox, which like the leprosy of the ancients, is now only known by their descriptions, was in the twelfth century, spread all over Eu-*

rope by ignorant and enthusiastic bands, and by a wiser generation, extirpated in the eighteenth.

To conclude: Though infants are less proper subjects for receiving the small pox by ingraftment, than children a little further advanced in life, yet it must be confessed, that such circumstances may occur, as to render the inoculation of them highly expedient and adviseable. In such cases, however, I think the age of two or three months, is preferable to the period Dr Maty recommends. For it will then be too early to apprehend any disturbance from dentition; and yet the child will have surmounted some of the diseases peculiar to the first stage of his existence. The chylopoietic organs will also by that time, have been so strengthened by exercise and habit, as to discharge their functions with some degree of regularity. But the fittest season for inoculation, seems to be between the age of three and seven, in healthy children, and of four and seven in those who are tender and delicate. The powers of nature are then sufficiently vigorous; perspiration is free and copious, the irritability of the body is greatly diminished; the viscera are sound and unobstructed; the mind, though active and lively, is not disturbed by violent emotions; the teguments are properly extenuated; and the fibres are neither too tense nor too lax for the variolous eruption. To these important advantages may be added, that at this age the child is both a proper subject for preparatory medicines, and for such as may be deemed necessary during the course of the distemper. It is no wonder therefore, that the practice of inoculation is attended at this period with most success. And it is seriously to be lamented, that the precious opportunity is not universally embraced.

Manchester, April 12, 1768.

MR URBAN, March 31, 1768.

SOME time ago looking at the engraving of a seal, I happened to shut one of my eyes, and still kept looking at it, was surprised to see the engraving appear raised. I have since tried several others, but none answer so well as those called steel, which have got the engraving black by time. I wish some of your correspondents would try if it appears so to them, and that they would be so obliging as to give an account of the cause of such an appearance, and it will much oblige,

Yours, &c.

Geo. Ellen.

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of April, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1766; continued from p. 120.

1763.

April

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	S. m. N. W. ev.	30	50	a dull heavy day.
2	N. W.	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	a very warm day; cloudy, but no rain.
3	W. m. N. N. W. aft.	29 8	47	morning fair, after churlish and wet.
4	N. fresh - - -	30 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	morning cloudy, after fair, but very cold.
5	N. N. W. m. S. W. aft.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	frosty morning, after warm.
6	N. N. W. little.	30 2	44	fair day, sunshine and cloudy at intervals.
7	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	Ditto.
8	N. - - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
9	N. m. S. n. N. E. aft.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	frosty morning, fair day.
10	N. E. - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	fine bright day.
11	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	fine soft day, showery evening.
12	W. N. W. fresh.	29 7	48	fair day, sun shine and cloudy at intervals.
13	S. S. W. little.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	Ditto.
14	S. S. E.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	a fine bright day.
15	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	- - - - - very warm.
16	S. W. - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	fair morn. cloudy at noon, some rain, fine even.
17	- - - fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	a churlish day, some showers.
18	W. strong.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	Ditto.
19	N. E. m. N. aft.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	a fine soft rain till 6 in the ev. from 9 the preceding.
20	N. Fresh. - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	a fine day, some flying clouds.
21	S. W. m. N. W. aft.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	a fine summer's day.
22	W. - - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	Ditto.
23	N. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	a fair, but cloudy churlish day.
24	W. strong.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	- - - - - a slight shower.
25	N. little	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	a bright day, cold at evening.
26	S. W. fresh.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	a cloudy day and cold, no rain.
27	N. W. little.	29 7	52	a cloudy day, some rain about noon, and warmer.
28	N. E. - - - -	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	a thick cloudy misting day, cold air.
29	S. S. W. fresh.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	a wet day, several strong showers.
30	N. N. W. little.	29 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	rather cloudy, some rain, some sunshine.

1764.

April

1	S. W. - - - -	29 8	52	some few clouds, no rain, the eclipse very distinct.
2	- - - fresh.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	a fine bright day.
3	- - - little.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	missing rain all the morn. bright and soft afternoon.
4	S. S. E. - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	fine bright morning, dull afternoon, very warm.
5	- - - - -	30	52	foggy morning, fine bright warm day.
6	- - - - -	29 9	51	a fine day.
7	N. N. E. - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	a low'ring day, showery evening.
8	N. to S. strong.	29 7	52	frosty morn bright till noon, dull afterwards, wet ev.
9	S. E. - - - -	29	51	wind and rain all night, fine morning wet evening.
10	E. N. E. fresh.	29	51	a good deal of rain, some sunshine.
11	S. W. to N. W. little.	28 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	many heavy showers in the day, a fine evening.
12	W. N. W. fresh.	29 3	51	a showery day.
13	- - - - -	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fine day, cloudy & sunshine at intervals, but no rain.
14	N. W. fresh	29 5	49	cold and cloudy with some little rain, fine evening.
15	- - - little	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	bright and fair in general, cold dry air.
16	N. - - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fair day, but chilly cold air.
17	E. N. E. - - - -	29 5	47	constant steady rain till evening, then clear & frosty.
18	W. strong.	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	bright frosty morn. cloudy day, wet even. very cold.
19	N. W. fresh.	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	frosty night, cloudy heavy day, a little hail & rain.
20	N. N. E. - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	- - - many flying clouds but no rain, very cold.
21	N. little	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	- - - a very fine bright day, much warmer.
22	E. - - - - -	30	47	- - - thick till noon, fine aft. cold sharp wind.
23	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	thick and hazy till noon, - - - - -
24	S. E. - - - -	29 9	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	thick morning, a fine bright warm day.
25	N. N. W. - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	many flying clouds, cold sharp wind.
26	- - - strong.	29 7	50	some strong showers, hail, rain, & sleet, exceed. cold.
27	W. N. W. fresh.	29 7	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	flying clouds with a little rain, rather warmer.
28	S. W. - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	thick heavy wet day.

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	S. W. fresh.	29 4	54	thick, heavy, wet day.
30	S. W. - - -	29 3	55	Ditto.
1765				
April				
1	S. W. stormy	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	strong winds and heavy showers.
2	S. W. to S. E. little	29 5	51	soft bright forenoon, afternoon very wet & churlish.
3	S. W. fresh.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	a fair day, and tolerably bright
4	W. strong	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	showery morning, fair afternoon.
5	W. to S. fresh	29 8	49	bright and fair till 4, missing evening.
6	W. stormy	29 6	49	heavy rains all the morning, fair afternoon.
7	- - - - -	29 5	49	wind very high and cold, but no rain.
8	- - - - -	29 5	49	- - - - - some heavy showers.
9	- - - - -	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	- - - - - a slight shower or two.
10	W. to N. strong	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	very cold, heavy showers, hail and rain at times.
11	W. fresh.	29 6	47	frosty morning, fair till noon, afternoon showery.
12	S. S. E.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	fine morning, churlish afternoon, with some wet.
13	- - - - -	29 9	47	cold, hazy, churlish day, but no rain.
14	N. W.	29 8	50	fair till evening, then a strong shower.
15	W. N. W. fresh	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	rain and sunshine at intervals all day.
16	W. to E. little	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	very fine day, much warmer.
17	N. N. W.	29 8	47	a very dull churlish day, but no rain.
18	- - - - -	29 9	47	a very bright fine spring day.
19	- - - - -	29 9	49	tolerable fair morning, very wet afternoon.
20	- - - - -	29 6	48	a very wet, cold, churlish day.
21	N. fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	a very churlish, heavy day, but little wet.
22	- - - - -	29 7	49	a wet, cold, churlish day.
23	N. N. W. little	29 6	49	a fine soft day, with a little sunshine.
24	- - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	- - - - - mid-day bright and warm, wet even.
25	N. N. E.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	a good deal of rain, but the air warm and soft.
26	N. E.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	thick & foggy night & day, with missing rains at times
27	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	a thick hazy morning, fine bright afternoon.
28	N. N. E.	29 7	56	a very bright sunny day, very hot at noon.
29	N. E.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	a cloudy dull day, but no rain.
30	W. N. W.	29 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	cloudy till noon, afterwards showery.
1766				
April				
1	S. S. W. strong	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	a few showers in the morning, very wet afternoon.
2	E. S. E. little	29 4	49	rain most part of the day.
3	N. N. E. fresh	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	rain all night and most part of the day.
4	N. N. W. little	29 5	46	heavy dull day but dry.
5	N.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	Ditto.
6	N. E.	30 1	47	Ditto.
7	W. S. W.	30 1	48	very bright sunshine till noon, afternoon cloudy.
8	N. N. E. fresh	30	48	dull morning and evening, mid-day bright and fine.
9	N. E.	30	45	Ditto.
10	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	a dull churlish day.
11	N. N. E. little	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	dull morning and evening, mid-day bright and fine.
12	S. S. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	excessive foggy till 11, very fine afterwards.
13	S. fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	a very fine bright, warm day.
14	W.	29 5	51	fine day, but many flying clouds.
15	- - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	Ditto.
16	S. W. strong	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	Ditto.
17	S.	29 5	50	a small shower in the morn. clouds & sunshine afterw.
18	S. S. W.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	a few slight showers, many flying clouds.
19	S. W. fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	Ditto.
20	S. S. W.	29 5	50	Ditto.
21	- - - - -	29 5	50	Ditto.
22	N. E. to S. E. little	29 6	50	chiefly cloudy, with a few slight showers.
23	S. E. little	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	small showers in the day, wet evening.
24	S. S. E.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	a few showers ditto.
25	- - - - -	29 5	55	heavy clouds attended with thunder and rain.
26	W. N. W.	29 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	a fine grey day.
27	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	a grey morning, bright afternoon.
28	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	Ditto.
29	S.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	bright and hot till noon, cloudy afternoon.
30	S. S. W. to E. S. E.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	a few showers and a fine day.

IV.

A Coin of Lucilla Augusta.

THIS is silver, of the smallest size, but of exquisite workmanship: It represents on one side the sister of *Commodus*, with her hair tyed back in a knot, and elegantly interspersed with pearls; the legend $\Lambda\Theta\Upsilon\text{K}\text{I}\Lambda\Lambda\text{A}$ *CEBACTH*. On the other side, a goddess veiled, and dressed in a tunic, standing, and in her left hand holding a patera. The legend $\text{BACIAEY}\text{C}$. *MANNOC*. $\Phi\text{I}\text{AOP}\omega\text{M}\alpha\text{I}\omicron\varsigma$. *Rex Mannus Romanorum Amicus*.

The first notice given of a coin making mention of *Mannus* king of *Arabia*, was by *M. Seguin*, and afterwards by *Begerus*; with the icon of *Lucilla*, the wife of *L. Verus* on one side, and a sitting *Ceres*, or *Augusta* under the image of *Ceres*, on the other. This of ours is the first silver coin that has appeared, with the same *Augusta* under the form of *Vesta*, bearing a flambeau and a patera.

The only testimony we have of king *Mannus*, is in *Dio*. *Trajan* preparing for the *Pontic* expedition, entertained some suspicions of the fidelity of this little sovereign, and whether by dread of arms, or money and fair overtures, secured him in his interest. However, that *Mannus* which is found on the coins of *M. Aurelius Faustina*, and *Lucilla*, is by *Spanheim* presumed to be either the son, or some relative of the other elder *Mannus*, who, by assuming the name of *Philoromæus*, secured to himself the favour and protection of the Romans, at the time that the emperor *L. Verus*, husband of *Lucilla* renewed the war with the neighbouring *Parthians*.

Answers to the Mathematical Questions in February Mag.

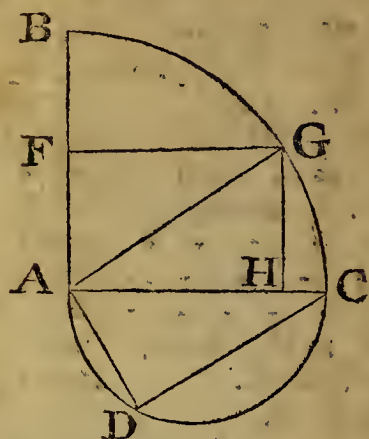
I. QUEST. (1) answered by Mr W. Crackelt of the Charterhouse.

THE rectangle required to be inscribed, may, 'tis manifest, have either one or two of its angles situate in the periphery of the given quadrant, and therefore the problem, as at present proposed, admits of two constructions; the methods whereof here follow.

CASE I.

CON. Upon *AC* (a radius of the given quadrant) describe the semicircle *ADC*, and inscribe therein (by prob. 33 of *Simpson's algebra*, p. 345.) a triangle, *ADC*, equal to half the given

magnitude; then on *AB*, take *AF* = *AD*, and parallel to *AC* and *AB* respectively draw *FG* and *GH*, and the thing will be done.

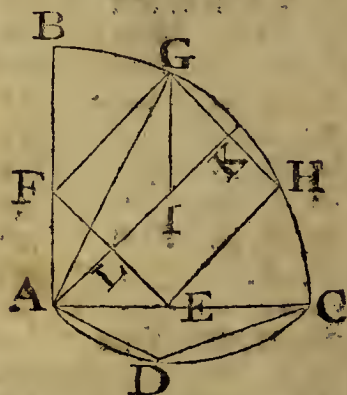


DEM. For, if *AG* be drawn; then since *AF* = *AD* (by construc.) *AG* = *AC*, and the angles at *F* and *D* both right, *FG* will be = *CD*; and consequently *AF* × *FG* = *AD* × *DC* = the given magnitude.

The calculation is exactly the same with that of the afore-mentioned problem.

SCHO. Hence it appears that the greatest rectangle that can be inscribed in the given quadrant (*ABC*) is a square, having each of its sides equal to the chord of 90° to the semicircle *ADC*; and that if the given rectangle exceeds half \overline{AC}^2 , the problem will be impossible.

CASE II.



CON. Upon *AC* describe the segment of a circle capable of containing an angle of 135° , and having inscribed therein a triangle, *ADC*, equal to one fourth of the given magnitude, upon *AB* take *AF* = *AD*, and from *F* apply *FG* = *DC*; then at the points *F*, *G*, erect the perpendiculars *FE*, *GH*, and join the points *E*, *H*; so will *EFGH* be the rectangle in the latter case.

DEM. Draw *AG*, and *GI* parallel to *AB*: then the angle *GKI* being = *BAI* = 45° (because *AK* is supposed to bisect the right angle *BAC*,) the angle *GIA* will be = 135° = *AFG* = *ADC*, and consequently (since the an-

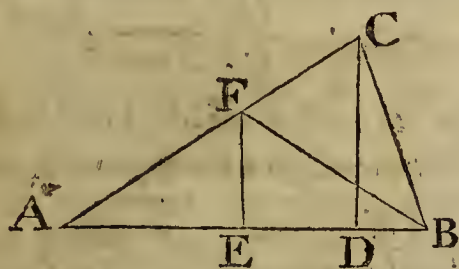
gle $AGI = FAG$, and AG common) the triangle $AIG =$ the triangle AFG , and $AFGI$ a parallelogram $=$ twice ADC ; but the rectangle FK is $=$ the parallelogram $AFGI$, and therefore the rectangle FH ($=$ twice FK) $=$ twice $AFGI =$ four times $ADC =$ the given magnitude.

If DC ($= FG$) be calculated by problem 5, p. 321, of the above quoted treatise, FE will follow of course.—The limits, &c. of this latter construction being exactly similar to those of the former, it seems unnecessary to specify them.

COR. From what has been laid down it will easily appear, that the square inscribed by the first method will be to that inscribed by the second as $\frac{1}{2}$ is to $1 - \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$, or as 1 is to $.5857864$, &c.

II. QUEST. (2) answered by Mr Stephen Ogle.

It is evident, that when the angles conterminous to the base of a plane triangle are in a ratio of equality, the locus of the vertical angle will be a right line standing perpendicular to, and bisecting the base; when in the relation of 1 to 2 , it will be an hyperbolic curve, as may be proved in this manner. Let the angle ABC double of A be bisected by the line BF , and AB will be to BC as AF to CF , or as

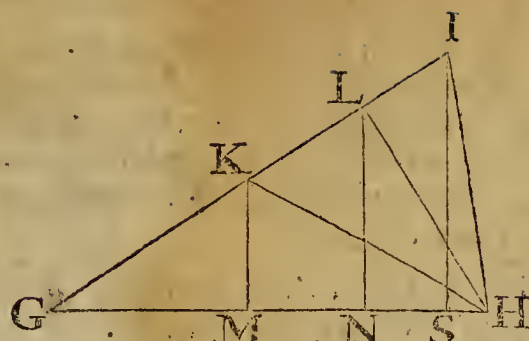


AE to DE : but as $AF = BF$, $AE = BE = \frac{1}{2} AB$, wherefore DE is $\frac{1}{2}$ of BC

$$= AD - AE = \sqrt{\frac{CD^2 + DB^2}{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{CD^2 + AB^2 - 2AB \times AD + AD^2}{2}}$$

$\therefore 4AD^2 - 8AD \times AE + 4AE^2 = CD^2 - 2AB \times AD + AB^2 + AD^2$, or by reduction $3AD^2 - 2AD \times AB = CD^2$, the equation of an hyperbola in terms of AD the abscissa, and CD the ordinate. But if the relation be greater, the curve will be of another kind. Let GHI be a triangle, and let H be triple of A , and let the same be trisected by the lines HK , HL , and drop the perpendiculars KM , LN , and IS . Put $IS = y$; $GS = x$; $GN = v$; $LN = u$, and the base $GH = 2m$: then as



$$MN = \frac{1}{2} LH \text{ or } v - m = \text{half} \sqrt{u^2 + 4m^2 - 4um + u^2}$$

$$\therefore u^2 = 3v^2 - 4vm; \text{ but } y : x :: u : v \therefore v = \frac{xy}{x}$$

$$\text{son we find } v = \frac{4x^2m}{3x^2 - y^2} \text{ and}$$

$$MN = \frac{x^2m + y^2m}{3x^2 - y^2}, \text{ and } NS = \frac{3x^3 - y^2x - 4mx^2}{3x^2 - y^2}.$$

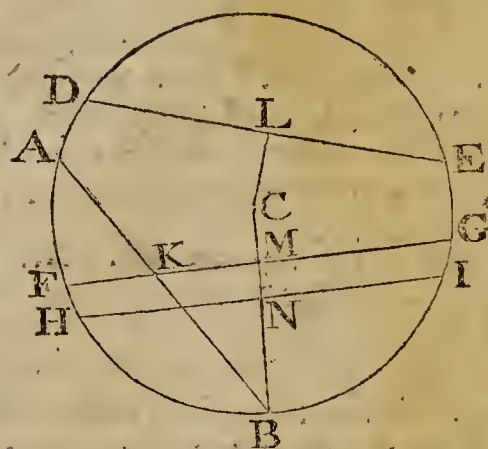
$$\text{But } MN : NS \text{ as } KH : IH = \frac{3x^2 - y^2}{m^2y^2 + m^2x^2}, \text{ and}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{y^2 + 4m^2 - 4mx + x^2}{x}};$$

$$\text{wherefore by reduction, \&c, } yy = \frac{8x^4 - 20mx^3 + 12m^2x^2}{8x^2 - 12mx + 4m^2}$$

From hence I infer, that a solution to suit all cases must be of a very complicated nature, inasmuch as in particular ones it may be attended with a great deal of trouble.

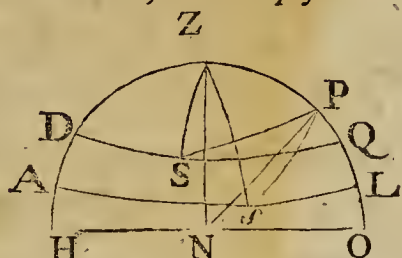
III. QUEST. (3) answered by the Rev. Mr. Lawfon.



CONS. Let AB be the chord inscribed; and draw any chord FKG to make with it the required angle GKB : Then inscribe any other chord DE of the required length: from C , the centre,

on these let fall the perpendiculars CL, CM; and in CM produced (if necessary) take CN = CL, and through N draw a chord HNI parallel to FKG, and it will be that required; being equidistant with DE, and therefore equal to it.

IV. QUEST. (4) answered by W. Wales, the Proposer.



Since it is well known to every astronomer that the sun or a star changes its altitude the fastest possible when on the prime vertical, and with equal velocities at equal distances therefrom; a little consideration will make it very plain that the given difference in altitude, will be passed over in the least time possible, when the two $\angle s$, NZS, NZS, which measure the phenomenon's distance from the said vertical at the two instants when it has the two given altitudes, are equal. This being premised, let PO be the latitude of the place, HO the horizon, HZPO the meridian, AL one of the given almucanters, DQ the other, and $P_s = P_s$, the co-declination required: Then by prob. viii. p. 143, of Mr Crakelt's translation of Mauduit's Trigonometry, the sine of NZS ($= \cos. PZS$) $= \cos. P_s - \cos. ZS \times \sin. lat.$

$$\frac{\cos. lat. \times \sin. ZS}{N Z S (= \cos. P Z S) = -\cos. P_s + \sin. lat \times \cos. ZS}$$

; for the $\angle PZS$ being manifestly always greater than a right angle, its cosine, or sin. of NZS must be expressed negatively. Now these two expressions being equated, and properly reduced; there results, $\cos. P_s$ or $P_s (= \sin. of the declination) = \sin. lat.$

$$\times \frac{\sin. ZS + ZS}{\sin. ZS + \sin. ZS} = \sin. lat. \times \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2} ZS + \frac{1}{2} ZS}{\cos \frac{1}{2} ZS - \frac{1}{2} ZS}$$

COR. If one of the given almucanters coincide with the horizon, the $\frac{1}{2}$ sum and $\frac{1}{2}$ difference of the two zenith distances, are then the comp. of each other to 90° ; \therefore the expression becomes $\sin. lat. \times \tan$ of half the other almucanter's distance from the horizon.

SCHO. When $\frac{1}{2} ZS + \frac{1}{2} ZS$ is more

than 90° , its cos. is negative; \therefore the whole expression is to likewise, or of a different name with that of the latitude; the same observation holds good with respect to the cor.; that is, when the upper almucanter coincides with the horizon, as in the determination of the time of shortest twilight.

V. QUEST. (5) answered by Mr W. Crakelt.



If $AC = 2t$; $BD = 2c$; GN (the diameter of the segment) $= 40 = 2a$; IO (the diameter in the middle of the segment) $= 30 = 2b$; HC (the altitude of the whole segment) $= 6 = 2d$; 3.14159 , &c. $= p$, and any variable altitude $MC = x$. Then per common property of the ellipse we

$$\text{shall get } LM^2 = \frac{a^2}{2t - 2d \times 2d} \times 2tx - x^2,$$

$$\text{and consequently } \frac{pa^2}{2t - 2d \times 2d} \times 2txx - x^2$$

($= LM^2 \times p \times \text{flux. of } MC$) for the fluxion of the solidity of the segment; whose

$$\text{fluent, } \left(\frac{pa^2}{2t - 2d \times 2d} \times tx^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \text{ when } x=2d, \text{ gives } \frac{pa^2}{3t - 3d} \times 3td - 2d^2 \text{ for the}$$

$$\text{solidity itself: but } t = \frac{4b^2d - a^2d}{4b^2 - 2a^2}$$

therefore by substitution and proper reduction, the preceding general expression for the solidity will become

$$a^2 + 4b^2 \times 2d \times .5236 = (\text{in the present case to}) 4084.08: \text{ whence the following}$$

R U L E.

To the square of the semi diameter of the whole segment, add the square of the diameter passing through the middle of the segment and multiply this sum continually by the altitude of the whole segment, and .5236, and the product thence resulting will be the solidity required.

Note, The example given, relates to

the oblate spheroid; t coming out = 15, and e = 25.

I. QUEST. *was also answered by Mr J. Ainsworth; the Rev. Mr Lawton, and Mr Ogle the proposer*: III. QUEST. *by Mr J. Ainsworth, and the proposer Mr Crakelt*; IV. QUEST. *by Mr Crakelt, and V. QUEST. by Mr J. Ainsworth, and Mr S. Ogle.*

Mr URBAN,

IN the Supplement to the xxxviith volume of your Magazine, and again in the Magazine for January last, is an account of the dispute between Rousseau the poet, and M. Saurin. Now as the writer of Rousseau's life, in the Biographical Dictionary, affirms, that "it is impossible for us in England to clear this affair up;" I should think myself greatly obliged to your correspondent (and so I suppose, would many others of your readers) if he would inform me, from what authorities he has collected his account, and where M. Saurin's apologies, which he has inserted, are to be found. If you will make him acquainted with this request, either privately, or by means of your Magazine, you will confer a favour upon,

Gentlemen,

Bucks, Your humble Servant,
Feb. 20, 1768. Veritas Indigator.

Mr URBAN,

SOME illustrations of the law maxim, *Nullum Tempus*, &c. having appeared in your Magazine, p. 117, it is but justice to your readers who may still be ignorant of the full extent and meaning of that phrase, to admit a farther explanation. The maxim in law, *That no length of possession shall bar against a just claim of the crown*, is founded upon this principle, that the king having an interest for life only in the crown lands, shall not be permitted at his sole will and pleasure to grant them away to favourites, in prejudice to his successors and to the national revenue; but notwithstanding this law maxim and the reason of it, *Davenant* very justly observes in his book of grants and resumptions "that, from the time of William Rufus, our kings have thought they might alienate the crown lands at their will and pleasure; and in all ages not only charters of liberties have been given, but likewise letters patent for lands and manors have actually passed in every reign;" but the same author adds, "that the people of England have in no age been wanting

to put in their claim to that in which they conceived themselves to have a remaining interest, which claims are the acts of resumption that from time to time have been made in parliament, when such grants were made as became hurtful to the public." Our constitution, therefore, says he, seems to have been, "that the king always might make grants, and that those grants, if passed according to the terms prescribed by law, were valid and pleadable against not only him but his successors. However, at the same time, it is likewise manifest, that the legislative power has had an uncontested right to look into those grants, and make them void whenever they were thought exorbitant." Of this kind was thought the grant of lands in Wales in king William's time to general Bentinck, the present duke of Portland's great ancestor, which on a clamour being raised against enriching Dutch favourites, was again resumed.

It will, however, be very difficult to prove, that any *resumptions* have ever taken place, after an uninterrupted possession of 70 years, either by the parliament or the ministry, except after revolutions of the state, or restorations. And, in truth, if defects of particular forms of conveyance are narrowly examined, and made the pretence for depriving gentlemen of their estates, whose ancestors may have received them by grants from the crown, or who may have purchased of such Grantees, whatever specious arguments may be adduced in support of such a practice, the consequences to *private property* must be very alarming. In the preamble to the act 21 Jac. 1. cap. xxv. this practice is particularly said to "*have ever been held an unequal and extreme course, and often relievable in equity; though always attended with much trouble and expence, as well as danger to the parties sued.*"

I purposely forbear entering into the merits of the particular case in contest, which has brought this subject before the public. The nobleman, whose *supposed property* has been lately resumed, does not want the means which many others may do, of defending his rights, if they be defensible; but it must be a hard case to be put to the trouble and expence of a defence, after such a length of possession, where the means may be wanting to support a suit against the power of the ministers of the crown.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. Y. D.

 An

24. *An account of Corsica, the Journal of a Tour to that Island; and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli. By James Boswell, Esq; Illustrated with a New and Accurate Map of Corsica. Dilly.*

THE Author having resolved to pass some years abroad for his instruction and entertainment, conceived a design of visiting Corsica, a place which nobody else had seen, though on many accounts an object of very interested Curiosity.

When he got into Switzerland, he went to see M. Rousseau, to whom he had been recommended by the earl marshal of Scotland; and M. Rousseau gave him a recommendation to M. Buttafow, captain of the royal Italian regiments at Bastia, and to Paoli himself. He had also letters from count Rivarola, the Sardinian consul at Leghorn, to many people in the Island.

He landed in the harbour of Centuri, and was struck with the prospect of mountains, covered with vines and olives, and the odour of the aromatic shrubs, & flowers that were blooming round him. As he walked along he often saw Corsican peasants rush suddenly from the coverts all armed, which might well have alarmed him, if he had not been apprised of the state of the Country; even the man who carried his baggage was armed, but he and I, says Mr. Boswell, were good company to each other, and as it grew dusky, I repeated to myself these verses from a fine passage in Ariosto.

“Together, through dark woods, and winding ways” [tion preys.

“They walk, nor on their hearts suspi-

He was surprized to find the house of a gentleman, to whom his letters introduced him, just such a one as he would have expected in Italy, with good furniture, prints, and copies of some celebrated pictures.

He proceeded to Pina, the next Village, by a tremendous road, a path not above a foot broad, upon the side of a rock overhanging the sea.

At Pina he was hospitably entertained, at a gentleman's house, for, except in garrisoned towns, he met but one inn in the Island: he was recommended from place to place, and sometimes put up at a private house, sometimes at a convent: he travelled chiefly on foot, and, according to the custom of the Country, two women carried his luggage, for whom, when he was preparing to depart, the people called out as they would have done for horses, here,—the women, the women.

Of the convents he says, that they are small decent buildings, suited to the sober ideas of their pious inhabitants. He has upon this occasion, and on some others that occur in his work, spoken favourably of a monastic life: but it should be remembered, that he is fittest to die, who lives to the best purpose, and it is an idle dream that God is better pleased with what is selfish than social.

When he came to Morato he was introduced to Signor Barbaggi who is married to Pa-

oli's niece. This gentleman was frequently repeating, that the Corsicans inhabited a rude country, and lived like Spartans, yet at his dinner there were no less than twelve well dressed dishes, served on Dresden china, with a desert, different sorts of wine, and a liqueur, all the produce of Corsica.

At the castle of Corte he saw the hangman of Corsica, who was a great curiosity. Being held in the utmost detestation, he was obliged to take refuge in the castle; he was kept in a little corner turret where he had just room for a miserable bed, and a little fire to dress such viſuals for himself as was sufficient to keep him alive, for nobody would have any intercourse with him. “I went up,” says Mr. Boswell, and looked at him; a “more dirty rueful spectacle I never beheld;” he seemed sensible of his situation, and “held down his head like an abhorred outcast.” This man is a Sicilian, and it is remarkable, no Corsican could be prevailed upon to take the office, though criminals condemned to die have been offered their life to accept it.

When he stopped, curiosity always brought a croud of people about him, and a strong black fellow at a little Village where he took some refreshment, being informed of his country; cried out English, they are Barbarians, they do not believe in God. Mr. Boswell assured him that he was mistaken, we believe in God, and in Jesus Christ too, says he; and in the Pope? replied the fellow: no says Mr. Boswell; why so, cried the other: Mr. Boswell, who knew not what else to answer, said very gravely, because we are too far off: too far off cries the fellow musing, why Sicily is as far off as England, yet in Sicily they believe in the pope: O! replied Mr. Boswell, we are ten times farther off than Sicily; the man assented to the fact, and seemed perfectly satisfied.

Before we bring Mr. Boswell and Paoli together, it will be proper to give the reader some account of him.

Pascal Paoli is second son of Giacinto Paoli, a Corsican gentleman of good family, who in the year 1754 was elected Collegue with Giafferi, who had headed the Geonêse in in several struggles for liberty.

In 1739 Corsica was totally reduced by the arms of France, under the marquis de Maillebois, Giacinto retired with Paoli his son to Naples; Pascal who was born in Corsica, was educated by his father with great care, in Naples he attended the academy, obtained a commission, and was much about the court.

Here he continued, says Mr. Boswell, about 13 years, and his reputation amongst the Corsicans was so great, that he received the strongest invitations to come over and take the command.

The French having more important objects of attention then Corsica, quitted the Island in 1741, and they were no sooner gone than the Corsicans were again in motion, and were furnished again with arms, from several town.

towns in Italy; the struggle continued till 1753, when the chief, Gaffori, was assassinated by a band of murderers from Genoa, and the Corsicans continued two years without a chief. Pascal therefore, if he quitted Corsica in 1740, must have continued in Naples 15 years.

He accepted the invitation of the Corsicans in 1755, and as soon as he appeared in the Island, attracted universal attention; he was then about two and twenty, his deportment though easy was majestic, his conception ready, his judgment strong, his principles generous, and his eloquence irresistible. He was unanimously elected chief, and his election declared by a public manifesto dated 15 July 1755.

He found the affairs of his country in the disorder and confusion; there was no discipline, no money, no ammunition, and what was among the people; yet he for all these evils, and in a short time the Genoese were driven to the remotest corners of the island. He gradually prepared them for the reception of laws, by the gradual cultivation of their minds; he established schools for the instruction of children, in every village of the kingdom, and an university at Corte; and as the last and most important improvement, he by degrees reconciled the inhabitants to labour, and engaged them insensibly in agriculture, commerce, and other civil occupations.

Mr. Boswell's ideas of this extraordinary person, had been so raised by the conversation of the people in the island, who had represented him as something more than human, that when he came within sight of Sollaro where he resided, he fell under great anxiety, and, fearing that not being able to give a proper account why he presumed to trouble him with a visit, he should sink to nothing before him, he almost wished even then to turn back.

When he came up to the house where he lodged, he left his servant with the guides, and having passed through the guards, was met by some of the General's people, who conducted him into an antichamber, where several gentlemen were in waiting; his arrival been notified, he was then shewn into Paoli's room. He found him alone, and was struck with his appearance: he is tall, strong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, and open countenance, and a manly, and noble carriage: he was then in his fortieth year; he was dressed in green and gold: he used to wear the common Corsican habit, but on the arrival of the French, he thought a little external finery might make the government appear to them in a more respectable light.

He asked Mr. Boswell what were his commands, upon which he presented him a letter from count Rivarola; and when he had read it, he shewed him his letter from Rous-

seau. Paoli was polite, but very reserved; for ten minutes they walked backward and forward in the room, scarce speaking a word, while Paoli, looked at his visitant, with a steadfast, keen and penetrating eye, as if he was searching his very soul.

This interview, says Mr. Boswell, was for a while "very severe upon me; I was much relieved when his reserve wore off, and he began to speak more; I then ventured to address him with this compliment to the Corsicans, Sir I am upon my travels, and have lately visited Rome. I am come from seeing the ruins of one brave people: I now see the rise of another."

He received the compliment very graciously, but observed, that the Corsicans had no chance of being like the Romans, a great conquering nation, which should extend its empire over half the globe: their situation, and the modern political systems, rendering that impossible. *But*, said he, *Corsica may be a very happy country.*

Some of the nobles who attended him, came soon after into the room, and in a little while they were told that dinner was served up. The General placed Mr. Boswell next him. He had a table of 15 or 16 covers, having always several of the principal men of the island with him: he had an Italian cook who had been long in France; but he chose to have a few plain substantial dishes, avoiding every kind of luxury, and drinking no foreign wine.

The General talked a great deal on history and literature; Mr. Boswell soon perceived he was a fine classical scholar, and that his mind was enriched with a variety of knowledge: before dinner he had spoken French, he now spoke Italian, in which he is very eloquent.

He treated his guest not only with kindness, but distinction, as a subject of Great Britain. He had a house allotted him which belonged to the lord of the manor, who was from home, and he dined and supped at Paoli's table. In the morning he had his chocolate served up upon a silver salver, adorned with the arms of Corsica; he was visited by all the nobility, and when he chose to make a little tour, he was attended by a party of guards.

"From my first setting out, says Mr. Boswell, I wrote down every night what I had observed in the day: of these particulars, the most valuable to my readers as well as myself, must surely be the memoirs and sayings of Paoli, which I am proud to record."

Of these memoirs and sayings, the following liberal extract is made, nearly in the author's own words, and our readers would probably be losers if this article were to be shortened in favour of another.

Talking of the Corsican war, "Sir, said he, if the event prove happy, we shall be called great defenders of liberty. If the event

event shall prove unhappy, we shall be called unfortunate rebels.

The French objected to him that the Corsican nation had no regular troops. We would not have them, said Paoli, "We should then have the bravery of this and the other regiment. At present, every single man is as a regiment himself. Should the Corsicans be formed into regular troops, we should lose that personal bravery which has produced such actions among us, as in another country would have rendered famous even a Marischal of France."

I asked how he could possibly have a soul so superiour to interest. "It is not superiour," said he; my interest is to gain a name. "I know well that he who does good for his country will gain that: and I expect it. Yet could I render this people happy, I would be content to be forgotten. I have an unspeakable pride, 'Una superbia indidibile.' The approbation of my own heart is enough."

He said he should have great pleasure in seeing the world, and enjoying the society of the learned, and the accomplished in every country. I asked him how, with these dispositions, he could bear to be confined to an island yet in a rude uncivilized state; and instead of participating attick Evenings, 'noctes coenaeque Deum,' be in a continual course of care and danger. He replied in one line of Virgil.

Vincit amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido.

This uttered with the fine open Italian pronunciation, and the graceful dignity of his manner, was very noble.

I asked him if he understood English. He immediately began and spoke it, which he did tollerably well.

I was diverted with his English library. It consisted of

Some odd volumes of the Spectatour and Tatler.

Pope's Essay on Man.

Gulliver's Travels.

A History of France, in old English. And Barclay's Apology for the Quakers.

He said his great object was to form the Corsicans in such a manner that they might have a firm constitution, and might be able to subsist without him. Our state, said he, is young, and still requires the leading strings. I am desirous that the Corsicans should be taught to walk of themselves.

After representing the severe and melancholy state of oppression under which Corsica had so long groaned, he said, we are now to our country like the prophet Elishah stretched over the dead child of the Shunamite, eye to eye, nose to nose, mouth to mouth. It begins to recover warmth, and to revive. I hope it shall yet regain full health and vigour.

I observed, that although he had often a placid smile upon his countenance, he hardly ever laughed. Whether loud laughter in ge-

neral society be a sign of weakness or rusticity, I cannot say; but I have remarked that real great men, and men of finished behaviour, seldom fall into it.

The variety, and I may say versatility, of the mind of this great man is amazing. One day when I came in to pay my respects to him before dinner, I found him in much agitation, with a circle of his nobles around him, and a Corsican standing before him like a criminal before a judge. Paoli immediately turned to me, 'I am glad you are come, Sir. You protestants talk much against our doctrine of transubstantiation. Behold here the miracle of transubstantiation, a Corsican transubstantiated into a Genoese. That unworthy man who now stands before me is a Corsican, who has been lieutenant under the Genoese, in Capo Corso. Andrew Doria and all their greatest heroes could not be more violent for the republick than he has been, and all against his country.' Then turning to the man, 'Sir, said he, Corsica makes it a rule to pardon the most unworthy of her children, when they surrender themselves, even when they are forced to do so, as is your case. You have now escaped. But take care. I shall have a strict eye upon you; and if ever you make the least attempt to return to your traiterous practices, you know I can be avenged of you.' He spoke this with a stern aspect and menacing tone. Yet when it was over, he at once resumed his usual appearance, called out 'andiamo, come along;' went to dinner, and was as chearful and gay as if nothing had happened.

His notions of morality are high and refined, such as become a father of a nation. He told me that his father had brought him up with great strictness, and that he had very seldom deviated from the paths of virtue. That this was not from a defect of feeling and passion, but that his mind being filled with important objects, his passions were employed in more noble pursuits than those of licentious pleasure. I saw from Paoli's example the great art of preserving young men of spirit from the contagion of vice, in which there is often a species of sentiment. ingenuity and enterprise nearly allied to virtuous qualities.

Shew a young man that there is more real spirit in virtue than in vice, and you have a surer hold of him, during his years of impetuosity and passion, than by convincing his judgment of all the rectitude of ethicks.

He observed that the Epicurian philosophy had produced but one exalted character, whereas Stoicism had been the seminary of great men.

When he was asked if he would quit the island of which he had undertaken the protection, supposing a foreign power should create him a Marischal, and make him governor of a province; he replied, 'I hope they will believe I am more honest, or more ambitious; for

for, said he, to accept of the highest offices under a foreign power would be to serve.'

To have been a colonel, a general or a marischal, said he, 'would have been sufficient for my table, for my taste in dress, for the beauty whom my rank would have entitled me to attend. But it would not have been sufficient for this spirit, for this imagination.' Putting his hand upon his bosom.

He reasoned one day in the midst of his nobles whether the commander of a nation should be married or not. 'If he is married, said he, there is a risk that he may be distracted by private affairs, and swayed too much by a concern for his family. If he is unmarried, there is a risk that not having the tender attachments of a wife and children, he may sacrifice all to his own ambition.' When I said he ought to marry and have a son to succeed him, 'Sir, said he, what security can I have that my son will think and act as I do? What sort of a son had Cicero, and what had Marcus Aurelius.'

Paoli was very desirous that I should study the character of the Corsicans. Go among them, said he, the more you talk with them, the greater pleasure you will do me. Forget the meanness of their apparel. Here their sentiments. You will find honour, and sense and abilities among them.

If, said he, I should lead into the field an army of Corsicans against an army double their number, let me speak a few words to the Corsicans, to remind them of the honour of their country and of their brave forefathers, I do not say that they would conquer, but I am sure that not a man of them would give way.

He went on, and gave me several instances of the Corsican spirit.

A serjeant, said he, who fell in one of our desperate actions, when just a dying, wrote to me thus. 'I salute you. Take care of my aged father. In two hours I shall be with the rest who have bravely died for their country.'

He gave me a noble instance of a Corsican's feeling and greatness of mind. 'A criminal, said he, was condemned to die. His nephew came with a lady of distinction, that she might solicit his pardon. The nephew's anxiety made him think that the lady did not speak with sufficient force and earnestness. He therefore advanced, and addressed himself to me, 'Sir, is it proper for me to speak?' as if he felt that it was unlawful to make such an application. I bid him go on. 'Sir, said he, with the deepest concern, may I beg the life of my uncle? If it is granted his relations will make a gift to the state of a thousand zechins. We will furnish fifty soldiers in pay during the siege of Furiani. We will agree that my uncle shall be banished, and will engage that he shall never return to the island.' I knew the nephew to be a man of worth, and I answered him. You are acquainted with the circumstances of this case. Such is my

confidence in you, that if you will say that giving your uncle a pardon would be just, useful or honourable for Corsica, I promise you it shall be granted. He turned about, burst into tears, and left me saying, 'I would not have the honour of our country sold for a thousand zechins. And his uncle suffered.'

After having said much in praise of the Corsicans, 'Come, said he, you shall have a proof of what I tell you. There is a crowd in the next room, waiting for admittance to me. I will call in the first I see, and you shall hear him. He who chanced to present himself, was a venerable old man. The General shook him by the hand, and bid him good day, with an easy kindness that gave the aged peasant full encouragement to talk to his excellency with freedom. Paoli bid him not mind me, but say on. The old man then told him that there had been an unlucky tumult in the village where he lived, and that two of his sons were killed. That looking upon this as a heavy misfortune, but without malice on the part of those who deprived him of his sons, he was willing to have allowed it to pass without enquiry. But his wife, anxious for revenge, had made an application to have them apprehended and punished. That he gave his Excellency this trouble to intreat that the greatest care might be taken, least in the heat of enmity among his neighbours, any body should be punished as guilty of the blood of his sons, who was really innocent of it. There was something so generous in this sentiment, while at the same time the old man seemed full of grief for the loss of his children, that it touched my heart in the most sensible manner. Paoli looked at me with complacency and a kind of amiable triumph on the behaviour of the old man, who had a flow of words and a vivacity of gesture which fully justified what Petrus Cyraeus had said of the Corsican eloquence.

I found Paoli had reason to wish that I should talk much with countrymen, as it gave me a higher opinion both of him and of them. Thuanus has justly said, 'The dispositions of the Corsicans are changeable.' Yet after ten years, their attachment to Paoli is as strong as at the first. Nay they have an enthusiastick admiration of him. 'This great man whom God hath sent to free our country,' was the manner in which they expressed themselves to me concerning him.

The peasants and soldiers were all frank, open, lively and bold, with a certain roughness of manner which agrees well with their character, and is far from being displeasing. The General gave me an admiral instance of their plain and natural, solid good sense. A young French Marquis, very rich and very vain, came over to Corsica. He had a sovereign contempt for the barbarous inhabitants, and strutted about with prodigious

airs of consequence. The Corsicans beheld him with a smile of ridicule, and said, 'Let him alone, he is young.'

The chief satisfaction of these islanders when not engaged in war or in hunting, seemed to be that of lying at their ease in the open air, recounting tales of the bravery of their countrymen, and singing songs in honour of the Corsicans, and against the Genoese. Even in the night they will continue this pastime in the open air, unless rain forces them to retire into their houses.

Paoli talked very highly on preserving the independency of Corsica. 'We may,' said he, 'have foreign powers for our friends; but they must be *Amici fuori di casa*. Friends at arm's length.' We may make an alliance, but we will not submit ourselves to the dominion of the greatest nation in Europe. This people who have done so much for liberty, would be hewn in pieces man by man, rather than allow Corsica to be sunk into the territories of another country. Some years ago, when a false rumour was spread that I had a design to yield up Corsica to the emperor. A Corsican came to me, and addressed me in great agitation. 'What! shall the blood of so many heroes, who have sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Corsica, serve only to tinge the purple of a foreign prince!'

Paoli said, 'If a man would preserve the generous glow of patriotism, he must not reason too much. Marechal Saxe reasoned; and carried the arms of France into the heart of Germany, his own country. I act from sentiment, not from reasonings.'

'Virtuous sentiments and habits,' said he, 'are beyond philosophical reasonings, which are not so strong, and are continually varying. If all the professors in Europe were formed into one society, it would no doubt be a society very respectable, and we should there be entertained with the best moral lessons. Yet I believe I should find more real virtue in a society of good peasants in some little village in the heart of your island. It might be said of these two societies, as was said of Demosthenes and Themistocles, *'Illius dicta, hujus facta magis valebant.* The one was powerful in words, but the other in deeds.'

'I have myself studied metaphysics. I know the arguments for fate and free will, for the materiality and immateriality of the soul, and even the subtle arguments for and against the existence of matter. But let us leave these disputes to the idle. I hold always firm one great object. I never despond for a moment.'

Paoli, though calm and fully master of himself, is animated with an extraordinary degree of vivacity. Except when indisposed or greatly fatigued, he never sits down but at meals. He is perpetually in motion, walking briskly backwards and forwards.

Paoli has a memory like that of Themistocles; for I was assured that he knows the

names of almost all the people in the island, their characters, and their connections. His memory as a man of learning, is no less uncommon. He has the best part of the classics by heart; and he has a happy talent in applying them with propriety, which is rarely to be found. This talent is not always to be reckoned pedantry. The instances in which Paoli is shewn to display it, are a proof to the contrary.

Talking of providence, he said to me with that earnestness with which a man speaks who is anxious to be believed. 'I tell you on the word of an honest man, it is impossible for me not to be persuaded that God interposes to give freedom to Corsica. A people oppressed like the Corsicans, are certainly worthy of divine assistance. When we were in the most desperate circumstances, I never lost courage, trusting as I did in providence.' I ventured to object; but why has not providence interposed sooner? He replied with a noble, serious and devout air, 'Because his ways are unsearchable. I adore him for what he hath done. I revere him in what he hath not done.'

Paoli, though never familiar, has the most perfect ease of behaviour. Those about him come into his apartment at all hours; wake him, help him on with his cloathes, are perfectly free from restraint; yet they know their distance, and awed by real greatness, never lose their respect for him.

Though thus easy of access, particular care is taken against such attempts upon the life of the illustrious chief; as he has good reason to apprehend from the Genoese, who have so often employed assassination merely in a political view, and who would gain so much by assassinating Paoli. A certain number of soldiers are continually on guard upon him; and as still closer guards, he has some faithful Corsican dogs. Of these, five or six sleep, some in his chamber, and some at the outside of the chamber door. He treats them with great kindness, and they are strongly attached to him. They are extremely sagacious, and know all his friends and attendants. Were any person to approach the general during the darkness of the night, they would instantly tear him in pieces.

Talking of courage, he made a very just distinction between constitutional courage, and courage from reflection. 'Sir Thomas Moore,' said he, 'would not probably have mounted a breach so well as a sergeant who had never thought of death. But a sergeant would not on a scaffold, have shewn the calm resolution of Sir Thomas Moore.'

On this subject he told me a very remarkable anecdote, which happened during the last war in Italy. At the siege of Tortona, the commander of the army which lay before the town, ordered Carew, an Irish officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having given his orders, he whispered to Carew. 'Sir, I know you to be a gallant man. I have

I have therefore put you upon this duty. I tell you in confidence, it is certain death for you all. I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below you.' Carew made a bow to the general, and led on his men in silence to the dreadful post. He there stood with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of the soldiers for a draught of wine, 'Here, said he, I drink to all those who bravely fall in battle.' Fortunately at that instant Tortona capitulated, and Carew escaped. But he had thus a full opportunity of displaying a rare instance of determined intrepidity. It is with pleasure that I record an anecdote so much to the honour of a gentleman of that nation, on which illiberal reflections are too often thrown, by those of whom it little deserves them. Whatever may be the rough jokes of wealthy insolence, or the envious sarcasms of needy jealousy, the Irish have ever been, and will continue to be, highly regarded upon the continent.

Paoli's personal authority among the Corsicans struck me much. I have seen a crowd of them with eagerness and impetuosity, endeavouring to approach him, as if they would have burst into his apartment by force. In vain did the guards attempt to restrain them; but when he called to them in a tone of firmness, 'Non c'è ora ricorso, No audience now,' they were hushed at once.

He said the greatest happiness was not in glory, but in goodness; and that Penn in his American colony, where he had established a people in quiet and contentment, was happier than Alexander the Great after destroying multitudes at the conquest of Thebes. He observed that the history of Alexander is obscure and dubious; for his captains who divided his kingdom, were too busy to record his life and actions, and would at any rate wish to render him odious to posterity.

The last day which I spent with Paoli, appeared of inestimable value. I thought him more than usually great and amiable, when I was upon the eve of parting from him. The servants bringing in the desert after supper, one of them chanced to let fall a plate of walnuts; whereupon Paoli said with a smile, 'No matter;' and turning to me, 'It is a good sign for you sir, Tempus est spargere nuces, It is time to scatter walnuts. It is a matrimonial omen: You must go home to your own country, and marry some fine woman whom you really like. I shall rejoice to hear of it.' This was a pretty allusion to the Roman ceremony at weddings, of scattering walnuts. So Virgil's Damon says,

Mopse novas incide faces: tibi duciter uxor.
Sparge marie nuces; tibi deserit Hesperus Oetam.
Thy bride comes forth! begin the festal rites!
The walnuts strew! prepare the nuptial lights!
O envied husband, now thy bliss is nigh!
Behold for thee bright Hesper mounts the sky!

When I again asked Paoli if it was possible for me in any way to shew him my great respect and attachment, he replied, 'Remember that I am your friend, and write to
(Gent. Mag. April, 1768.

me.' I said I hoped that when he honoured me with a letter, he would write not only as a commander, but as a philosopher and a man of letters. He took me by the hand and said, 'As a friend.' I took leave of Paoli with regret and agitation, not without some hopes of seeing him again. From having known intimately so exalted a character, my sentiments of human nature were raised, while by a sort of contagion, I felt an honest ardour to distinguish myself, and be useful, as far as my situation and abilities would allow; and I was, for the rest of my life, set free from a slavish timidity in the presence of great men, for where shall I find a man greater than Paoli?"

Besides these most entertaining particulars and many more, the book contains the natural history of the island, a concise view of the revolutions which it has undergone from the earliest times, and a full and accurate description of its present state.

Except a few grammatical inaccuracies which may perhaps be errors of the press, and some expressions peculiar to the author's dialect as a North Briton, the book is well written; it contains much observation and much thought, and every where glows with a spirit of liberty, virtue and religion. Mr Boswell's character and conduct have certainly been such as have done us honour abroad, and his book cannot fail of giving us pleasure at home. X.

25. *An Essay on the future life of Brute Creatures.* By Richard Dean, Curate of Middleton. Kearsley, 2 vols.

The first sentence in this book totally quenched the curiosity with which it was taken up. "We propose here, says the author, to enquire into the nature and origin of evil." This is just such an enquiry in metaphysics, as that after the perpetual motion is in natural philosophy. He that has tasted only of the stream of knowledge, wastes his life in seeking it; he that has drunk deep, knows it cannot be found. All who have hitherto attempted to reconcile moral and natural evil with a first cause, infinite in power, wisdom and goodness, have been driven into absurdities that might well warn other, like a beacon, and prevent their shipwreck. One of the most eminent sects of ancient philosophy, cut the knot which it could not untie, and affirmed that evil did not exist, at least that perfect happiness was in every man's power. The most celebrated enquirer of this kind among the moderns, Archbishop King, supposes man to be wholly indifferent to all objects, and to desire in consequence of choice, not to chuse in consequence of desire; so that independant of choice, there is neither pain nor pleasure: A man has it equally in his power to chuse a fit of the gout, or the conversation of a friend, and if he chuses the gout, he will desire it, and be happy in the gratification of that desire.

Every

Every man sees the absurdity of all contrivances to solve this difficulty but his own.

This gentleman resolves all misery or suffering into free will; and as the Pharisees, to justify themselves for not relieving the necessities of the poor, said of their money that it was *corban*, or a gift to the temple, so these philosophers, to justify the first cause with respect to human misery, say, that happiness is sacrificed to free will; if so, with whatever sounding titles some philosophers may think fit to honour this idol, it is a worse daemon than Molock, and the sacrifice is more cruel than of the children of Israel that were made to pass through the fire.

Whether the freedom to which this gentleman thinks it fit happiness should be sacrificed exists, will not here be debated, because if it does, he leaves the difficulty unsolved. He talks as most such philosophers do, very confidently; "he that denies this freedom says he denies a fact, as clear as the experience of mankind can make it, there is no person who looks into the grounds of his acting, that is not thoroughly convinced of his liberty, and that he holds the rein of inclination in his own hands;" but if this gentleman had been master of the argument, he would have known at least the trepidation of the balance. Every man feels his choice determined by the appearance of something preferable upon the whole in the object when he chooses; this appearance may be referred with great force of argument into external circumstances, and internal disposition, both which are wholly independent of the agent: he neither placed himself in the circumstances, nor gave himself the disposition; his choice then, if it is absolutely determined by that, whatever it be, which renders one thing apparently preferable to another upon the whole when he chooses, is absolutely determined by effects of which he is not the cause.

However, granting this author the freedom for which he contends, if it is the source of evil, of anguish and sorrow, agony, distraction, disease and death, why was man made free? Why was not his happiness secured to him in this world by such means as this author supposes will secure it in the next? either it suits with what is called the dignity of a rational nature and the perfections of God to make happiness secure to man, or not; if it does, how happens it that in this world it is not secure, if it does not, how can we suppose it will be secure in heaven.

If by making man a necessary agent, evil would have been excluded, in what sense, and for what end is it necessary he should be free? A man is necessarily determined to pleasure in the presence of his mistress; what new dignity or happiness could he acquire, if in this situation he could choose whether he would feel pleasure or not! A being that felt himself necessarily determined to happiness, might well shake his head at the wretch, who, agonized with pain, or distracted with sorrow, should yet boast of the dignity of free agency, and affect to despise him as an automaton.

It is said, perhaps, that nothing is virtue but in consequence of the possibility of vice to the agent; but what then! For what is virtue desirable! Can it be desirable if there is less happiness with it than without it upon the whole?

Besides, let it be remembered by those who refer to revelation, as this author is continually doing, that God is necessarily true, and yet that truth is a moral perfection.

"Man forfeits his innocence, says this author, he sins and departs from God; in consequence of this apostacy, he becomes weak, wanting and unhappy, he falls a prey to misery, disorder and death, observe how agreeable all this is to reason!"

But this gentleman affects to forget that with respect to the fall, one man sins, and in consequence of this apostacy other men become weak, wanting and miserable, is this too agreeable to reason!

If mankind are now in as good a state as Adam was before the fall, they are in a state which it was worthy of God to produce at a time when free will was not abused, so that there is no reason to refer their evils into the abuse of free will in order to justify God; if they are not, let this author tell us how the abuse of free will in Adam justifies providence in placing his descendants in a state so much worse. He will probably talk of a federal head, and of fitness and relations of things, but if he cannot show that it is fit rather to produce misery than happiness, and that this conduct may be justified in the author of nature, by maxims of what men call civil law, he will talk to no purpose.

The doctrine that physical evil is the effect of sin, is in this author's opinion of great utility "because it admonishes us to keep a strict eye to virtue."

This is just such utility as would result from digging a deep ditch and filling it with mire on each side a high way; it will make the traveller circumspect indeed, but is it better that he should be circumspect than free from danger? If circumspection were in itself the summum bonum of a traveller, this would be right; but if ease, convenience and safety are better, he is not surely much beholden to those who produced danger to enforce circumspection. So much for the permission of natural evil to deter us from sin.

The author, supposing he has justified providence by imputing the miseries suffered by man to his abuse of a power which God gave him, and by taking for granted that it was fit for God to give him this power rather than secure the happiness of the universe; finds himself perplexed with respect to the miseries suffered by brutes, which are generally supposed to have no such power. He does however, being able to find no other just cause of the sufferings of brutes, than such a one as he has assigned for the sufferings of man, suppose them to have some kind of guilt or demerit.

Upon this principle it will be generally thought less necessary to the justification of providence

providence that Brutes should subsist in another life, this, however, the author attempts to prove.

He spends more than forty pages in a dissertation upon an obscure passage in the 8th of the Romans "the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God," &c. which after all is of very doubtful interpretation. He then to shew that his notion is not new, cites some passages from ancient writers which favour it.

He then takes some pains to shew that brutes have sensibility, but this seems not to be a proper subject of argument; upon those who are not convinced of it without argument, argument can have no effect.

The sensibility of brutes being granted, the author infers that they have souls, and endeavours to prove, that the notion of a soul includes immortality. But we have no evidence that there are in nature any two substances such as philosophers have defined matter and soul to be. We can never prove that what is capable of extension is therefore incapable of thought, we have no idea of matter divested of its qualities, nor of mind abstracted from its attributes. To talk therefore of what can and cannot be with respect to these substances, is like Job to multiply words without knowledge.

He says that soul is an unextended, and matter an extended substance, let him tell us what idea he has of either substance per se, or as differing from the other, when the idea of extension is equally separated from both. Properties are out of the question, the substance must first be perfectly conceived before we can affirm or deny its capacity or incapacity for properties or qualities of any kind.

The author supposing souls naturally immortal, endeavours to prove that God will not annihilate the souls of brutes when their bodies are dissolved.

His great argument is this:

"It reflects upon the goodness of God to suppose that he subjects to pains and sorrows, such a number of beings whom he never designs to beatify."

But the author is not aware that the infliction of pains and sorrows upon innocent beings whom God does design afterwards to beatify, is also a reflection upon his goodness, and therefore that this notion cannot be admitted with respect to a being of infinite perfection with more shew or reason than the other.

Either upon the whole of things, taking in future existence, there will be more happiness in consequence of temporal evils than there would have been without them, or temporary evils are, for any thing we can demonstrate in this dark state, wholly inconsistent with the divine attributes notwithstanding any disproportion between the happiness of a future state, and the infelicity of this.

If happiness upon the whole of things is more in consequence of temporal infelicity

than it would have been without it, that very infelicity is ultimately good, and may be referred to the divine all perfect Being without making him the author of evil.

If not, the first cause cannot be justified to our understandings in the present state by referring the deficiency allowed in the sum of good, to man's free will, because to produce greater happiness by necessary agents, is better than to produce less happiness by those that are free; according to all human notions of better and worse, as terms relative to what is ultimately and essentially good and evil.

The author in his preface tells the following story.

A certain gentleman had a most excellent pointer, which, whenever he went a shooting, he was sure to take out with him. The gentleman's custom was on his return from his diversions, to discharge his piece at magpies, or carrion crows, which he would take some pains to look for in the trees as he passed along. The dog on this occasion always kept behind, I suppose that he might not frighten these birds away, but that his master might have a fair chance at them. It happened one day, as he was upon this business, that a magpye, perched in the top of a large oak, escaped the gentleman's notice. The dog, ever attentive to his master's pleasures, peeps into the tree himself, and espies the party coloured animal, whereupon he runs up to his master, who was got some yards from the place, lays hold of the lap of his coat behind, and gives it a smart pull with his teeth. The gentleman, in surprize, turns about to see what was the matter, when the dog immediately trots back to the tree, and shews him the bird, which the gentleman very soon tumbled to the ground.

This story of a dog's cunning to effect his master's general purpose of mischief is told with an air of perfect acquiescence in the wanton cruelty it relates; it is indeed, not unworthy even of the *sportsman* himself, the choice spirit who looks round upon nature in all he charms as Satan, the first destroyer, did upon the garden of Eden, to pollute the sequestered scenes of sylvan beauty and delight, with fraud and violence, with misery and death.

Yet in another place the author expresses himself in the following terms.

"For a man to torture a brute whose life God has put into his hands is a disgraceful thing, such a wantonness of spirit as his honour requires him to shun. If he does it in wantonness, he is a fool, and a coward; if for pleasure he is a monster. Such a mortal is a scandal to his species, and ought to have no place in human societies but as a hangman, or a butcher."

Upon the whole, though the book seems to be written with a good spirit, and from a good motive, it is pity that it was written at all for the reason which the author himself has assigned.

The

"The true state of things, says he, upon
 "a knowledge of which we can be enabled
 "to decide with certainty is *intirely concealed*
 "from us."

Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions
 soar,

Wait the great teacher death, and God adore.

POPE.

X.

26. *The Trial of the Right Hon. Lord Baltimore, for a Rape on the Body of Sarah Woodcock.*

The sum of the Evidence given by Sarah Woodcock, was this.

She had been brought up in very strict religious principles by her father, who was a protestant dissenter of a sect distinguished by the name of independants.* She kept a little milliner's shop in King-street, by Tower hill, and her father, now old, and her sisters lived with her. She was at this time engaged for marriage with a young man whose name is Davis.

In December last a gentleman came to her shop several times; at the distance of a day or two, and bought a few trifles; he afterwards called again, and having found a pretence to sit down, he proposed her going with him to the play; she replied that she never had been to the play, and never intended it.

This reply seems to have cut off all hope of succeeding in the common way, for he came no more to the shop.

On Monday the 14th of December a gentleman, a stranger, came to her shop, who said her name was Harvey, and having learnt her name, pretended that she had been strongly recommended to her, and bespoke a pair of laced ruffles; she fetched the ruffles the next day, Tuesday, and having bought some more things, desired her to bring them home the next day in the afternoon.

The next day, Wednesday, the 16th of December, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, she went accordingly to a house in Curtain Row, just by Hollowaymount. Mrs. Harvey received her very genteely, and immediately ordered tea; she said she could not stay; but while she was excusing herself, a little man, whom she afterwards discovered to be Isaac Isaacs, a Jew, came in, and with many compliments to Mrs. Harvey, began to talk of going to the play. Mrs. Harvey said she was going to visit a lady in the city, and Isaac said as he must have a coach, he would set her down. Mrs. Harvey then turning to Miss Woodcock, told her the lady she was going to see was one to whom she had promised to re-

commend her, that she would want a great many things, and urged her to go with her. Miss Woodcock, all her excuses being overruled, consented; the Jew went with a pretence to fetch a coach, which almost immediately appeared, and they all hurried away together. She did not at first discern what coach it was, because she got into it in the dark, but she soon found it had handsome glasses, and took notice that they drove at a great rate without whipping the horses.

In about half an hour they arrived at a magnificent house, which she was told was the lady's: She went up stairs with Mrs. Harvey, who led her through a suit of rooms, and in the third she found an old man sitting, whom she afterwards knew to be a Dr. Griffinburgh; this good gentleman got up with great politeness; and asked her to sit down, and pretending to go and see for the lady went out and brought word she was coming.

After waiting half an hour, a man came in in a linnen nightgown, whom she instantly knew to be the same that she had seen at her shop; he pretended not to have been well, and Dr. Griffinburgh gave her to understand, that he was the steward. He told Miss Woodcock that he had promised to recommend her to some great ladies, which however, she did not remember, and said, he would go and see for them; he returned, and brought word, that they were gone out, but would soon return; after sometime, he said; he would call the housekeeper, and in that character, introduced Mrs. Griffinburgh, the worthy wife of the doctor.

Tea was brought in, and with much persuasion, she drank one dish; after this, the supposed steward brought in a heap of nick-nacks, such as purses, smelling bottles, tetotums, and a ring. He said he bought them all for her, but she refused to accept them; she consented, however, to play with him for them at tetotum, but she would not accept them after they were won.

In the mean time she said more than once to Mrs. Harvey, "I should be glad if you would let me go home." She replied, "we will go home presently." She was then urged by the gentleman to see the house, which she declined, because it grew late, saying, she could see it another time; he then said, "will you promise to see it another time," she refused to promise, she says, because she never intended it, and then he said, you shall see the house to night. Still, however, he pretended to be a servant, and carrying her into a room where there was a harpsichord, he asked Mrs. Griffinburgh if she was sure all the family was out, because if so, he would play miss some music. This being done they returned to the room where they had drank tea, and the girl again earnestly desired she might go home, but supper was ordered, and her remonstrances were ineffectual.

While Mrs. Griffinburgh went out to order supper, lord Baltimore took her up behind the

* The difference between the Independants and Presbyterians consists only in the form of what is called church government; the ministers of Presbyterian congregations, are appointed by the Presbytery; those of Independants are chosen by the particular congregation to which they belong.

the window curtain, under pretence of shewing her where she was, but here he began to behave with such indecency as threw her into a great passion, she struggled and got from behind the curtain, upon which Mrs. Harvey and Dr. Griffinburgh, came up seemingly to help him; she fought with them all, said she would go home directly, and made up to the door; my lord said she should stay supper, she repeated, that she would go directly, but he made her sit down by him at the table, though she refused either to eat or to drink; he offered her a glass of syllabub, which she struck out of his hand, and getting up again in an agony of distress, said, with many tears, that she would go home, and made to the door; he said it was too late, and that no coach could be got, I want no coach, said she, and here I will not stay on any account; this was about eleven o'clock; she continued to weep, intreat, and expostulate in vain; at length he flew in a passion, as she expresses it, saying, that she could not, nor should not go home, and left her. When he was gone the two women, Harvey and Griffinburg, and the doctor, continued to expostulate with her another hour, persuading her to be reconciled, and to go up stairs to bed, but she persisted, in declaring she would go to no bed in that house; at last they said if she would sit up all night they would not, and that she should go up stairs; the women soon after led her up a pair of back stairs where there was a bed, and having again endeavoured to persuade her to undress, without effect, they went to bed, and left her; she walked about the room all night crying, and in the greatest distress, going often to the window to look for the return of day; as soon as it was light she opened the window to see if she could jump out, but as it was up two pair of stairs, she saw it was impossible to jump out and save life.

She continued at the window till between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and then happening to see a young woman whom she thought had an honest appearance, and might go and acquaint her father with her situation, she threw down her handkerchief, which she says was as wet with tears as if it had been dipped in water; the young woman not seeing whence it came, took it up, and was going on, but being called to from the window, stopped; the prisoner was then going to direct her to her father, but the two women jumped out of bed in their shifts, pulled her away with all their force, and abused and insulted her. "You have much reason to make all this work, said they, when you are in a house where a gentleman will do so much for you."

After some time she was left in this room alone, but my lord and Dr. Griffinburg, soon came in, which terrified her very much; she continued crying, in a great agony, and said, she would go home; my lord at last told her she should go home at twelve o'clock, and she replied only by intreaty and tears.

Breakfast was brought, but she tasted nothing, and when twelve o'clock came, she was scarce in her senses. My lord, to soothe her, pretended, he meant nothing but honour, for that he loved her to distraction; he said, he would write to her father, and make such proposals to him as she should like, and that if she did not like them, and like to stay, she should go home with her father. He accordingly wrote the following billet.

Your daughter Sally sends you the enclosed, and desires you would not be uneasy on her account, because every thing will turn out well with a little patience and prudence; she is at a friend's house, safe and well in all honesty and honour; nothing else is meant, you may depend on it; and Sir as your presence and consent is necessary, we beg of you to come in a private manner to Mr. Richard Smith's, in Broadstreet, New Buildings.*

When he had written this billet he put the pen into her hand, and directed her to write at the bottom, *dear father this is true, and shall be glad if you will come directly this afternoon, from your dutiful daughter, &c.*

My lord pretended that his name was Richard Smith, and that the house she was in was in Broadstreet Buildings, and tho' before she wrote the attestation, he confessed his name was not Smith, yet alledging that Richard Smith lived within a few doors, and that when her father came thither, he would send for her, she says, she wrote as she was ordered, and that his putting the pen in her hand, and saying she must write, would alone have been a sufficient inducement when she was in his power.

My lord having thus artfully obtained an attestation, which would appear to falsify a subsequent complaint, left her with Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Griffinburg till dinner; she still continued crying, going often to the window to shew her distress, but was always pulled away by one of the women.

She was present at dinner, but tasted nothing, and in the evening, by order of one of the women, the windows of the room where she had passed the night, and from whence she had spoken to the young woman were nailed up. When my lord knew this, he appeared to be very angry, and asked Mrs. Griffinburg what she meant by ordering the windows to be nailed up, to make his servants think he was going to murder somebody, or do something bad. But that he might suffer no disappointment by the windows being open, he turned to miss Woodcock, and said, *Madam, I assure you, if you offer to open a window, or make any disturbance any other way, I will sling you out of the window, or do for you.* This terrified her exceedingly, and she thought may-be he would murder her.

She continued pleading and weeping the whole day, and they pretending her father was coming; my lord, Dr. Griffinburg, his

* The enclosed was a bank note of 200l.

wife, and Mrs. Harvey, supped together, but Miss Woodcock tasted nothing. She was at length taken up into the room where she had passed the preceding night, and still absolutely refusing to go to bed, she walked about in the same manner, in the greatest distress, and in the morning awakened the women who again slept together with her crying. They only derided and reproached her: Mrs. Harvey told her, she did not suppose my lord would do any thing to her, or keep her against her will, to which she replied, 'Why then will he not suffer me to go home? it never can be my will to stay here.'

This was Thursday, the third day of her confinement; when my lord came to her, he found her weeping and in the same distress as before; she told him he had no compassion, and asked him, If he himself had been a father? if so, said she, surely you cannot but consider what my father must feel at the loss of a child whom he tenderly loves. He replied, that he had considered her father, and sent him something that the business might not stop. She replied, that she knew he would not use the money; why then, said my lord, you shall write to him yourself; my writing, she replied, will be to no purpose, for I must write what you please or my letter will not be sent. He answered, that she might write what she would, and left her.

The women, however, remained to see what she did: she says, that knowing the letter would come into his hands, and that if it did not please him he would not send it; she wrote, what was not true, that she was treated with as much honour as she could expect, hoping by this means, the only one in her power, to get the sight of her father and friends; yet it appears that even in this letter, said to be written with no other view, there was no direction, where her father or friends were to come; in this letter at my lord's request, she mentioned the two hundred pounds, and desired to know if it had been received.

Soon after my lord pretended to receive a letter from Richard Smith, giving an account that her father had been at his house, in consequence of the first letter; but that he would not stay till she could be sent for. This falsehood she easily detected; and finding no change likely to happen in her situation she passed this day in terror and grief, still weeping and expostulating, and still refusing either to eat or to drink.

About twelve at night, Isaacs, the Jew, brought her answer from her sister to the second letter, urging her to appoint a place where they could see her.

The time was now come for her to go up stairs, which she said she would not do, till my lord promised her he would not meddle with her, nor come near her.

She then went up as usual, with Mrs. Grifinburg, and Harvey, who again earnestly pressed her to go to bed; she still wept and refused; but at last finding her strength ex-

hausted, she said, may be, I may lie down sometime in the night in my cloaths; Mrs. Grifinburg then left her with Mrs. Harvey, and about half an hour afterwards she lay down; she was soon greatly alarmed by the return of Mrs. Grifinburg, fearing it had been my lord; she therefore got up, and walked about, lying down, and resting by turns, and thus she passed the third night.

In the morning, Saturday the 19th of Dec. she earnestly intreated Mrs. Harvey, to intercede with my lord for her dismissal, telling her she was tenderly attached to a young man, whom she was soon to marry; she added, I dare say, if you have a mind, you can let me go yourself: she said no, and having risen something sooner than usual, on account of the poor sufferer's tears and distress, they went together down stairs, but found themselves obliged to return, every door being locked, so that at the foot of the stairs they could get no farther.

After waiting above stairs about an hour, the doors were opened, and they went down into the breakfast room, and my lord soon came to them. She pleaded her situation, a marriage engagement, just about to take effect, in consequence of a tender attachment on both sides; this threw him into a rage, he threatened and abused her in the grossest terms; and he said to Isaacs, the Jew, who was present, carry the slut to a mean house like herself. This she said exceedingly terrified her, as she thought he meant a bawdy house, especially as he went abruptly away in great anger; she remained with Isaacs, the pimp, and the two bawds, and being terrified by the threats, as she thought, of a bawdy house, she at length yielding to their importunity and persuasion, desired my lord might be called in, and told him, that if her father came, and terms were offered she would consider them, and begged God to direct her.

She had taken nothing this day, the fourth of her confinement, but a dish of tea; and about noon was so much out of order, and so faint, that she could hold up her head no longer.

Between two and three o'clock, my lord told her, that by fasting she lost the strength that might help her against what she was so much afraid of; he then went and mixed a draught, which at his earnest entreaty, and solemn assurance there was nothing hurtful in it, she swallowed.

After having taken this draught, which she said, she believed to be physical, but of which she mentions no effect, except that she had more spirits; she lay with her head upon the elbow chair till nine o'clock at night; at the usual time, he said we must go to bed again, but she refused to go, till he had again promised not to come near her, or meddle with her.

This night he lead her up, and earnestly pressing her to go to bed, left her to the two women; he had before ordered Mrs. Grifinburg

finburg to make her some whey, and between two and three she brought her some red wine and a bit of toast, which she took: she had not yet lain down, but when Mrs. Harvey was in bed and Mrs. Griffinburgh gone, she walked about, and lay down in her cloaths by turns, spending the night as usual in great terror and distress, lest my lord should come to her. She again tried the force of complaint, expostulation, and entreaty upon Mrs. Harvey, but they had no more effect than wind upon a stone.

This morning, Sunday the 20th of Dec. she took some breakfast, and my lord insisted upon her taking another draught, and then left her till the afternoon. This day also she eat some dinner.

When he returned, he desired her to be composed, and to talk to him. He began to ridicule religion, and said, that as a philosopher, he believed neither God nor Devil, heaven nor hell; she desired that they would bring a Bible, and she would prove to him that there were all.

This circumstance is not indeed much to the honour of the poor girl's understanding; but it certainly marks very strongly the pious simplicity of her character. An attempt founded upon a notion, that this man, who as a philosopher, denied the existence of God, would yet admit the authority of a book, said to be written by his inspiration, may well account for apprehensions which others may think groundless, and a conduct which in some particulars, may appear inconsistent and absurd.

Her discourse, however, she justly observed, might convince him of the difference there was between him and her; she told him that he might be assured it was impossible she should comply, and therefore again intreated that she might go home.

After supper, about nine o'clock at night, Dr. Griffinburgh, and the two women went out of the room, and left her and lord B. together; he then made several violent attempts to accomplish his purpose, he pulled her into his lap, pressed her against the wainscot, threw her into an elbow chair, and practised every indecency, except the last, notwithstanding her cries, struggles and intreaties; after two hours spent in this manner, her cries bringing nobody to her assistance, he called Mrs. Harvey, and said, 'We must go to bed.' He insisted upon leading her up stairs, which exceedingly terrified her, not knowing how far she might be able to defend herself, if he should throw her down upon the bed. When they got into the chamber, Mrs. Harvey pretended something was forgot and left them together, she imagined this was intended between them, and begged and pleaded he would not meddle with her; her intreaty, however, was ineffectual, he took all the indecent liberties with her person, that he had taken below stairs, yet still she prevented him from completing his purpose.

When Mrs. Harvey came again into the

room, he told her, that if she did not that night undress herself and go into bed, he would force her to go into bed with him; he then went away, and she went to bed with Mrs. Harvey.

She passed this night without rest, frequently starting in great terror from a confused slumber, crying out O! he is coming, he is coming! She again pleaded with Mrs. Harvey to prevail with him to let her go, but she was as obstinate and unfeeling as before.

When she came down stairs in the morning, Monday, the 21st of Dec. she was in tears as usual, entreating to go home, or to see her friends: Lord B. told her that if she would go and have her face washed, and another cap on, and clean things, and leave crying she should see her father, 'For what, says he, can your father think to see you in that dirty condition, and your eyes so bad with crying?' He said, if she would go up he would send for her father, and she should see him; she therefore went up, and being furnished with a cap and linnen, by Mrs. Griffinburgh, she put them on.

When she came down, he said, she should take an airing in the coach, and see her father when she came back: it was now between one and two, and soon after word was brought that the coach was ready, and she was given to understand that she must go.

The coach was in a court yard, divided from the street by gates. L. B. handed her into the coach, and got in himself, immediately afterwards; he placed himself between her and the door on one side, and directed Harvey to place herself on the same seat between her and the door on the other side, Dr. Griffinburgh and his wife sat on the opposite seat, backwards.

When they were placed in this order, the gate was opened, and they drove away with great violence; when they came to Westminster bridge, she was struck with an apprehension that he was going to carry her abroad, but he assured her they should return to dinner; when she saw the four and five miles stones, she expressed her apprehensions of his carrying her abroad more strongly, but he treated them as a jest. At length she knew she was near Epson by a finger post, and they then began to talk of a country house there; when they arrived, she was asked how she liked it, and she answered, it was a worse prison than the other.

They arrived about four o'clock, and soon after went to dinner. After dinner Griffinburgh, and the women again left them alone; lord B. immediately took her up behind the window curtain, and renewed the indecencies that had been practised before; she pleaded and struggled, and intreated, but in vain; she desired he would take her life, which she said she would part with freely, but never with the other, to which he answered, that it must be so that night whether she would or no; When the women came in again, they took her into

other

other rooms to see the house, which she told them was the worst sight she had ever seen. The two women repeated Lord Baltimore's words, and said *it must be so that night*. These words, though not explained, threw her into an agony of distress, and she cried very much. Lord Baltimore notwithstanding, and the two women all joined together, and said, *she might as well do it quietly, for it must be so that night*.

After supper Lord Baltimore ordered them to go to bed. The women then led her weeping into a bed chamber, and began to undress her; She was in such a tremble and fright, that having no strength left, she was not able to resist, but she wept and begged that God would take away her life, this, however, produced neither pity nor remorse, Mrs Harvey said, that she never saw any one make such a piece of work in her life; that if she was going to be killed she could not do more; she answered, she had much rather be killed; upon which the good Dr Griffinburg, who was in the room, it seems, though she did not know it, cried out, O! my dear Miss Sally don't cry so, don't take on so, *it will be all well by and by*. Her cap being pulled off, and the rest of her cloaths unpinned, they led out of that room into the next, and set her down in an elbow chair; here, when they had stripped her to her linnen, the curtains being opened, she saw that Lord Baltimore was in bed; the cloaths being turned up, they forced her upon the bed, covered her, drew the curtains, and tucked them up. Lord Baltimore immediately turned upon her, and forcing himself between her, pressed her with all his weight, held her lips together that she might not cry out, and in the midst of tears and struggles, and such cries as she had power to make, he perpetrated the crime which he had so often unsuccessfully attempted before. He then turned from her and left her, as she expresses it, to live or die as she could; not uttering a single word the whole night. She was, she says, wholly overcome with confusion and terror, and lay trembling lest he should come to her again, so that the drops of sweat ran off from her body. In the morning he repeated the violence of the night, when she again struggled and cried out, for which he only reproached her, saying, he never heard such a noise in his life, and that she would raise the whole house.

He then suffered her to rise, and she hurried on a few things in a loose manner, being in haste to get away, but he said she could not get out, but must stay till he let her out.

When she was let of this room, she went into that where they began to undress her; and where she found Mrs Harvey in bed. She sat down, and bursting into tears, began to complain of having been ill treated, to which the lady replied, in a manner suitable to her character and profession, yes, you made noise enough, I heard you, but you will like it well enough by and by.

Finding her complaints roughly answered,

and reflecting that she had now lost all that was dear to her in the world, except her life, she resolved to alter her carriage, and do every thing they desired that was not criminal, as she says, for three reasons, first, that she might not be used ill, secondly, that she might not be sent abroad; and thirdly, that she might find some opportunity of returning again to London, her only hope being, that by standing at the windows, she might some time or other see some of her friends.

In consequence of this resolution, she went in the afternoon on board a boat in a piece of water belonging to the seat, and being desired to run because it was cold weather, she complied; she also wore several things that by my Lord's order were bought for her, and complied so far as to wear such ribbons as my Lord said he liked best.

Hoping thus to have in some degree acquired their confidence, she formed a little scheme to lead one of the women that attended her to that part of the park where there was a foot way that might lead her out of it, but her purpose, probably being foreseen, was prevented.

This night my Lord did not ask her to go to bed with him, and she lay with Mrs Harvey.

On Wednesday the 22d of December, they were again on the water in a close boat, and in the afternoon, two gentlemen and a lady arrived as visitors; having, as she was told, been sent for from London. They entertained themselves with what are call'd Italian shades; some sheets were sewed together, and hung up, with candles placed only on one side, the spectators are on the dark side, and the performers placing themselves between the sheets, and the candles on the other side are perceived by their shadows on the linnen. Lord Baltimore was among the performers, and the lady that came down from London, said, that is Lord Baltimore who acts the old man, this accident acquainted Miss Woodcock by whom she had been injured, having never heard his name before.

On Thursday the 24th, being Christmas eve, they returned to London in the same manner as they had come down; she was told at night that she must go to bed to my Lord, but she avoided it by making an excuse applicable to her sex.

On Friday, Christmas day, Lord Baltimore introduced her to the other part of his family, his daughters and Madam Saunier their governess, telling them that she had been recommended by her father as a companion to the young ladies.

She was now in another part of the house, she saw nothing of Mrs Harvey, Mrs Griffinburg came in only now and then, and my Lord appeared only at meals, yet she neither told her situation to Madam Saunier, nor attempted to escape from the house, though the persons with whom she was now associated, as they supposed her to be with them at her own desire, would certainly have done nothing to prevent her.

She says she concealed her situation from Madam Saunier, because she supposed, being my Lord's servant, she would be as the others had been; but nothing appears to account for her not endeavouring to get out of the house.

She was fetched this night to my Lord's bed by Mrs Griffinburg, but tho' several indecencies were offer'd, all which she again resisted to the utmost of her power, yet her situation prevented the repetition of what had been done at Epsom.

On Saturday nothing particular happened, except that she endeavoured to procure pen, ink, and paper, that she might write a letter to her father and throw it out of window, but could not succeed, and that she suffered several things to be bought and made up for her. It appears that the ladies and a visitor being at cards, she was at liberty to retire, and was some time by herself.

She slept this night in a bed by herself, a room at the top of the house having been fitted up for her. It appears that the next day, Sunday the 27th, she went about the house unattended, and was great part of this day alone in her room, though the women came often and interrupted her.

In the afternoon, as she was standing at a corner window which looks towards Hampstead, she saw Mr Davis, the person to whom she was engaged, and he saw her; she ran into another room which was empty, and exchanged a few words with him from the window; she was thrown into great confusion by this interview, and when he asked her if all was well, she says she was ready to drop, and fearing to be surprized, she abruptly bid him good-bye, shut down the window, and retired.

This night she slept alone in her garret, and next day, Monday the 28th, Lord B— told her he had sent for her father to meet her at Mrs Griffinburg's in Dean-street, Soho. He told her she must say she was easy and satisfied, and willing to stay, which she promised to do, but added, that she must see her father alone.

She was accordingly sent in a hackney coach, accompanied only by Mrs Griffinburg and a little girl about eight years old, to Soho; it must be confessed, that supposing at this time she was earnestly desirous of getting away, and, as she alledged upon her cross examination, in fear of her life; it is very difficult to account for her not calling out of the coach, as it was going at midday along the street: But it is much more difficult to account for her not running into the first shop or house she saw open when she got out of this coach into the publick street, Mrs Griffinburg having, as she said, got out before her. She certainly might have outrun Mrs Griffinburg, and if Mrs Griffinburg had endeavoured forcibly to detain her, she would have been able to appeal to a crowd of people in two minutes.

When this was urged to her, she had no

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thing better to say than that she *did not know* but that some of my Lord's servants might be about, and that she *did not think of it*. Neither of these reasons are surely satisfactory, and what is worse, they destroy each other, for if she was deterred from attempting to escape by the mere doubt of persons being near who would prevent it, she certainly thought of it; and if she did not think of it, she was not certainly deterred from the attempt by any doubt about my Lord's servants.

After she had waited at this house about two hours, that is, till four o'clock without seeing her father, Lord B— and Dr Griffinburg came, and brought an account that her father had taken Mrs Harvey into custody; a messenger soon after informed them, that in consequence of Miss Woodcock's conference with Davis from the window, Lord B—'s house was beset by justice Fielding's men. In this situation, my Lord seems in earnest to procure an interview between Miss Woodcock and her father, for she had told him, that if she could see her father, and things could be settled to her mind, she would procure Mrs Harvey's discharge.

A messenger therefore was procured to carry a letter to the old man, from his daughter, appointing him to come to Ben Kenton's at the Crown and Magpye in Whitechapel, whither the company went immediately, Lord Baltimore, Miss Woodcock, Dr Griffinburg, the messengers the doctor's niece, and the little girl.

When they came thither, the messenger was dispatched with the letter to Woodcock's which was but at the other end of the Minories, who brought word that he had been abroad all day in search of his daughter, and could not be found. Lord Baltimore said he would send to him again at ten the next morning, and Miss Woodcock wrote a second letter to the landlord of the house where her father lived; to tell him this.

They then set out again for Dr Griffinburg's, and in the way called at Sir John Fielding's; the man who had carried the letter was with them; he went into Sir John's, and told him that Miss Woodcock was in a coach at the door; he returned to them in a short time, and Sir John's clerk with him, who brought a card to her with his compliments, telling her she should see her friends there, but instead of then putting herself into Sir John's protection, she gave the card to Lord Baltimore, as referring to him what answer should be given; he said she should not go to Fieldings; she immediately acquiesced and dismissed the clerk, telling him she desired to see her friends at Dr Griffinburg's.

When they got to Dr Griffinburg's, messenger after messenger came to tell them of Fielding's men being about the house, and a great mob in the yard; this so much alarmed my Lord, that he was afraid to go home, lest they should take her out of the coach. She

says

says, that at this time she was herself afraid that if he learnt she had spoken to Davis out of the window, he would murder her that night, yet she encouraged him to carry her again to his house, by telling him, *that they could not take her out unless she would, and that she would not go with Justice Fielding's men.*

But, notwithstanding, when they came to Lord Baltimore's, and she saw men, whom she believed to belong to Justice Fielding strive to rush into the court yard after the coach, she called out as she alighted *let the men come in*; my Lord, she says, then pulled her into the house, and said she should not stay.

This night she went to bed to my Lord at his earnest desire, to avoid force, and upon his promise not to meddle with her, which she says he kept.

On Tuesday morning, he proposed writing to her father as he had promised; which she did, desiring him and her friends "to come with all decency and respect becoming a nobleman's house."

This letter was never sent; it came into the hands of one Brown, an attorney, who kept it till it was produced at the trial, a circumstance which did not escape proper notice in the court.

Soon after this letter was written, and, as she thought, sent away, Mr Watts an attorney who had been employed by her friends came to serve Lord Baltimore with a habeas corpus; he was introduced to her, and told her he came by the desire of her friends to know whether she was there by her own consent; she answered yes. She says she did not know what to think of Mr Watts, and therefore went and opened the window and looked out to see if any of her friends had come with him. She saw several friends, and particularly one, Mr Cay, pretty near her, yet when Mr Cay himself asked her if she was there with her own consent, she answered him as she had done Mr Watts, yes, but added as she had done before, "I want to see my father." Mr Cay replied, "your father will never come within these walls;" upon this she turned away trembling and said, then I never shall see him. "That," says she, "was my way of thinking at that time;" It is surely very strange, that she should not express her desire of deliverance when she saw her friends surround the house, and that she could possibly imagine any man in the kingdom would venture to spirit away or destroy a person known to be in his house forcibly detained, by a number of people who came to demand her. Yet perhaps it is scarce more strange than her attempt to convince a philosopher of the existence of God by appealing to the bible.

The habeas corpus being soon after served, she was in obedience to that writ taken by Lord Baltimore to Lord Mansfield's.

She says, not knowing that Lord Mansfield was a magistrate, she did not chuse to tell him particulars, even when no body was present

but his Lordship and a gentleman whom he desired to be present. But though she might not know his power, she knew he was not in Lord Baltimore's interest, for being asked what she understood to be the reason of her going to Lord Mansfield, she answered, *I concluded that my friends were taking some step.* The account she gives of this interview is as follows. Lord M. Child was you carried there against your will? Ans. Yes my Lord. Was you kept there against your will? Ans. Quite against my will. Lord M. Quite against your will? Ans. Quite against my will. Lord M. I think you are of age. Ans. Yes. Lord M. Are you willing to stay with this man? Ans. My Lord *as things are as they are I am willing, but not without seeing my friends alone.* Certainly the terms in which this answer is expressed, have much more the appearance of real sentiment in consequence of reflection and thought, than of a mere general compliance with an extorted promise, or a timid concealment of the truth, arising from uncertainty and suspicion, for which, considering even her own account, there could be no cause.

This is the substance of the girl's testimony in support of a charge, which, as Lord Baltimore observed in a short address to the court before he called his own witnesses, is easy to be made and hard to be disproved. It was confirmed by the testimony of a man, midwife, who deposed, that upon examination, marks of great force appeared upon her body.

Lord Baltimore's defence, as he observed, necessarily depended upon circumstances only, which were strong in proportion to their variety and concurrence.

They consisted chiefly of his own servants and dependants, and it could not be otherwise in the nature of the thing; their characters are certainly suspicious, for Lord B—'s house appears to have been such a one as a servant of good morals and dispositions would not have lived in. Among others, he proposed to examine Dr Gristenburgh, but the doctor having been convicted of an assault with an intent to commit a rape himself, for which he was fined and imprisoned, the court refused to hear his testimony.

The general view of the evidence for Lord B— was to prove that Miss Woodcock eat and drank, and appeared to be contented, cheerful, and even playful during great part of the time in which, by her own account she was forcibly detained for a purpose which filled her with horror, weeping and fasting and overwhelmed with distress; and she admits in her cross examination, that after she had suffered the last act of violence, she did appear cheerful in consequence of the resolutions for which her reasons have been given.

He produced, however, at least one witness of a respectable character, who, with regard to the subject on which he was examined, is worthy of undoubted credit, the rather as the testimony he gives, relates to matters

matters to which Lord Mansfield was himself a witness, and which therefore, if not true, his lordship must know to be false: for a man even of bad character, would scarce venture to say upon oath, what Lord Mansfield must know to be a lie.

Mr. Way, at Lord Mansfield's request, was present during his first examination of the girl, and the account he gives of it is this.

That Lord Mansfield first asked her, how she came to go away from her father in that manner? in answer to which, she begged to be excused. My lord Mansfield then asked her if she was under any constraint from Lord Baltimore or confined by him, to which she answered, *not in the least*, (or words to that effect;) for *I had agreed to stay with him*; that he repeated this several times, and she still said, *I agreed to stay with him*. That Lord Mansfield having asked her age, and being told six and twenty, added because if you was not of age, I should not take your answer so easily, *I should take you away*; she replied, *as I am of age, I know you cannot do it my lord*, and repeated it several times.

This shows that she well knew who Lord Mansfield was, and not only what he could do, but what he could not do.

Robert Rose, a servant to Lord Mansfield deposed that he was present at the conversation between Miss Woodcock, and her father and sister after the examination by Lord Mansfield, that she asked them, *what made them so uneasy*, saying, *she was very well off, and very happy*; that after he had heard this, he was a little while absent, and when he returned heard her say, What signifies my going back! all my friends will think me a whore. They said no, all your acquaintance have a good opinion of you; upon which she turned round to him, and desired him to let Lord Mansfield know, that she had agreed to go with her friends.

My lord then ordered her in, with all persons concerned in the affair, and upon her declaring she would go home with her friends, he said, gentlemen, I would have you take notice of this answer, for when this lady came before me on her private examination, she expressed at first her inclination to return with Lord Baltimore.

Mr. Baron Smith having summed up the evidence, concluded to this effect: "In point of law the fact is fully proved on the prisoners; the defence can only be collected from circumstances; from these you must judge, whether the evidence of the prosecutor is, or is not to be believed. The strong part of the case on the behalf of the prisoner, is her not complaining when she was at Lord Mansfield's, the supreme magistrate in the kingdom, in criminal matters; you have heard how she has explained and accounted for her conduct, which you must judge of. Upon the whole, if you believe she made the discovery as soon as she knew she had an opportunity of doing it, and that her account

is true, you will find all the prisoners guilty; if you believe she did not make the discovery, as soon as she had an opportunity, and from thence, or other circumstances, are not satisfied her account is true, you will find them all not guilty, for if he is not guilty they cannot be so.

The prisoners were acquitted.

Upon the whole, the following reflections naturally occur; it is not pretended even by Lord B. that he accomplished his purpose till the girl had been five nights in his custody, though it is allowed that he attempted it the first night; it is certain, therefore, that she resisted till the purpose was accomplished, and the same motive that produced this resistance would certainly have produced an escape if it had appeared to her to have been possible; for upon what principle can we account for her voluntary continuance in a place where she was exposed to attempts that she resisted, and solicitations that she refused.

From her resistance till the last night, it may easily be concluded that on that night she did also resist; and though Lord B. in his defence, pretends that as a man of pleasure he abhorred force, there is a fallacy in that pretence which ought to be detected. It is generally supposed, that the first violation of chastity, however effected, makes a repetition of the same act with the same person comparatively easy; as a man of pleasure, he might give the first night for those that were to come, and pay the forced enjoyment as a kind of tax to secure an agreeable possession for the future.

There is also reason to conclude, that what has generally happened in other cases of the same kind, did actually happen in this, and that after violation, the girl, supposing all to be lost that she could lose, particularly her reputation, and that her return back to her friends and lover, upon the terms on which she stood when she left them, was impossible, might think a continuance with Lord B. the least of two evils; something also must be allowed to the ease and splendor of the situation, which by returning she might hope to secure. If this was the state of her mind, when she was first examined by Lord Mansfield, it is still natural to suppose, that when she had seen her friends, and was assured that the way back was still open, and that her reputation was unsullied by her misfortune, the balance of her mind turned in favour of the opposite scale, and she preferred a renewed connection with her friends before a return to Lord B.

These remarks, however, are not meant to impeach either the integrity or understanding of the jury.

The prisoner challenged fifteen, so that out of twenty-seven, who answered to their names, he had eventually the choice of twelve; but the report that they first acquitted Lord B. and found the women guilty, which has been very widely propagated, and zealously maintained, is untrue. X.

25. *Sermons to Asses.* Johnston.

These consist intirely of the lowest common place declamation upon the burden of taxes, and the burden of creeds; the author, who is manifestly a sectary, is neither pleased with our constitution in church nor state; he is liberal of censure, but extremely parsimonious both of argument and wit; his wit indeed consists wholly in calling men asses, and his argument is much of the same kind with that of the grave digger in Hamlet. "If I drown myself willingly, it argues an act; and an act hath three branches. It is to act, to do, and to perform; argal, she drowned herself willingly."

"When fathers in council, says he, and bishops in convocation have made so free with the Scriptures as to add to the worship of God, so many decent things that never were appointed by Christ and his apostles in the New Testament, and at the same time attempts to prove the necessity of these additaments, the inference from this is very easy and plain, that the Scriptures are not perfect in things belonging to christian duty." The several members of this argument hang together like those of a man broken upon a wheel, and the language is not less tortured than the criminal.

The preacher says in another place "such as do not value freedom and liberty deserve to be slaves. It is finding fault with the conduct of the almighty, to give up his prerogative to his creatures."

What is this prerogative of the almighty? Is it as this author expresses it, freedom and liberty? If so, his creatures have no right to be free; and how one creature can give up this prerogative of God to another, it is hoped the preacher in some future work will explain. Does he mean by the prerogative of God the prerogative of man, and that by a voluntary surrender of a privilege or prerogative with which God has honoured us, we virtually censure his government? If so, his meaning and his words are directly opposite. Does he mean, that if we acknowledge a power in man which is the prerogative of God, we find fault with his government? If so, his consequence by no means follows from his premises, for he that is willing to render more obedience to a substitute than is enjoined by the chief, gives proof rather of his loyalty than disaffection.

There is indeed no end of guessing the meaning of this writer, who, in other parts of his work if the grammatical construction of his words is to be trusted, gives us to understand that the passions loath the mind to sleep; that men may go abroad to pursue trade and business, without any design of bringing something home; that when men have made their fortunes abroad they will endeavour to bring it home; that burdens being laid on, hold us in bondage; that a beast may kick a burden from his own back, and such a beast might certainly bite off his own head;

he says too, that the holy office have spurs; that there are something in our laws which fixes a burden upon the subject, and among ecclesiastical burdens he mentions indulgences for almost any kind of wickedness; licences for all kinds of immorality. A burden has been generally thought to be an abridgement of liberty and licentiousness its excess; this author seems once to have been of the same opinion, Naphtali, says he, is a hind let loose, the asserter of liberty, how different from his brother Issachar couching between his burdens. Perhaps when this inconsistency is objected to the author, he may reply with the physician in Moliere, who having affirmed the heart to be in the right side, was reminded that a writer of great authority had asserted it to be in the left, aye, says the doctor, it was so once, but now we have altered all that. X.

26. *Modern Chastity, or the Agreeable Rape, a Poem, by a young gentleman of sixteen in vindication of the Right Hon. Lord B——e.*

This young gentleman in a preface concerning the advertisement of his piece, pathetically laments the *rancour* and *venom* with which some persons mention Lord B——e, and immediately afterwards, to shew his own candour and charity, says of a very considerable body of protestants, who dissent from the church of England, that they not only dissent in point of religion, but from *truth*, *humanity*, and every other *human virtue*: this, to use his own words, certainly shews, "that a man's character is too often subject to the censure of every impertinent coxcomb."

He has addressed the *public*, the *town*, and Miss W——k in three distinct pieces, which precede his verses; he is with the utmost respect and esteem the public's very humble servant. He is with the utmost respect and submission the Town's most obedient and most humble servant: And he is the most obedient humble servant of Miss W——k.

It may at first appear strange, that expressions of greater regard and reverence should be used to the town, than to the public, of which the town is only a part; but there is certainly a friendship between the author and the town, that there is not between him and the public; for to the town he says, I flatter myself that I shall meet with your indulgence, though altogether undeserving of your favour and approbation. What in particular has encouraged so strange a hope can scarcely be guessed by those who can only look at this illustrious youth, and his connections at a distance; but certainly there is more between him and the town than appears. — He says, he stands forth as the champion of virtue, in the cause of Lord B——; and to be sure, my lord, as a virtuous character, appears to the greatest possible advantage, in the transaction to which this performance alludes. X.

S A N D Y. A favourite new Scotch Air, sung by Mrs
BADDELY at *Vauxhall*. Set to Musick by Mr POTTER.

Andante,

The last time I went to the fair, I met my
faithful Sandy there; He left his mates and flew
to me, And kiss'd my hand with merry glee; Then
led me forth be - neath the vale, And gave me
sweet - meats, cakes and ale, Where all the
vil - lage gay - ly spent the live - long night
in mer - ri - ment.

Not all the lads I daily see
With SANDY, can compared be;
He is the most accomplish'd youth,
For virtue, innocence, and truth:
His locks are as the raven black
In flowing ringlets down his back;
With rosy cheeks and face so neat,
And coral lips which kiss so sweet.

His cot is seated by a mill.
Adjoining to a chrysal rill;
Upon whose verdant margin creep,
(So sweet to view) his flock of sheep:
Next Easter-day 'lefs ill betide,
He 'as promis'd I shall be his bride;
Among the fwains alas how few,
Like SANDY are so kind and true.

ELEGIAC STANZAS.

*On the Recovery from an Illness.**Felix se nescit amari*—LUCAN, 70 727.

YE soft'ring gales! which thro' the temper'd
Around me sport on aromatic wing: [air
What joy, to hear your wanton flights declare
Stern winter yielding to the reign of spring!

Thou glorious sun! conceal'd in clouds no more,
Whose opening rays their genial vigour dart;
I feel thy warmth my shatter'd pow'rs restore,
And aid the pulses of my lab'ring heart.

Nor owe I less to thee, whose milder beams,
From storms secure, now cheer the gloom of
night;

While thought in rapture o'er my fancy streams
Inspir'd by silence, and thy virgin light.

The force of nature in her rising charms
By all with grateful ardour is confess'd;
But most their hearts the soft enchantment warms,
Whom pain and pale disease have long oppress'd.

With rapture then each spreading branch inspires,
Whose redd'ning buds the promis'd leaves
reveal;

Their thoughts each shrub, and gaudy flow'ret
fires,

And in their life, returning life they feel:

To them, the lark, while poiz'd in air she floats,
Their present bliss records in wildest strains;
To them, the nightingale in plaintive notes
Tells the sad story of their former pains.

With eager steps at dawn of rising day,
They meet the sun on some aspiring hill,
Or watch at eve the moon's serener ray.
Confus'dly trembling on some secret rill.

Such are the joys, which, sickness past, we know,
Joys, health perpetual knows not how to taste;
Oh fickle state of happiness below!
When in possession, all our bliss we waste.

Oh! tell ye wretches! at whose bed, like mine,
Sickness hath fix'd her melancholy stand;
Tell the distress it is, in pain to pine,
Nor feel the pressure of sleep's downy hand:

To count the hours, which creep on leaden feet,
Or in wild phrenzy their swift flight to lose;
To glow in flames of life-exhausting heat,
Or melt in torrents of faint chilly dews:

Or, when at last the dire distemper flies,
And wearied out we quit the loathsome bed;
With nerves unbrac'd and languid looks to rise,
Doubtful among the living or the dead.

To feel the pow'rs of memory impair'd,
Our senses flatten'd, our attention weak;
To dread their flight who most our love have
shar'd,
More childish grown than ere we learn'd to
speak.

Yet when is man so wretched, or so blest,
That no mischance can wound, or comfort
cheat?

'Midst all the languors of my panting breast,
Some gentle sounds approach my trembling ear.

'Tis *Mira's voice, a voice, whose soothing
pow'r,

Might still the ravings of a phrantic mind;
Or hush the sorrows of the mournful hour,
Which seeks that comfort it despairs to find.

Let grandeur act the flatter'd patron's part,
Protecting arts to raise itself a name;
Great in the treasure of a feeling heart,
— Friend to the wretched, is thy nobler fame.

Oh, gentlest fair one! my true thanks receive:
Still in this heart thy kindest aid shall live:
And if, as mortal, thou art doom'd to grieve,
May some fond friend thy own soft comfort give.

Nor, is this all: Another care remains,
Which shuns the praises of a public lay;
Respectful silence check the willing strains,
As what no tongue can speak, no words can pay.

Nor let me here forget with thankless mind,
Th' unwearied watches of a mother's care;
Who for my rest, her own repose resign'd,
And for my health forgot her own to spare;

What secret pow'r in such a feeble frame
O'er toils so long, so numberless prevail'd?
'Twas love, more strong than death, whose con-
stant Flame

Upheld the parent, when the woman fail'd.

Nor shall thy care, sagacious W---* remain
Without its honours in this grateful lay,
By whom the muse, no more the slave of pain,
This thankful tribute holds the pow'r to pay.

With piercing foresight, and with judgment sure
Thy art trac'd nature thro' her various strife:
Watch'd ev'ry symptom, and with aptest cure,
Recall'd the pow'rs of high-exhausted life.

Great tho' my sufferings, greatly are they paid;
When counting o'er each kindness which
prov'd;

I feel a friend in ev'ry tender aid:—
“The happy know not, how they are belov'd

In vain, may wrong with rudest insult join'd,
Assault the gen'rous soul with impulse weak
While kindness softens the most steadfast mind,
And tears unwonted bathe the manly cheek.

Tears, without whose relief, the wild excess
Of good or evil would alike destroy;
Pure streams, which warm the chill of de-
distress,

And cool the transport of tyrannic joy.—

Father of life! whose arm with equal pow'r,
And equal goodness can depress or raise;
Compleat the blessing thou hast deign'd to show
And grant increasing worth to lengthen'd day.

Oh! grant me still to trust thy tender care,
In humble praise to use this added breath;
In health, the innocence of sickness wear,
And keep thro' life the sober thoughts of death.

* Mira—is the fictitious name of a lady, who
visited the author during his sickness.

† Mr. W--- was the apothecary, who without
assistance of a physician, carried the author thro'
a dangerous illness.

ODE to PATIENCE.

By a L A D Y, lately Deceased.

UNAW'D by threats, unmov'd by force,
My steady soul pursues her course,
Collected, calm, resign'd;

Say, you who search with curious eyes,
The source whence human actions rise,
Say, whence this turn of mind?

'Tis patience—lenient goddess, hail!
Oh let thy vot'ry's vows prevail
Thy threaten'd flight to stay;
Long hast thou been a welcome guest,
Long reign'd an inmate in this breast,
And rul'd with gentle sway.

Thro' all the various turns of fate,
Ordain'd me in each several state,
My way-ward lot has known,
What taught me silently to bear,
To curb the sigh, to check the tear,
When sorrows weigh'd me down?

'Twas patience!—temperate goddess, stay;
For still thy dictates I obey,
Nor yield to passion's power,
Tho' by injurious foes borne down,
My fame, my toil, my hopes, o'erthrown
In one ill-fated hour.

When robb'd of what I held most dear,
My hands adorn'd the mournful bier
Of her I lov'd so well;
What (when mute sorrow chain'd my tongue,
As o'er her fable hearse I hung)
Forbad the tide to swell?

'Twas patience!—goddess, ever calm,
Oh, pour into my breast thy balm;
That antidote to pain;
Which flowing from thy nectar'd urn,
By chemistry divine can turn
Our losses into gain.

When sick and languishing in bed,
Sleep from my restless couch had fled,
(Sleep which e'en pain beguiles)
What taught me calmly to sustain
A feverish being, rack'd with pain,
And dress my looks in smiles:—

'Twas patience! heav'n-descended maid,
Implor'd, flew swiftly to my aid,
And lent her sov'ring breast;
Watch'd my sad hours with parent care,
Repell'd th' approaches of despair,
And sooth'd my soul to rest.

Say, when disav'rd from his side,
My friend, protector, and my guide,
When my prophetic soul,
Anticipating all the storm,
Saw danger in its direst form,
What could my fears controul?

Oh, patience, gentle goddess, hear,
Be ever to thy suppliant near,
Nor let one murmur rise;
Since still some mighty joys are given,
Dear to her soul, the gifts of heaven;
The sweet domestic ties.

A CONVERSATION.

O UOTH H---y to G----n, your counsel I ask;
Assist me, my lord, in my perilous task!
Such riots! such tumults! such breach of the peace!
Mobs gather each moment! I dread their increase!
What! want you to keep the good city in order!
Apply, for advice, to your learned recorder.
To a true English mob how can I say nay?
At New York and Boston we gave them fair play,
And o'erking and kingdom they carried the day:
At Dublin they kept the two houses in awe,
And oblig'd them to pass a most popular law;
Then should not our city, my lord, in their turn,
For freedom and Jack Wilkes, a few candles burn?
At jovial huzza's how can you repine?
The voice of the people is always divine!

To the Author of the following Lines on the
Death of YORICK:

Wit, humour, genius, thou hadst, all agree;
One grain of Wisdom had been worth all three.

SO!---this is Wisdom---to insult the dead;
Heap fancied crimes upon a mortal's head:
Well---be it so---such wisdom, and such art
Shall never---never shall approach my heart.
Whatever Yorick's lot, in whate'er state,
I'd gladly risk it, in the hour of fate,
Sooner than join with thee!—I would say rather,
Unto Corruption---thou shalt be my father.

* Be thine, the avenging angel's lot, decreed
To point each fault, and aggravate each deed.
Angel of mercy! thy sweet task be mine,
To blot them, ere they reach the throne divine!
Yorick, farewell! peace dwell around thy stone;
Accept this tribute from a friend unknown:
In human breasts, while pity has a claim,
Le Fevre's story shall enhance thy fame;
Toby's benevolence each heart expand,
And faithful Trim confess the master's hand.

† One generous tear unto the monk you gave;
Oh let me weed this Nettle from thy grave!

* Vide Tristram Shandy. † See Sentimental History.

To Miss ———.

PRAY why all this anger because I'm in
Love?

That I am I have told you a thousand times o'er;
I can't help it I swear, nay, I swear it by Jove;
And pray, my dear girl—can a mortal do more?

If you must be so handsome, so prudent, & witty;
Consider these faults all lie at your door.
Must I be insensible, 'cause you are pretty?
I would if I could—can a mortal say more?

When gay and fine folks have kiss'd those sweet
hands;
And kneel'd at your feet, as it were to im-
plore
A grateful return in Hymen's soft bands,
I have wish'd you the best—could a mortal
wish more.

But since state and parade have not blinded your
eyes;
And you wish to make happy the youth you
adote,

'Tis mine with your own to wish whom you prize,
To be happy with you—can a mortal say more.

But if merit like yours unrewarded should pass,
And unmarried you glide to the verge of
threescore,
I shall think ev'ry fortunate fellow an ass,
And will marry you then—can a mortal do
more. A. B.

A LETTER from a SISTER.

Dear Brother, *Ipswich, April 25.*

Here has been a something to do,
About a letter, 'tis said, that I wrote to our Sue,
Which our servants insist on the lost in the pew.
You know John our butler, (he dearly loves
sneering)

Says he to the house-maid—it was in my hearing,
So—a paper you burnt when we had our grand treat;
Lord, John, what d'ye mean—(brother, mind,
his deceit)

Mrs Betty writes verses to work off her spleen,
And has nam'd you and I in the Mens-Magazine;
And what's more than that, ay ay you may look,
You likewise have mention'd the welchman and
cook;

I'm sure you deserve to be put into fetters,
For jeering of folks who are so much your betters.
Lord, John, I'm surpriz'd, (I was raising a pye;)
Sure nobody thinks it was written by I.
Yes, yes, that they do, and with very good rea-
son;

You had better take heed how your pasties you
season.

I believe that no man yet ever found good in
A woman that rhymes—she can scarce make a
pudding,

And before I would take such a one for my wife,
I'd a batchelor live all the days of my life.

You may think I was vex'd—he had long been my
lover,

So I fix'd in my mind that the truth I'd discover;
Still the servants they teiz'd me to night from
each morning

Till I went to my mistress—and fairly gave
warning.

Pray Betty, says she, what has happen'd amiss,
Or what can occasion such passion as this?

Oh—Ma'am, I can ne'er bare such usage, not I,
I'll find out who wrote 'em, I will, or I'll die.

Be patient, good girl, and explain what you mean;
Oh—Madam, the lines in the Mens-Magazine,

The servants all say, as how I have wrote 'em,
And from morning till night they eternally quote
'em.

My lady she laugh'd—(I was ready to swear)
Now I guess what you mean, 'tis our bill of fare,

Dont fret—it was wrote by some one of our
gentry,

So go and compose yourself in the entry.
Then send up each servant directly to me,

I'll answer you'll ne'er set a fire to the sea;
I did as she bid me, you sure can't blame me,

And not a soul since has e'er ventur'd to name me.
But now for my troubles, I'm ready requited,

I'll tell it you all, I am vastly delighted.
There is a dear man has wrote such fine verses,

(I shall die if I am not for better for worse his)
They're so lofty and fine as none e'er wrote before
him,

I'm sure was I some folks that I shou'd adore him,
So learned his lines, and not the least spiteful,

So high, yet so low, that they're really delightful.

Last week I went to an old-fortune-teller,
She lives near the tow'r in a place like a celler;
She was smoking her pipe, so I drew a chair near,
The poor creature is deaf, made me bawlin her ear,
Good woman pray tell me how wrote all the rhymes,
You have told me my fortune abundance of times.
What rhymes, my dear child—why the rhymes in
the news,

About my mistress and I, and our kickshaws and
stews.

Aye—I know what you mean—about your fine
dinner;

No—I'll not tell his name as I am a finner.
Well, contented I'll be, describe but his cloaths,

“A gold-headed-cane he holds up to his nose:”
His coat—prythee say, is it scarlet or black?

“He kisses a girl with a delicate smack;
Come tell me, at least, is he ugly or smart,

“To the women he's ever a rogue at his heart.”
Do, mistress, look into this cup once for all,

And answer me whither he's short or he's tall:
“My eyes they are dim, I can't see any more,

“A lovely sweet babe will be laid at his door.”
There's a lady who says but she won't take her oath,

What d'ye think—that our parson has written
them both.

The old dame shrugg'd her shoulders, and
wink'd with a smile,

No no that can't be by their different stile.
“Dear child, take my word, 'tis the way of
“the wits,

“They have sometimes their high, sometimes
“their low fits.”

Well, yet you've not said, how he is com-
monly dress'd,

“He has got a large mark upon his left breast;”
Lord bless me! cry'd I, for that moment I
guess'd.

I was going to question her many things more,
When Jenny, the house-maid, stept in at the door;

So I gave the old dame what she ask'd as her due,
Then hurry'd me home, you'd have thought that I
The last time I wrote to my sister a letter, [flew.

I greatly alarmed her, pray tell her I'm better.
My master and lady, they call'd in a doctor,

Writes like a divine, and is learn'd as a proctor,
He laid on a blister, the size was but small,

(I hope 'twill be heal'd before the next ball;)
'Twas spread upon paper, and done with
much care.

It was part of a magazine leaf, I declare,
Which put me in mind of our fine bill of fare.

'Tis well I cou'd bare it,—a lucky event,
'Twas a Stinger—it seems, it was intended for
D—t.

To be sure it has cured me of Rhyming and
Punning;

But they said I had Humour, so off it is running.
Pray my love to my sister, and aunt, do you see,
And the dear little girl you oft place on your
knee.

Tell her I think it an age since I kiss'd her,
I ever remain Your affectionate sister.

P. S. What joy to the yellow to see the blues
quarrel,

They may now add the bays to their spriggs of
green laurel.

If you're brimfull of spite, pray give i all vent,
There's them that will swear it is written by
D—t.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. On the 10th of last month, four Indian men and two women, went to the house of Frederick Stump, near the mouth of Middle-Creek, where Stump, after making them drunk, most inhumanely murdered them, and hid their bodies under the ice in the creek. The next day, he went with a servant lad to an Indian Cabin, about fourteen miles up the Creek, and there barbarously put to death an Indian woman, two girls, and a young child, then set fire to the cabin, and burnt the bodies to ashes. After committing these horrid murders, he confessed the whole to Mr. William Blyth, whose deposition, we hear, has been taken before the chief justice. The only reasons assigned by him for these atrocious violences, were, that he was afraid the six Indians intended to do him a mischief, and that he murdered the other four, lest they should inform the other Indians of the death of the six. Upon the whole, he seemed to be under no apprehensions of punishment, and behaved as if he had done a meritorious action; but captain Patterson, lately in the provincial service, made prisoners Stump, and the servant who assisted him, and after a desperate resistance committed them to Carlisle goal, from whence a number of armed men, about 80; it is said, rescued them, notwithstanding the opposition and persuasions of the magistrates and others to the contrary.

Previous to this outrage, however, capt. Patterson had sent a talk to the great island, to disclaim the murders, and to pacify the Indians. His message was conceived in these terms:

Juniata, Jan. 22; 1768.

“BROTHERS of the Six Nations, Delawares, and other inhabitants of the West Branch of Susquehanna, hear what I have to say to you. With a heart swelled with grief hear what I have to inform you, that Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter have unadvisedly murdered ten of our friendly Indians near Fort Augusta. The inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania do disapprove of the said Stump, and Ironcutter's conduct; and, as proof thereof, I have taken them prisoners, and will deliver them into the custody of officers that will keep them ironed in prison for trial; and I make no doubt, as many of them as are guilty will be condemned and die for the offence.

“Brothers, I being truly sensible of the injury done you, I only add these few words, with my heart's wish, that you may not rashly let go the fast hold of our chain of friendship, for the ill conduct of one of our bad men. Believe me, brothers, we Englishmen continue the same love for you that hath usually subsisted between our grand-fathers; and I desire you

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to call at Fort Augusta, to trade with our people there, for the necessaries you stand in need of. I pledge you my word, that no white man there shall molest any of you, while you behave as friends. I shall not rest, by night or day, till I receive your answer. Your Friend and Brother,

W. PATTERSON.”

To this talk captain Patterson received the following answer, from an Indian chief.

“LOVING BROTHER,

“I am glad to hear from you. I understood that you are very much grieved, and that the tears run from your eyes. With both my hands I now wipe away those tears; and, as I don't doubt but your heart is disturbed, I remove all the sorrow from it, and make it easy as it was before. I will now sit down and smoke my pipe. I have taken fast hold of the chain of friendship; and when I give it a pull; if I find my brothers, the English, have let it go, it will then be time for me to let it go too, and take care of my family. There are four of my relations murdered by Stump; and all I desire is, that he may suffer for his wicked action; I shall then think that your people have the same goodness in their hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the evil spirit who caused Stump to commit this bad action, I blame none of my brothers, the English but him.

“I desire that the people of Juniata may sit still on their places, and not put themselves to any hardships, by leaving their habitations; whenever danger is coming, they shall know it before it comes on them. I am your loving brother,

SHAWANA BEN.”

This answer being returned before the rescue of the murderers was known, it is much doubted whether a reconciliation will take place. Indeed this horrid barbarity being added to other aggravations, which the Indians complain of, gives room to suspect that these savages will suddenly rise and take their revenge, when such a stroke is least expected.

Charles-town, S. Carolina, March 4.

The legislature of Pennsylvania hath, on the representations of the Hon. John Stuart, Esq; superintendant of the Southern District; resolved to provide a sum of money to be offered to the relations of the ten Cherokee Indians, who were assassinated in that province, and the assassins afterwards rescued from justice. This compensation, which it is hoped will be accepted, is at the rate of 500lb. wt. of Indian leather for each person killed, to be sent in goods, (rated agreeable to the tariff established by the Superintendant) to Mr Commissary Cameron, with proper talks from the Governor of Pennsylvania, assuring the Cherokees that it was impossible to bring the murderers to justice.

Historical Chronicle, April, 1768.

SATURDAY March 5.

THIS day the king of Poland put an end to the deliberations of the dyet, with the usual ceremony; when the confederacies of the states and of the dissidents were dissolved, by mutual consent. At the same time the treaty, which the grand commission had concluded with the ambassador from Russia, was registered, and declared to have the force of a law; and to remain as a fundamental and perpetual constitution. But notwithstanding these conciliating measures at Warsaw, fresh animosities have since been discoverable in Podolia, where the grandees have been endeavouring to spirit up the people to an insurrection, by setting up standards on which are painted a wounded eagle, with this inscription; *Conquer or Die*. It is, however, wish'd for the peace of Europe, that this insurrection may soon be suppressed.

Dispatches from the French court for the Pope, have been lately forwarded to Rome, importing that if his holiness's bull against the court of Parma, is not forthwith sent drawn, and his highness's secretary released, the ambassador of France will have orders to leave Rome immediately.

FRIDAY 11.

Her grace the dutchess of Northumberland, received a threatening letter from Dublin, demanding a bank note of 200 guineas, to be left at the bar of the Bedford coffee-house, on the first of April; otherwise to abide the consequences: but her grace instead of complying with this ridiculous demand has offered a reward of 200l. for discovering the writer.

TUESDAY 22.

A terrible insurrection happened at Rouen, in France, on account of the high price of provisions. They have exported corn from the coast of Normandy, and Picardy, till the poor of these provinces want bread themselves; so predominant is the love of gain. A like insurrection happened lately at Antwerp.

MONDAY 28.

The day of the Middlesex election for knights of the shire, count Rawotski, from Poland, had a stone thrown at him, on the Brentford road, which he dexterously caught in his hand, the glasses of his coach being down. His lordship looked out and smiled; and the populace offered no farther violence.—The outrages of the mob on this occasion, are too many to be enumerated; several were killed and many wounded; besides breaking windows, destroying furniture, and insulting Royalty itself.

WEDNESDAY 30.

His serene highness the prince of Monaco, at whose palace his R. H. the duke of York died, was introduced to his majesty, and graciously received. He is said

to have come to England, in consequence of an invitation from a great personage to spend the summer.

FRIDAY April 1.

A bottle of Aqua Fortis broke in a waggon, between Newberry and Bath, set fire to a barrel of gun-powder, which blew up the waggon and goods.

SUNDAY 3.

— Being Easter Sunday, their majesties, the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, attended by the heralds and pursuivants at arms, went to the Chapel Royal, and after divine service received the sacrament from the Hands of the bishop of London, assisted by the sub-dean; after which his majesty made the usual offering.

MONDAY 4.

The purser of the Lord Holland Indiaman, capt. Nairne, from Bengal, came to the India-house with an account of the safe arrival of that ship at Falmouth. She brings advice that the troubles in Bengal are not yet at an end; but that capt. Smith, who commands the troops there, had obtained some signal advantages over the enemy.

TUESDAY 5.

The lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and commons of London, visited the city hospitals, as usual, and afterwards attended divine service at St. Brides. The sermon on that occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Newcomb, from Gal. vi. 10. It is remarkable, that next day, Dr. Hotham preached before the same audience from the same text. And on Thursday Dr. did the same.

His S. H. the prince of Monaco, having been at New-market, to see the races, came incog to the Rose Inn, at Cambridge, and after visiting the Senate-house, and other publick buildings, returned the next day to New-market.

MONDAY 11.

At the quarter sessions held at Gloucester, the lords of the manor of Terbury, as trustees of the tolls of that manor, were convicted upon an indictment for not using in the public market a brass Winchester bushel, and paid the penalty of the act in that case provided.

TUESDAY 12.

The election of a governor, and deputy governor of the Bank came on, when Matthew Clarmont Esq; was chosen governor, and William Cooper deputy governor.

WEDNESDAY 13.

Was a remarkable low tide in the river Thames. The sand banks, on both sides the bridge, were dry; and an oar might be grounded in the bed of the river.

THURSDAY 14.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the London hospital, held at Merchant Taylors hall, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester attended as presi-

president, accompanied by the marquis of Granby, and many other persons of distinction. When the collection amounted to 2062l. 9s. and one penny.

By a letter in this day's papers, from the lieutenant colonel of the 19th regiment, at Gibraltar, to Sir John Fielding, one Nathaniel Jones, a soldier in that regiment, had confessed the murder of a woman, in Aug. 1765, near Yeovil, in Somersetshire; whom he afterwards robbed, and threw the body into a pit.

FRIDAY 15.

Was held a great council at St. James's, at which lord Gower, president, the duke of Grafton, the two secretaries of state, the earl of Hillsborough, secretary for the colonies, assisted. The subject is said to be the India war, with which the colonies are threatened, on account of some outrages committed by the back settlers.

Sutton and Bond, inoculators, having opened a house near Peterborough, the mob rose to prevent, as they said, the spreading the infection, by introducing a distemper that was not then in that neighbourhood, and threatened to pull down the house, which they effected next day, after an obstinate resistance, in which several were wounded, and the undertakers obliged to decamp.

MONDAY 18.

An elegant entertainment was given at the mansion house to the prince of Monaco; at which were present the dukes of Northumberland and Grafton, the earls Sandwich and Harcourt, the marquis of Granby, and others of the nobility, most of the aldermen, and many persons of distinction. And in the evening their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland honoured the lord mayor with their presence, the latter opened the ball with lady Mayores.

WEDNESDAY 20.

W^r. Wilkes appeared before the court of King's Bench, and declared his surrender in the following speech.

"MY LORDS,

"According to the voluntary promise I made to the public, I now appear before this sovereign court of justice to submit myself in every thing to the laws of my country.

"Two verdicts have been found against me. One is for the re-publication of the North Briton, No. 45, the other for the publication of a ludicrous poem.

"As to the re-publication of the number of the North Briton, I cannot yet see that there is the smallest degree of guilt. I have often read and examined with care that famous paper. I know that it is in every part founded on the strongest evidence of facts. I find it full of duty and respect to the person of the king, although it arraigns, in the severest manner, the conduct of his majesty's then ministers,

and brings very heavy charges home to them. I am persuaded that they were well grounded, because every one of those ministers has since been removed. No one instance of falsehood has yet been pointed out in that pretended libel, nor was the word *false* in the information before this court. I am therefore perfectly easy under every imputation respecting a paper, in which truth has guided the pen of the writer, whoever he was, in every single line; and it is this circumstance which has drawn on me, as the supposed author, all the cruelties of ministerial vengeance.

"As to the other charge against me for the publication of a poem, which has given just offence, I will assert that such an idea never entered my mind. I blush again at the recollection that it has been at any time and in any way brought to the public eye, and drawn from the obscurity in which it remained under my roof. Twelve copies of a small part of it had been printed in my house at my own private press. I had carefully locked them up, and I never gave one to the most intimate friend. Go——t, after the affair of the North Briton, bribed one of my servants to rob me of the copy, which was produced in the house of Peers, and afterwards before this honourable court. The nation was justly offended, but not with me, for it was evident that I had not been guilty of the least offence to the public. I pray God to forgive, as I do, the jury, who have found me guilty of publishing a poem I concealed with care, and which is not even yet published, if any precise meaning can be affixed to any word in our language.

"But, my lords, neither of the two verdicts could have been found against me, if the records had not been materially altered without my consent, and, as I am informed, contrary to law. On the evening only before the two trials, ——— caused the records to be altered at his own house, against the consent of my solicitor, and without my knowledge, for a dangerous illness, arising from an affair of honour, detained me at that time abroad. The alterations were of the utmost importance, and I was in consequence tried the very next day on two new charges, of which I could know nothing, I will venture to declare this proceeding unlawful. I am advised that it is illegal, and that it renders both the verdicts absolutely void.

"I have stood forth, my lords, in support of the laws against the arbitrary acts of ministers. This court of justice, in a solemn appeal respecting *General Warrants*, shewed their sense of my conduct. I shall continue to reverence the wise and mild system of English laws, and this excellent constitution. I have been much misrepresented,

presented, but under every species of persecution, I will remain firm and friendly to the monarchy, dutiful and affectionate to the illustrious prince, who wears the crown, and to the whole Brunswick line.

"As to all nice, intricate points of law, I am sensible how narrow and circumscribed my ideas are, but I have experienced the deep knowledge, and great abilities of my council. With them I rest the legal part of my defence, submitting every point to the judgment of this honourable court, and to the laws of England."

When Mr. Wilkes had finished this speech, Mr. Attorney General moved for his immediate commitment, on the outlawry. He was answered by Mr Sergeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport, successively, who all moved the court for a writ of error, which Mr. Attorney General, on being applied to on Saturday se'nnight, had refused to grant. They specified several particulars in which the process of the outlawry was erroneous, as sufficient ground for the motion, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes's appearance. The court then Proceeded to give their opinions *seriatim*. Lord M. spoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both sides; observing, that the attorney general could not, with the least appearance of reason or of law, move for the commitment of a person who was not *legally* in court; nor had the council for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favour of a man who appeared *gratis* before them: He added, that had Mr. Wilkes been brought thither by a writ of *Capias Utlagatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, and the court might have exerted, had they pleased, their discretionary power in accepting or refusing his bail. His lordship further expressed himself as very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his sentiments publicly, before so large an audience, with regard to the charge brought against him by Mr. Wilkes, of granting an order for the amendment in the information against him, in substituting the word *Tenor* instead of *Purport*; declaring, repeatedly, that he thought himself bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the judges to grant such amendments; that he had himself frequently repeated the same practice in other causes, without the least objection being ever offered against it. The rest of the judges agreed with the chief justice in opinion, that as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the court, no proceedings could be had upon his case. Mr. Justice W. particularly remarking, 'That the officers of the crown had no right to throw upon that court the business of committing Mr. Wilkes upon his *gratis*

appearance, out of the common course of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a writ of *Capias Utlagatum*, which it would have been very easy to have executed since he had notoriously appeared in public for several weeks past; and in that case the attorney general might have made his motion with propriety."

About two o'clock Mr. Wilkes left the court, and though there was a very great crowd; not the least disturbance happened. Information indeed, had been given to the lord mayor, that some persons at a public house in Duke's place, were preparing to raise a mob, and his lordship ordered the proper officers to enquire into the truth of that information, who found a blue flag with No. 45 upon it, a hanger and hatchet lying by it, and two men as a guard to defend it, whom the officers apprehended, and his lordship committed them to the Compter.

THURSDAY 21.

A most violent storm of thunder and lightning, did considerable damage in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden, in Essex, particularly to the house of Farmer Baines, the fore door of which was shattered to pieces, the main beam removed out of its place, the windows broke, the chimney leveled with the tiling; the bell of the clock, within doors, melted; and all the pewter on the shelves pierced; the copper, in the kitchen, had two holes made in it; and much of the furniture was damaged; but no life lost.

A gentleman at Bow discovered a man concealed in the necessary, who upon examination appeared to be a lunatick, and for the present had him secured in the parish work-house. In the evening, he persuaded his guard to unloose his handcuffs, which hurt him very much. He then asked, what it was o'clock, and being told near eleven. 'Tis very well, said he, at that time I shall begin my work. Accordingly when the clock struck eleven, he snatched up a chair, with which he endeavoured to knock down his guard, and one of them getting out of the room, he bolted the door on the other, and with a cleaver that happened unfortunately to be near him, he severed the man's head from his body. He then opened the door, and went up to the ward where the Poor lay, and cut and mangled in a dreadful manner the helpless wretches as they lay in bed; and with the cleaver had split the door of the room, where the master of the work-house lay, when luckily assistance came, and by means of fire arms subdued him; but his arm was first shattered to pieces with a bullet, one of his hands almost cut off, and his skull fractured, so that it was thought he could not live.

FRIDAY 22.

A quarrel happened between the ship-rights, in Portsmouth dock-yard, and the

the marines then on duty there, in consequence of the marines having taken the bundles of chips, which the shiprights had made up and claimed as their perquisite, and carried them to the guard-house. Both sides drew up in line of battle, the shiprights armed with adzes and axes, and the marines with their muskets and bayonets fixed; but happily the superior officer, having notice of this fray, arrived time enough, and prevented the consequences by ordering the marines to restore the chips.

A large body of coal heavers assembled in a riotous manner in Wapping, went on board the colliers, and obliged the men who were at work to leave off; so that the business of delivering ships, in the river, is wholly at a stand. These men complain of their masters, the undertakers; that they oppress them in various shapes, that they curtail their wages; pay them not in money but in liquor and goods of a bad quality; and that these undertakers get fortunes, while the poor men's families, who do the work are starving. This riot was attended with much blood shed, the riotors having met with opposition fought desperately, and several lives were lost.

By a letter from Fort St. George, in the East Indies, published in this day's London Gazette, the troops of the East India company have had an engagement with those of Nizam Ally and Hyder Ally, near Tremomallee, in which the latter were defeated; the companies troops were in possession of the field of battle when the letters came away; and had taken more than 60 pieces of the enemies cannon, with very little loss on their side.—A private letter from Madras, says, that the gentlemen of Bengal enter heartily into this quarrel, and urge us to establish the same influence over the Decan and the Mysere country, as they have done over the Subahdary of Bengal; and it may probably come to that state in the end.

WEDNESDAY 27.

Mr. Wilkes being served with a *Capias Utlagatum*, appeared before the court of King's Bench, in the custody of the proper officer; and a motion being made for admitting him to bail, it was objected to; as no president could be produced of a person under a criminal conviction being admitted to bail; for by such an indulgence, it was said, the man who flies from justice, and is thereupon outlawed, would be in a better state than the man who submits to it, as in the latter case, after conviction, he must remain in custody till sentence is pass'd; whereas in the former case he would be at large. He was therefore ordered to the King's Bench prison; but in his way thither, the coach in which he was carry'd was stop'd by the populace, the horses taken off, and it was drawn by the mob quite through the city, to a public house in Spittal Fields; from whence about a eleven at night he made

his escape, and in a private manner surrendered himself to the order of the court.

The next day he was visited by many of his friends, and the prison was surrounded by a numerous concourse of people, who it was expected would have offered some outrage, but all remained quiet till night; when they pulled up the rails, which enclosed the footway, with which they made a bonfire, and obliged the inhabitants of the borough to illuminate their houses, but a captain's guard of 100 men, arriving about twelve, they all quietly dispersed.

Came on in the court of King's Bench, Westminster, the great cause between the College of Physicians and the Licentiates; when after a long hearing, which lasted till near three o'clock, a verdict was given in favour of the former.

FRIDAY 29.

A great number of the foremen of the Coalheavers attended Alderman Beckford, and other Justices of the Peace, and heard the act of parliament for their regulation read and explained, and had the price of their labour settled; when they all agreed to regulate their gangs, and go to work.

SATURDAY 30.

The subject for the prizes given annually by the representatives of the University of Cambridge in parliament, are, this year,

For the Senior Bachelors:

Quid causæ fuit quare Gentes Septentrionales bodiernas olim compensaverint pecuniæ; apud bodiernas autem leviora crimina morte & suppliciis crudelissimis puniuntur?

For the Middle Bachelors:

Utrum Societates nuper institutæ ad promovendas artes & commercia magnos artifices & commercia effecerint?

The exercises are to be delivered in by the 10th of June next, in the usual manner.

The destruction of Nineveh for its immorality—From the Prophecies—is appointed for the subject of the Poem for Mr. Seaton's prize, this present year.

A message from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the commons in that kingdom, recommending an augmentation of the army, upon account of the draughts to be made for the defence of his Majesty's garrisons and plantations, was on the 22d inst. presented to that house; but how it was received is not yet declared.

By the act made last session of parliament, the time limited to prohibit the exportation of corn, and the time allowed to import corn into this kingdom from any part of Europe, will expire the 20th day after the commencement of the next sessions of parliament; so that if the parliament should meet on the 10th of May next, no corn can be imported after the 30th of that month, and on that day any person may export corn, &c. unless the legislature should pass an act to continue the exportation to a further limited time, which considering the price of wheat seems necessary to be done.

List of BIRTHS for 1768.

Lady of John Bryan, Esq;—of a son.
 Lady of Lord Mountflorenee,—of a son.
 Lady of Major Blair—of a son.
 Lady of Hen. Thrals, Esq;—of a daughter.
 Hon. Mrs Eden—of a son.
 Lady of Sir John Innes—of a son.
 Lady of the bp of St Davids—of a daughter.
 Lady of Hon. Wm Craven—of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

Mr Gravatt, banker, in Fleet-street—to Miss Eliz. Evans of Norwich.

Sam. Strange, Esq; of Oxford—to Miss Murry of St Martin's in the fields.

John Ridgeway, Esq; of New-bond-st.—to Miss Sarah Langdale, of Upper Brook-st.

Rt Hon. Earl of Rothes—to Miss Jane Maitland.

Dr Kelly of Oxford—to Miss Pile of Winton

Capt. James Dewar of the Speaker India-

man—to Miss Ann Smith of Clapham.

John Radcliffe, Esq; memb. for St Albans—to Lady Fr Howard, sist. to the E. of Carlisle

Tho. Morison, Esq;—to Miss Clare of Richmond.

Isaac Piguenit, Esq; of Bristol—to Miss Kitty Le Marchant.

Hamilton Gorges, Esq;—to Miss Howard in Ireland.

Wm Canon, Esq; of Canterbury—to Miss Margaret Hart.

Hon. Raby Vane, Esq;—to Miss Eyres. daughter to the late bishop Eyres.

Rich. Warburton Lytton, Esq; of Knebworth—to Miss Joddrell of Bedford row.

John Canon, Esq; of great Russel-st.—to Miss Maria Shelly of King-street.

Rev. Wm Horne of Magdalen col. Oxon to Miss E. Henly, of Red lion-st. Holborn.

Wm Pigott, Esq; of Buckinghamshire—to Miss Wolfeley, daughter to Sir Wm Wolfeley, bart.

James Talbot, Esq; of Argyle buildings—to Miss Fr. Avery, of Welbeck street.

Tho. Glegg, Esq;—to Miss Cholmley of Sutton in Surry.

Mr Rd Heathfield, silkman—to Miss Henly of Dartford, 15000l.

Joshua Smith, Esq; of little Eastcheap—to Miss Eliz. Hewlett of Norwich.

Rev. Dr Cawley, R. of Stepney—to Miss Ann Cooper, youngest daughter of the late Gillingham Cooper, Esq;

Cha. Willemin, Esq; merch.—to Miss Mary Kekewich, youngest daughter to Pen-

daves Kekewich, Esq;

John Stephens of Camberwell, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Taylor.

Simon Messiat, merchant Barbadoes—to Miss Deborah Bil enfante.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

Alexander McCloed, on the news of Wilkes's election.

In Greenwood, cotton merch. in Walbroke Geo. M^r Lellan, aged 90, gored by a vicious bull on Barnes common.

Mrs Lyttleton, mother of Sir Edward.

Mr Sayer, lately appointed steward of St Bartholomew's hospital.

Alderman Baker, of Salisbury.

Lady Mary de Vigne, of Russel-st. agd 86.

Paul Dubois, Esq; of Epping Forest.

James Fordham, Esq; Princes-street, Cavendish square.

Rich. Mounteney, Esq; one of the barons of exchequer in Ireland.

Tho. Riddle, the man who rode in armour at the borough election.

John Arbona, arabic linguist to the court.

He was a great favourite of the present emperor of Morocco, and by that means rendered many signal services to the English, particularly to the captain and crew of the Litchfield man of war.

Justice Crofts, of Wenlock, in Shropshire.

Cardinal Crivelli, at Rome.

Lieut. Gen. de Glinstra, at Lenarden in Holland.

Ja. Crevier, Esq; aged 23, in Bloomsbury-sq

Ja. Geo. Douglas, Esq; at Brentford Butts

Tho Sumpter, Esq; storekeeper at Shoelness

Cha. Pitworth, Esq; merchant.

Ja. Singleton, Esq; of Jermya-street, St James's.

Fred. Hermis, Esq; formerly equerry to king George I, and II.

Capt. John Foot, formerly in the East India Company's service.

Relict of Robert Elwes, Esq; of Chiswick.

She has left 1200l. to the society for propagating the gospel; 200l. to the sons of the clergy; 200l. to the charity school at Chiswick, and 100l. to the poor of that parish, with other charitable legacies.

Cha. Chetwode, Esq; brother to Sir John.

Rob Morris, of Swansea, in Glamorgansh.

Veltres Cornwall, Esq; late member for Cornwall. He was one of those steady patriots, whom no promises, rewards, titles or expectations could seduce from the true interest of his country. He lost a great estate at the death of his brother capt Cornwall, by not voting with him in parliament.

Sampson Lessingham, Esq; sen. Piccadilly.

James Errington, Esq; of Stanhope-street, may fair.

Tho. Lee Warner, Esq; at St Vallery in Italy.

Sir Robert Hicks, Bart, of Hemel Hempstead Hertfordshire.

In Wise, fellow of St John's Cambridge.

Jo. Mason, bargemaster to his majesty.

Wm Hillier, Esq; of Cirencester.

Sir Cha. Innes, of Balvenie, in Scotland, bt

Hon Rowland Bellafyse, brother to Earl Falcouberg.

James Newcombe, Esq; of Hill-street.

Miss Vincent of York-street.

Alex Gordon, Esq; of Auchentouelle, nephew to gen. Gordon who disciplined the Russian troops under Peter the Great.

Edw. Foffet, Esq; of Southwark, very rich.

Marth Napleton, Esq; of Tenbury, Worcester-shire.

Owen Parry, Esq; Clement's inn.

Edw. Pawlet, Esq; of Cecil street, F. R. S.

Miss Ann Dowdeswell, daughter of Right Hon. Wm Dowdeswell, Esq; member for Worcester-shire.

Relict of Sir Bernard Hale, a baron of exchequer.

Gabriel Desaguliers, Esq; of Barbadoes.

Matthew

Matthew Taylor, Esq; at Lisbon.
 Ja. Gordon, Esq; of Moor-place, Hertfordsh.
 Hon. Ch. Skinner, C. J. of S. Carolina.
 Rev. Sir Gilbert Williams, V. of Islington.
 Mrs Sarah Fielding, sister to Sir John.
 Trevor Barrat, of Great Litchfield-st. Esq;
 Rev. Mich Lythe, of Pocklington, Yorksh
 Tho. Whetton, Esq; at Knightsbridge,
 suddenly.
 Henry Thorowgood, clerk of the peace at
 Hertford.
 Wm Nightingale, Esq; formerly a dry-
 salter in London.
 Wm Wild, Esq; of Rupert court, Lei-
 cester fields.
 Jonathan Bradley, Esq; in Harley-street,
 Cavendish square.
 Hon. Mary Cranston, daughter of late
 Lord Cranston.
 Penelope Areskine, daughter of the late
 Sir Alexander.
 Wm Martyn, Esq; of Red lion-st. Holb.
 Rev. Mr Sam. Burford, a dissenting minist.
 Eliz. Greenhill, of Tottenham high cross.
 In her youth she was celebrated in a poem
 called the Fair Quaker, written by Mr Bingley.
 James Baldwin one of the pages to his
 majesty.
 Major Edw. Firth, suddenly in Roll's-
 buildings.
 Mrs Gibson, said falsely to have lain 20
 days in a trance.
 Rt Hon. E. of Lanesborough in Ireland.
 Thomas son of Spranger Barry, Esq;
 Ja Mitchell, Esq; of Hemingford, Hun-
 tingdonshire.
 Rev. Tho. Cawley, R. of Duddot, Berks.
 John Baptist Nicholas Boyer, physician in
 ordinary to the French king, and F. R. S.
 Hon Fra. Fauquier, lieut. gov. of Virginia.
 Robert Hyatt, Esq; formerly an officer in
 the king's household.
 Sir John Riddell, bart. of Hampstead.
 Curtis Beaumont, Esq; North end, Chelsea
 Dr Benj. Alexander, one of the physicians
 of the London hospital.
 Rev. Mr Fitch, prebend of Wells, &c.
 Neal Napleton, Esq; formerly a merchant
 in this city.
 Lady of Sir James Calder, bart.
 Rt Hon. Lucy Stewart, daughter of the E.
 of Traquair.
 Joseph Jubb, Esq; of Greenwich.
 Sir Wm Pennymann, bart. at Thornton,
 Yorkshire.
 Wm Gilchrist, Esq; in Duke-st. St James's
 Mr Bridgen, attorney in Chancery-lane.
 Rich. Merrey, Esq; merchant.
 Rt Hon. Juliana Flood, sister to the earl
 of Anglesey.
 Wm Brown, Esq; of St Mary Axe.
 Robert Kenyon, Esq; at his uncle's in
 king-street, Bloomsbury.
 Capt. Thomas, of Royal reg. of artillery.
 James Hall, Esq; of Cold Bath fields.
 Helen, countess dowager of Hadington.
 Miss Nancy Apsey, eldest daughter of Dr
 Apsey of Canterbury.
 Capt. Marshall, at Gosport, 30 years in that
 station in the navy.

Rev. Mr James Keasley, R. of Speld-
 hurst, in Kent.

Dan. Walton, Esq; of the victualling office
 Vanstittart Hudson, Esq; son of the late Sir
 Roger.

Dr Rich. Donovan of Curfitor street.

Deputy Walbington, of Cripplegate-ward.

Miss Kitty Bickerstaff Kelly, of the small-
 pox, for which she was inoculated.

John Butler, of Baghurst in Hants, one of
 the people called quakers, and thought to be
 one of the strongest men in the kingdom.

War Office, March 29.

3d reg. foot guards, col. Bern. Hale — first
 major vice col. John Wells.

Lieut. col. W. Whitshed — second major
 vice Bern. Hale.

Lieut. col. James Douglas — captain vice
 W. Whitshed, *pur.*

4th reg. foot, major Cha. Heathcote, on
 half-pay — major, vice Cha. Egerton, by *ex.*

6th reg. foot, capt. Hamlet Wade — major
 vice lieut. col. Henry Patton, *pur.*

Capt. lieut. James Patton — captain vice
 Hamlet Wade, *pur.*

21st reg. foot, capt. lieut. Pat. Innes —
 captain vice Daniel Rea, *dec.*

April. 2. Second reg. of light drag. lieut.
 R. Williams — captain of a troop, vice capt.
 Le Gend e Starkie, *pur.*

Cornet Geo. Williams — lieutenant vice
 Robert Williams *pur.*

Surgeon Edw. Hawkins, of the 62d reg. —
 to be surgeon to the hospital at Tobago.

22d reg. foot, capt. John Campbell — maj.
 vice Arthur Loftus, *pur.*

Lieut. John West — captain vice John
 Campbell, *pur.*

53d reg. foot, capt. Tho. Thompson —
 major vice major Geo. Sempill, *pur.*

Lieut. John Wight — captain vice Tho.
 Thompson, *pur.*

Barfoot Colton, clerk, — chaplain to the
 garrison of Berwick vice Rob. Thorp, *dec.*

43d reg. foot, capt. Geo. Clerk of the
 49th reg. foot, — major vice maj. Boughay
 Skey *pur.*

32d reg. foot, Maj. John Broughton on
 half pay — major vice John Nugent, *dec.*

41st reg foot, invalids, capt. W Roberts —
 major vice lieut. col. Edw. Stode, *dec.*

Lieut. Hen Wallop of 3d reg. f. guards —
 captain vice W. Roberts.

54th reg. foot. lieut Stephen Bromfield —
 captain vice W. Dodworth.

57th reg. foot, lieut. Pet. Craig of the 30th
 — captain vice Tho. Bennet, *pur.*

59th reg. foot, capt. Tho. Moncrieffe of
 the 55th, — captain vice Rob. Moore *ex.*

70th reg. foot, lieut. W. Sivole — captain
 vice Peter Gordon, *pur.*

Lieut. col. O'Hara's corps, lieut. Philip
 Dixon, on half-pay — captain, vice Philip
 Mercier.

Capt. Tho. Moncrieffe — major to the
 forces in N. America vice Tho. Mills.

April, 26. Fourth reg. drag. lieut. Rich.
 Ellis — captain lieutenant vice David Barclay
 who retires.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in APRIL 1768.

Days	BANK'S Stock.	South Sea S. Sea An. Stock.	S. Sea An. new old	Bank An. red.	3 per Cent Confol.	1751	India Ann An. 1756	3 1/2 Bank 3 per Cent 1758.	4 per Cent 1762	Old Long Annuities.	Lottery Tickets.	Script.	Wind at DEAL.
31												94 3/4	N E
1												94 3/4	E N E
2												94 3/4	D o
3												94 3/4	N E
4												94 3/4	North
5												94 3/4	East
6												94 3/4	E N E
7												94 3/4	D o
8	167	27 1/2	1270									94 3/4	D o
9	167 1/4	269 1/4	1270									94 3/4	N E
10	Sunday											94 3/4	North
11												94 3/4	East
12	167	267 1/2	1262									94 3/4	E N E
13												94 3/4	D o
14												94 3/4	D o
15	164 1/4	264 1/4	1263									94 3/4	N E
16	164 1/4	265 1/4	1263									94 3/4	S S E
17	Sunday											94 3/4	S S W
18	165 1/2	265 1/2	1264									94 3/4	East
19	165 1/2	265 1/2	1264									94 3/4	W S W
20	165 1/2	265 1/2	1265									94 3/4	N W
21	165 1/2	265 1/2	1265									94 3/4	South-S W
22	165 1/2	265 1/2	1266									94 3/4	D o
23	165 1/2	266 1/2	1267									94 3/4	W S W
24	Sunday											94 3/4	W S W
25	166 1/2	269 1/2	1270									94 3/4	West
26	167 1/4	270 1/4	1271									94 3/4	W S W
27												94 3/4	S W
28												94 3/4	W by N
29	167 1/4	269 1/2	1269									94 3/4	W by N
30												94 3/4	W by N

Affize of Bread, } The Peck Loaf } Wheaten 2s. 9d.
 } 17 lb. 6 oz. } Household 2s. 1d.
 Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Buß. 56lb. 5s.
 } Hay 2l. 8s. od. Straw 22s.
 } Hay 2l. 6s. Straw 12s to 20
 James's Market,
 Whitechapel ditto.

Bill of Mortality from March 22. to April 26.
 Buried.
 Males 780 }
 Females 771 }
 Whereof have died under two years old 750

Mar. 29464
 Apr. 5 440
 12 476
 10 475
 26 484

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 paper
Dublin 3
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For M A Y, 1768.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Prices of Stocks, Bill of Mortality, &c.

With a curious picturesque Print of *JOHN WILKES, Esq;* delivering his Speech at the Bar of the
Court of King's Bench on a late memorable Occasion; also a Print of the *AMERICAN AR-*
MADILLA; and a curious inedited Coin of *SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS*.

By S Y L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of
St. Paul's Church-yard.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Pease	Beans
May	2.	46 to 56	23 to 25	24 to 25	12 to 17	22 to 24	18 to 22
	9.	46 to 56	22 to 25	24 to 25	13 to 17	22 to 24	18 to 22
	16.	44 to 55	23 to 25	24 to 25	12 to 17	24 to 25	18 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
	23.	nothing	done.				

Finding it impracticable to come at the *exact Measures* in the several Corn-Markets, lately inserted in this Magazine, we are under a necessity of discontinuing an attempt which we did imagine would have met with general encouragement. The motive for *concealing* the Measures from us remains among the Mysteries of the Corn Trade.

War Office, May 24.

1st. reg. foot guards, major general. Edward Urnston—lieutenant-colonel, *vice* gen. Joseph Hudson.

Col. John Salter—First major, *vice* maj. gen. Edward Urnston.

Hon. col. Philip Sherrard—2d major *vice* col. John Salter.

Hon. col. George Lane Parker—3d major *vice* col. Philip Sherrard.

Ditto capt. Henry Wickham—captain *vice* col. George Lane Parker.

3d reg. foot guards, col. Bernard Hale—lieut. col. *vice* maj. gen. John Gore, *pref.*

Lieut. col. William Whitshed—First major *vice* col. Bernard Hale.

Lieut. col. Michael Hudson—2d major *vice* Lieut. col. William Whitshed.

Lieut. col. Frederick Hollingworth—captain *vice* lieut. col. Michael Hudson.

Capt. Humphrey Stevens—capt. lieut. *vice* lieut. col. Frederick Hollingworth.

32d reg. foot, capt. lieut. Alexander Burrows Irwin—capt. *vice* Sam. Elwood, *dec.*

34th reg. foot, capt. Robert Hoyes, half-pay,—capt. *vice* Boardman Bromhead, *pref.*

Lieut. John Glover—captain lieut. *vice* Alexander Burrows Irwin.

37th reg. foot, maj. gen. George Grey—colonel *vice* lieut. gen. James Stuart, *dec.*

52d reg. foot, lieut. Andrew Nelson—capt. lieut. *vice* Alexander Rose.

62d reg. foot, capt. Boardman Bromhead.

34th reg. foot—maj. *vice* Arthur St. George *deceased.*

Capt. Thomas Middleton, 1st reg. foot guards,—capt. of an independant company of foot, doing duty at Tilbury Fort, *vice* Tho. Crossbie, *dec.*

ECCLESIASTIAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Hugh Fortescue—to Tilley R. with East Buckland and Chulcomb in Devonshire 200l.

Rev. Mr Sawell—to Wandon, R. Bucks, 300l.

Rev. John Saunders—to Farringham V. with Newington V. in Kent.

Rev. Millington Maffey—to Corsley R. Wilts.

Rev. Edmond Wadley—to Houghton Regis, V. Bedfordshire.

Rev. Anth. Shepherd D. D.—appointed master of mechanics to his majesty.

Rev. Mr Sturgis—to a prebend in St Paul's cathedral.

Rev. Mr Smith—to the living of Islington

Rev. Mr John Cooke—to the living of Swilland; Suffolk.

Rev. Mr Tong—instituted to Westerfield R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr Wm Everard—to Darlington V. Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Warton—to Shalfeld V. Wilts.

Rev. Wm Chafin—to Linlinch R. in Dorsetshire; with St Mary Magdalen, V. in Taunton, Somersetshire, 200l.

Rev. Mr Foley to St Peters, R. Hereford.

Rev. Mr Hoste—to Easton R. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr Birt—to Lulliston Lovel, R. Oxon
B — — K R — — — S.

Eliz. Flew, Bridge end, Glamorgansh. Grocer.

Mary Douglas, Fludyer-street, St. Margaret Westminster, Spinster.

T. Wright, Old Sleaford, Lincolnsh. fellmong.

B. Rookesby, St. Clement Danes, Jeweller.

E. Jennings, Epping, Essex, Linnen-draper.

J. March, of the Old Bailey, Taylor.

Reginald Harriman, Nicholas-lane, Grocer.

George Spence, St. Mary Axe, Merchant.

Joseph Bull, of Princess-street in the Park, Southwark, Cabinet-maker.

J. Wiley the elder. and J. Wiley the younger, Low Layton, Essex, Builders.

J. Frafi, St. James's Westm. Embroiderer.

H Wankford, Rickmersworth. Hertsh. Dealer

Henry Manning, of Minchin-Hampton, in Gloucestershire; Clothier.

G. Truwhitt, Red-lyon-street, Carpenter.

James Angell, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Blacksmith.

Mary Newton, of Exeter, Milliner.

William Clare, of London, Dealer.

T. Jackson, of Dowgate hill, Coal-merch.

J. Kinson, Bromsgrove Wercestsh. Scrivener.

J. Uffindell, Epping in Essex, Innholder.

John James Schlanffer and Abraham Perret of London, Merchants and Partners.

James Johnson, of Market-Harborough, in Leicestershire, Grocer.

Richard Devonshire, of Pryors-Marston, in Warwickshire, Linnen draper.

Isaac Moses and Hiam Moses of Bristol.

John Smith, of Stepney.

William Jarvis, of Stamford in Lincolnshire, Hair-cloth-weaver

William Tost, of Hide street, in St. George's Bloomsbury, Brandy-merchant.

Pellegrin Grassin di Lazaro Gentilli, of Budge-Row, London, merchant.

Nathan Levy, of Clark's court, Bishopsgate-street, Watch-maker.

J. Rishton, St. Martin's in the Fields, merch.

T. Lindsley, of St. Mary at Lambeth, Potter.

Elias Lazeros, of Billiter-lane, Fenchurch-street, Jeweller.

Paul Hardy, of Warwick-lane, Newgate-str. Currier and Leatherfeller.

James Pank, of Leicester, Druggist.

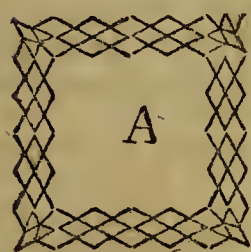
Elkanah Oyle, of Ovenden in Yorkshire, Shalloon maker.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

M A Y, 1768.

*Continuation of the Account of Doctor
KENNICOTT'S Undertaking.*



AT the end of the fourth year, (1763) it appears that the number of Biblical Hebrew MSS, known in Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to one hundred and twenty four. Of these thirty two had now been collated; and the original collations of eighteen, having been fairly transcribed, were deposited in the Bodleian Library. Among the other MSS, collated this year, were six, belonging to the British Museum; the trustees of which had manifested their regard to Dr. Kennicott's undertaking, by making an order, that all their Hebrew MSS should be taken with him to Oxford, and collated there. Accordingly, out of their twenty six MSS, six were delivered to him in 1763, which were carefully and faithfully returned within the year.

One of these six MSS was the Samaritan Pentateuch, given by Archbishop Usher to Sir R. Cotton; a copy, which is exceedingly valuable, being almost the only compleat one in Europe, uniformly written by the same hand: and it is above 400 years old. This, and a Bodleian MS of the same kind, were collated, by our learned and indefatigable author, with the Samaritan text in the London Polyglot; and from this collation it appears, that the Samaritan text in that Polyglot (in other respects worthy of great commendation) is very inaccurately printed; but that these two MSS will correct many of the errors there found, and, likewise, several errors found in the Paris Polyglot. This is a point of great importance, and which requires particular attention, in justice to the Samaritan Pentateuch itself; for it can be no wonder, that some very learned men have judged it to be very erroneous, when that printed copy, on which such judgment has been (at least

in England) generally formed, is found to be printed so incorrectly. Those MSS, therefore, are deservedly to be held precious; as they will greatly correct the printed text of that Pentateuch, without the assistance of which, it is presumed that the Hebrew Pentateuch will never be restored to its original purity. In favour of the Samaritan Pentateuch, Dr. Cudworth, that ornament to learning and to our country, has given a remarkable testimony. For in a treatise of his, entitled, *The Union of Christ and the Church*, commenting on a text which is expressed in the printed Hebrew differently from the quotations of it in the New Testament, he observes thus: *But lastly, that which is most of all considerable; altho' these Hebrew copies, which now we have received from the Jews, read it otherwise; yet that incomparable Antiquity of the Samaritan Pentateuch which seems to be truer in many places than our copies are, hath it as it is four several times quoted in the New Testament.* To this authority may be added that of Sir Isaac Newton, which is very favourable to a collation of the Hebrew MSS, by asserting the corrupt state of the text as printed: for there are to be seen, in that great man's hand-writing, several corrections of the printed Hebrew, some of which exactly coincide with the corrections made by the learned father Houbigant.

With the six MSS from the British Museum, Dr. Kennicott collated in this year four belonging to the Bodleian; two lent from the library of the dean and chapter of Westminster; one, very elegant and containing the whole Bible, sent by the University of Aberdeen; two from Trinity College, Dublin; and one transmitted from Lekkerkirk near Rotterdam. In these sixteen MSS a great number of various readings were discovered, and several of them are of considerable consequence; particularly, in the MSS from Lekkerkirk. In the text of this MS is found the very word

word (signifying All) in *Deuteron*. xxvii. 26. (printed in the Samaritan text) which makes so material a part of St. Paul's quotation, Gal. iii. 10, and is so necessary to the Apostle's argument, that our English translators have thought themselves obliged to insert it, though it is not inserted in the printed Hebrew. To this list of MSS, our eminent collator has added a very ancient MS of the Hebrew Pentateuch, promised to be sent him by the learned Professor Schultens at Leyden; which Professor had, also, employed persons to collate, under his own inspection, the MS of the Samaritan Pentateuch in the library at Leyden.

In order that the several collations, which were making abroad, might be carried on upon the same plan, and with the same attention to all the necessary circumstances which were observed at home, Dr. Kennicott printed, this year, and sent to the foreign collators, a large sheet describing the whole method upon which he proceeded.

At Rome, the loss that had been sustained by the deaths of the Cardinals Passionei and Spinelli, was made up by the patronage of the Cardinals Albani and Torregiani; the former of whom assured the Doctor that every Vatican MS, which he had mentioned, should be at the service of his work. It was countenanced, likewise, by the prelate Monsig. Marefoschi, secretary to the college de Propaganda Fide, who performed many services to the collator; Professor Constanzi. The reverend fathers Xavier Vasquez and Augustino Giorgi, of the Augustinian convents; the college of the Maronites; and Sig. Abbate Ballati, did, also, readily grant the use of their MSS, on this occasion. The second commission, sent by our learned author to Rome, was for the collation of seventeen MSS; twelve in the Vatican, and five in the other libraries before mentioned: and the Professor, after having collated some of these MSS, transmitted to him the following notice. *In Codicibus mox laudatis, plures atque eas quidem magni Momenti variantes Lectiones me invenisse latet; et, quod tibi gratissimum fore confido, in Codice Bibliothecæ Angelicæ ea Danielis et Esdræ Capita, quæ Chaldaice tantum scripta vulgo reperiuntur, tum Chaldaice tum etiam Ebraice Scripta deprehendi.*

In Spain, a catalogue of the MSS of the Hebrew Bible, in the Escorial, was procured by the Nuntio at Madrid, solicited by Cardinal Spinelli;

and was sent, a little before his Eminence's death. The same Cardinal had earnestly requested his friend the Nuntio to procure catalogues of the Hebrew MSS *quotquot vel in Regiis vel in publicis Hispaniarum Bibliothecis asservantur*: and the Escorial catalogue was accompanied with a promise, that catalogues of the MSS in the other public libraries of Spain should soon after be sent likewise. The learned and reverend Francisco Perez Bayer, canon and treasurer of the great church at Toledo, did, also, favour Dr Kennicott with an account of the several valuable Hebrew MSS in his own library; together with exact specimens of the character, in which each MS is written; which specimens are exceedingly elegant and curious. The oldest of his MSS was written in 1714.

At Turin, six of the most valuable of the Royal MSS were collated, by order of the King of Sardinia; and a second collation was carrying on at Florence. Sir Horatio Mann did, likewise, recommend the design to Count Firmian, governor of the Milanese; applied to him for a catalogue of the Hebrew MSS in the Ambrosian library at Milan; obtained leave to have them collated; and procured the learned Henrico à Porta to undertake the collation of them. This Professor drew up an excellent account of these MSS, and one of them is the ancient Samaritan Pentateuch, which Montfaucon wished to have collated.

The other places where collations were this year successfully prosecuted, were Hamburgh, Berlin, Dresden, and Paris; at which last city, Professor Ladvocat, and his pupils, refused to accept any pecuniary gratification. In a letter to Dr. Kennicott, the Professor observes, that *they had no such custom in the Sorbonne; and that both he and his young people thought themselves extremely happy, in being able to contribute to a work so useful, and even so necessary to the study of the sacred Scriptures.*

There is not any quarter of the world, from which our learned collator was not ardently desirous to procure the knowledge and the use of Hebrew MSS; and yet he did not pretend that it would be possible to obtain collations of half the Hebrew MSS already known in Europe only.

Even that, says he, will soon be pronounced impossible; when it is considered, that the MSS of the whole, or parts of the Hebrew Bible, which are

are already known, (exclusive of those in our own three kingdoms) are—in Italy 117,—Germany 87,—France 70,—Holland 32.—Spain 20,—Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden, 10—total, already known abroad 336. This sum, added to that of the MSS at home, amounts to 460; which will probably be extended to 500. And, how very desirable would it be, if it were possible to comprize in this work the various readings of the whole 500-MSS!—if it were possible to make it at once perfect in its kind—without leaving the Old Testament still subject to appendix after appendix, and addition upon addition; as hath been the case with the New Testament, and is the case at this very day. For there are yet many MSS uncollated of this second part of holy scripture; notwithstanding the 30 years labour of Dr Mill, who published the various readings of near one hundred MSS—tho' Kuster and Bengelius have each added the various readings of twelve other MSS—and tho' Wetstein has made ample additions to all the former editors.

The subscription in this year was increased by a legacy of 50*l.* to the sum of near 950*l.*

We now proceed to the fifth year of the undertaking, (1764) during which eighteen Hebrew MSS, and one MS of the Samaritan Pentateuch were collated at home. With regard to this number, compared with other numbers, it is observed, that a few MSS may contain larger parts of the Bible than many MSS; and yet the nineteen MSS contain above 116,000 verses. But this was by no means the whole of the work that was performed in the year; for the collations of twenty six MSS were, likewise, fairly transcribed, and the originals of them deposited in the Bodleian Library.

With respect to foreign countries, Dr Kennicott had the honour of the following letter, which was sent at the command of THE KING OF DENMARK, by his principal secretary of state, the Baron de Bernstorff.

Reverend Sir,

"The King being informed of the learned work, which you are sparing no pains to accomplish, viz. that of restoring by the help of ancient manuscripts the original text of the divine writings of the Old Testament; his majesty thinks fit to assist you by all possible means, in order to promote a design so truly useful to religion and learning, and consequently so

much, deserving the greatest encomiums. In this view I am honoured with his royal commands, to acquaint you, Sir, with the arrival of some ancient copies of the Hebrew Bible lately purchased in Egypt for the Royal Library; and sent hither by some gentlemen, who are actually making a voyage into Arabia Felix, by his majesty's orders. You receive here inclosed a short account of the condition of these valuable remains of antiquity. The King intends with pleasure to give you leave to make use of them. It depends only of you, Rev. Sir, to appoint some able person here; who may examine, and, if you think it proper, collate these manuscripts with printed copies: in order to gather out of the former such various readings, as may occur therein. I hope, you will be persuaded before hand, that the person, employed by you to this purpose, will meet with all imaginable readiness to facilitate his task. And I beg, you will be sure of my best wishes for the success of your arduous undertaking, that cannot fail to immortalize your name; and, what to a man of your religious way of thinking must be of infinitely more value, will draw down upon you God Almighty's blessing.

I am, with great esteem and sincerity,
Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

COPENHAGEN,

March the 31, 1764.

BERNSTORFF.

Next to the preceding, the greatest favour that was granted, abroad, to the work, in this year, was by the Count de Firmian, governor of the Milanese, and by the Marquis Olivera, president of the senate at Milan; in which city are preserved twelve very valuable Hebrew MSS. That Hentico a Porta, Oriental Professor in the University of Pavia, might be enabled to reside at Milan, in order to collate them, the Governor and the Senate were pleased to pass the two following orders—that the residence of the Professor at Pavia be dispensed with; and, that he be allowed to read his lectures at Milan.

Collections of various readings were, in this year, transmitted from Rome, Turin, and Berne; the use of two Hebrew MSS was granted at Zurich; a collation was undertaken at Vienna; and it was continued to be carried on at Paris and other places, formerly mentioned.

Whilst Europe thus liberally offered the treasures of her numerous MSS, and Africa, likewise, contributed her share,

share, enquiries were, not unsuccessfully, making in Asia. A curious MS is preserved at Aleppo, which contains the whole Hebrew Bible, and is of very high antiquity. Nay, Dr Kennicott extended his enquiries to America; it being imagined that some MSS may possibly be found amongst the Jews, even in that quarter of the world.

The Doctor concludes his narrative for 1764, with expressing his sense of the honour done to his undertaking, by the learned academy at Manheim; theirs being the first subscription, with which the work has been favoured, in any foreign country.

The subscription in this year amounted to about 920 l.

The Claims of the French to Newfoundland, considered.

HAVING long been induced to think from common report, that the island of Newfoundland belonged to the English, and that the French fished there only by permission, I was surprized to hear, after the commencement of the late peace, that the French assumed a right by the treaty of Utrecht to dispossess the English of their plantations to the northward of Cape Bonavista, and round the sea coast to point Rich; and that they have actually begun, in part, to exercise that right; insomuch that they say, if a French ship gets into any harbour to the northward of Bonavista before the ship of an English merchant, the English merchant is liable to be dispossessed, but not if the English merchant ship arrives first; in consequence of which interpretation one or two settlers have actually been dispossessed of their plantations, which makes the English live in fear, and so proves a hurt to their fishery.

The article of the treaty on which they ground their claim runs thus: 'The island of Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall belong of right wholly to *Great Britain*, but the subjects of *France* shall be allowed to catch fish and dry them on the land, in that part only of the said island and no other which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of the said island, and from thence running down by the western side reaches as far as the place called Point Rich; but the French shall not erect any buildings there besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish; or resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish.' Can it be imagined from this

article, that the English meant to exclude themselves from building anywhere between Bonavista and Point Rich, an extent or compass of sea coast greater than the English have or make use of to the southward of Bonavista? or rather does not the right to allow the French to build, imply a right to build in him that allows it? If this is not admitted, it will then follow, that more of Newfoundland is theirs than ours, and so we shall be left with only a nominal proprietorship, while the French are in actual possession; or, at least, the true intent of the treaty will be so inverted, that the French to the northward of Bonavista will be dictators to us, instead of our being so to them.

It can hardly be imagined that any nation in Europe, in consequence of this article, will pretend to justify the French in interrupting the English in their new settlements for the fishery; and yet ever since the last peace was concluded, they have come back from the northward to the English settlements, to lay in their claims; and have actually taken possession of some plantations greatly to the prejudice of the owners. And in so great fear do the English planters live of being hurt by such proceedings, that on a French vessel's coming into the harbour of Twillingate, in the spring of the year 1767, and demanding a room, they joined, to the great hindrance of their own fishery, in sending their boats and men to get trees out of the woods for the Frenchman to build, &c. that he might not dispossess them from their own plantations; but whilst such humiliating concessions cannot but give diversion to the French, so remarkable for their vanity, it must sting a true Briton to the heart, to see his countrymen toiling and bending under French influence for building on their own ground.

As every one who suffers in his property is to be pitied, I cannot conclude without mentioning the great loss the inhabitants of the island of St. Peter's sustained at the commencement of the peace; when, in obedience to the government, they delivered up their plantations (and in so doing some delivered up their all) to the French for the national good. Surely these injured people are in justice entitled to some compensation, but I am told they have yet received none. I would willingly hope, however, that the disregard shewn on this account, and the not settling things better to the northward of Bonavista, for the relief of such as live in continual fear of

of what the French may do to their prejudice, is owing rather to the unsettled state of the ministry since the conclusion of the peace, than to their want of feeling; and that notwithstanding this seeming neglect, we may yet have things settled on a better foundation, and more to the encouragement of the English fishery than they are at present: for it appears from what happened a little before our last rupture with France, that our ministry can debate on a treaty with spirit when they are resolved not to be imposed upon, for then the French ministry's explanation of the treaty of Utrecht about Nova Scotia and Acadia, were treated with the contempt they deserved; why then should we not dispute with the French on the same treaty with the same resolution now, if the rights of the subject require it?

Extract from a Letter of Mr. J. de Stehlin, Secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, to Mr. J. Short, F. R. S. of London.

YOU may have probably been informed by the news papers, that of our eight astronomical missions destined to several provinces of the Russian empire, the first, namely, that to Jakoutzky, at the head of which is Captain Islenieff, a good observer, set off last February. He was to lose no time in getting in a sledge to Irkoutzsky, or, in case of impracticable roads, to embark for Jakoutzky the next summer on the Lena, so as to get thither before autumn, winter there, and make the proper preparatives for the observation in the month of May next year: as the distances of the other places intended for the same purpose, are more or less, the other missions will depart sooner or later; provided the instruments we expect from you and from Paris be in readiness, and come to hand.

Besides the abovementioned astronomical missions, there are to be six others, appointed likewise for divers provinces of the empire, upon inquiries in botany and natural history, or of the three kingdoms of nature in general. The proper preparatives have been made, and every thing is actually in readiness for their expedition, which will take place in the next ensuing months. Each mission, at the head of which will be a skilful Botanist or natural historian, such as Professor Gmelin (nephew of the author of the *Flora Siberica*) Pallas, Falk, &c. consists of about a dozen persons, and has a designer, a huntsman, &c.

Thus are we in the highest expectation of new treasures of nature, and new accessions to science! and all through the enlightened talents of a sovereign who thinks it much for her glory to disperse knowledge among her several nations.

In expectation of your answer, and sentiments relative to this letter, and of notice of the appointed sum having been received, I am with all consideration and esteem, &c.

Petersburgh, April 15, 1768. J. DE STEHLIN.

Answer to Mr. ELLEN on the Appearance observed on a SEAL.

THE sight, as well as the other senses are liable to great deception; ships lying at anchor to a person in motion, seem to move, & the contrary. A hill or building viewed over a large deep valley, appears much nearer than it really is, &c. So in the appearance of the engraving of the seal, the engraving being black by time, &c. and the plain part remaining somewhat bright, the part engraved, by reason of its opacity, appears on the very surface where it really is; but the plain part retaining, in some degree, the property of a mirror, the rays of light that strike upon it, whether direct or reflected from any object, represent the distance and appearance to a person that views it, not on the surface where the engraving appears, but as it were behind the mirror, and that at a distance corresponding to the distance of the object that the rays fall from upon it, and consequently the engraving appears raised; not being a perfect mirror makes the appearance not so intelligible as it would otherwise be.

Any person may easily make the following experiment; take a plain mirror, which we will suppose the plain surface of the seal, fix upon it a piece of black silk or paper to represent the engraving, and turn it about to the light, &c. that it may make divers angles with the eye, and it will represent very plainly the above appearance.

Hinckley, May 21, 1768. J. H.

An Enquiry into the true Sense of Habakkuk ii. 2. and the Lord answered me and said, Write the Vision, and make it plain upon Tables, that he may run that readeth it.

ALL the Commentators, I have seen, understand this verse, as

an order to the prophet to write the vision in so plain a manner, that a person might read it, even whilst he was *running*, or *passing* by the tables on which it was written; and several divines, who have quoted it occasionally, seem to take it *only* in the same sense, and apply it *chiefly* as a proof of the plainness and perspicuity of the sacred writings, as if *he who runs* (or a cursory and superficial reader of them) might *easily* understand them.

But though, I hope, I entertain as high an opinion of the perspicuity and sufficiency of the sacred writings as any of these Divines; yet I rather think that the words in question more plainly and literally express, *that he may run that readeth it*, i. e. that *who-so-ever readeth the notice of the invasion*, (which was the vision that the prophet was ordered to write so plainly) *might run*, or flee out of the country, and thereby escape from the impending judgment.

This appears to me, the most natural, grammatical, and literal sense of the passage,—most consistent with the design of the prophet,—best explaining the fourth verse, and *showing how the just should live by his faith*.—It is also exactly agreeable to our great Lord's direction upon a parallel occasion, *Mat. xxiv. 15. Mark xiii. 14.* and I may add that it is confirmed by the history of the prophet, (if any credit may be paid to it) who is reported to have fled to Ostracin in Arabia, and thereby to have escaped the captivity.

It would take up too much room, in one of your Magazines, to consider these particulars at large; but if any of your correspondents will please to examine the passage, and give you their thoughts of it with candour, I shall be ready either to defend my opinion, or to give it up, according as it may appear to me to be confirmed, or refuted, by the hints I may receive from you; as I have no other design in view, but to find out the true sense of the passage.

P. S. If the passage has already been considered in the same sense, I shall esteem it as a favour if any of your correspondents will, by your Magazine, inform me of it.

I am yours, &c. S. M.

MR. URBAN,

DR. Parsons, in the 4th Vol. of the Philosophical Transactions thinks he had made a *new* discovery about the *double* horn of a Rhinoceros, and cleared up a difficulty insuperable to four eminent critics, Bochart,

Mattaire, Mead, and Douglas. Not to mention that for a Rhinoceros to toss up *two* bulls or bears at once, would be much more extraordinary than that he should have two horns, I cannot help taking notice of a passage in Pausanias, which seems to prove rhinoceros's with double horns no such uncommon animals. Εἶδον δὲ καὶ ταύρας τὰς τε αἰδιοπικῆς ἐς ἐπὶ τῷ συμβεβηκότι ονομαζομένους Ρινόκερας, οἱ σφισιν ἐπ' ἀκρὰ τῇ ρινὶ ἐν ἑκάστῳ κεράς καὶ ἄλλο ὑπερ' αὐτοῦ ἔμεγα, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς κεφαλῆς εἶδε ἀρχὴν κεράλια εἶσι. Boet. c. 21. Ed. Kuhnii. p. 750. The Abbe Gedryn, I think, translates the latter part of this passage wrong, *parceque sur chacune des narines ils ont une corne, & une autre plus petite audeffus, sans en avoir à la tête*. This interpretation gives them three horns. It seems to me that ἐν ἑκάστῳ κεράς means that *each* animal had *one* horn on the tip of its nose: and so Amaseus renders it, *illis e nage extrema cornu prominet*: otherwise it should have been *ἑκαστῇ*. Pausanias has another proof of these double horns, Eliac. I. c. 12. Αἰδιοπικῶν ταύρων τὰ κεράτα φῦδον ἐπὶ τῇ ρινὶ. Here, indeed, the horns may be used plurally as the animals are; but, I think, both passages confirm each other, and Kuhniius, on the last, applies κεράλια to each single animal, adding, that Baluze shew'd one of his friends at Paris both a *double* and a *single* horn of a rhinoceros. Kuhniius refers to Oppian, Venat. 2. l. 551. to illustrate ἄλλο in the first passage, but the Poet speaks but of *one* horn, which he says grows out a *little* above the tip of the nose.

—ὀλίγον δ' ὑπερ' ἀκρία γινός

Ἀλλελλεὶ κεράς

Kuhniius seems to have taken ὀλίγον adjectively instead of adverbially.

Allow me to quote Pausanias for another piece of natural history. In his Attics, c. 32. he mentions a nation or clan of Asia called the *Habiones*, who had a secret like that of Mr. Wildman, to render the bees, with which their country abounded, so familiar, that they could command them out and home at pleasure, to collect honey which they wrought into a substance of equal consistence with the wax.

May, 5, 1768. Yours, &c. H. D.

[An exact List of the Members returned for the ensuing Parliament will be given in our Magazine for JUNE; in which the Numbers in all contested Elections will be noted, and some curious references made, not to be found in other Lists.]



The American ARMADILLA.



V.

A Coin of Septimius Severus.

IT is gold, six penny weights and three grains; inferior to none in point of elegance. The head is that of an elderly man bound with laurel: The inscription SEVERUS PIUS AVG. On the middle of the reverse is a folding altar, near which stands the emperor veiled, in a toga, performing libations with a patera over it, and holding a book in his left hand: Behind is a youth with curled hair playing on a double flute, and lastly a soldier stands dress'd in a cassock holding a short javelin over his arm; the inscription VOTA SUSCEPTA. XX.

A somewhat similar coin of silver and extremely scarce, is described by the learned editor of M. Vaillant's work concerning the coins of the Roman emperors, where *Severus* stands in a veil sacrificing before a flaming altar; but this of ours has the preference as to its material, rarity, and other particulars, although the inscription be the same:

The *vota suscepta* were made either on an emperor's birth day, or at the beginning of his reign, or at some tenth year of it; and they were called *vota soluta*, when the sacred rituals were performed by the emperor himself for the preservation of the emperor by their deities, when other vows were made for ten or five years to come. Games followed the sacrifices which were called *decennales* and *vicennales* both at *Rome* and in the provinces; the same as those which *Pliny* in an epistle to *Trajan* calls *vota publica* and *gaudia*. There is a passage of *Dion* in *Xiphilin* much to the purpose, *postquam attigit decennium imperij sui (i. e. inceptis xx) tam plebiani versæ, quæ annonam accipiebat e publico, quam Prætorianis tot AUREOS, quot imperaverat annos, dedisse. Severus*, however, frustrated the wishes and eager hopes of the people by dying before the twentieth year of his reign, (for he had hardly compleated his eighteenth,) at *York*; rather through grief, than any disease, that he should have a most worthless son his successor. When he had subdued the people that were most obnoxious to *Britain* he built a wall with its vallum, across from ocean to ocean, at this day our most venerable monument of *Roman* antiquity, diligently examined and well described by *Mr Gordon* about forty years ago.

I should not omit that there is another coin of this emperor highly remarkable for its glorious inscription, CEOTHPOT (GENT. MAG. MAY 1768.)

BACIAEOTONTOC O KOCMOC EYTYXEI. *Whilst Severus reigns, the world is happy.*

An Account of the American Armadilla, by Dr Watson, F. R. S.

WHEN the drawing of this animal, rarely if ever before seen in England, was made, it was alive, in good health, and in the possession of the right honourable the Lord Southwell. It is called by *Linnæus* in his *Systema Naturæ*, *Dasyus*, *cingulis novem, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis*.

Marcgrave and *Ray* have both described it under the appellation of *Tatue Brasiliensis*. *Albert Séba* has likewise described it in the first volume of his elaborate Museum. He calls it *Tatou, five Armadillus Americanus*. The figure attending his description is taken from a dead animal. The drawing therefore is hard and stiff, and the colouring does by no means come up to the living animal.

This creature was brought hither from the Mosquito shore, upon the American continent. Its weight seven pounds avoirdupoise, and its size that of a common cat. It is a male, and has improved greatly both in appearance and colour, since it has been in his lordship's possession. It is fed with raw beef and milk, and refuses our grain and fruits*. In its own country, according to the accounts of those who treat of it, it burrows in the ground.

Memoirs of the Prince of Condè. Continued from p. 105.

BOOK III. France had never attained such a height of glory, power and grandeur since the time of *Charlemagne*. A long series of triumphs had made her respected by her allies and formidable to the emperor *Ferdinand III.* who begged a peace and enabled her to give law to conquered Spain. But amidst this torrent of prosperity, the kingdom was threatened with the most dangerous revolutions; its misery was equal to its glory. *Henry IV.* a model for kings, was wholly engrossed by the public felicity; the wise administration which he had introduced had delivered the state from an abyss of misfortunes, and promised her the happiest days; but these hopes soon vanished under a weak re-

* About 30 years ago there was one shewn about at the public houses in London, much of the size of the above; its common food was raw yolks of eggs.

gency which gave an inlet to boldness, factions, civil wars which it knew not how to suppress; and the distresses of the kingdom were carried to the utmost height by the ill use which Richlieu made of his power. This proud and cruel minister subverted all the forms of justice, and of the finances; he increased prodigiously the revenues of the crown by loading the subjects with taxes; he did every thing for the king and nothing for the nation, which groaned in servitude and misery. His despotic administration was so odious, that at his death there was a great party at court for condemning his memory as that of a publick enemy. The queen regent, Anne of Austria, prevented this. From that princess, then adored, the nation expected relief and a reformation of abuses.

She had really all the good qualities necessary to render a people happy. To the charms of person, she added a noble, generous, elevated, magnanimous and sensible mind; her constancy was equal to her firmness; invariable in her private conduct; unmoved both in prosperity and adversity; faithful to her promises; slow to believe evil, ready to pardon it; full of equity and humanity, no one had more dignity of manners, more candour and frankness of character; she would have rendered the throne adorable if she had had resolution enough to have governed herself. But indolence, which then seemed natural to every branch of Spanish Austria, a diffidence of her own strength, and an extravagant modesty prevented her from incumbering herself with a burden which her virtues and the love of the people would have rendered lighter to her. In consequence of this, she gave herself up without reserve to those who had gained her esteem and confidence. She adopted their passions, their prejudices, their interests, so as scarce to make any use of her power but in their favour.

. . . She submitted to be so dependant on Mazarin, that she deprived herself of the only advantage which a great mind knows on a throne, that of making others happy. She provoked the hatred and contempt of the public, affronts and civil wars, to support the choice she had made of that minister, disclaimed and reproached as he was by the nation. This extreme warmth was a long time prejudicial to her reputation; some pretended to entertain suspicions of her virtue. . . But she had the happiness before she died to unite

all voices in her favour. To this queen the nation owes the glory of being thought the most polite and the most sociable in the world. She introduced at court, where she acted with as much majesty as grace, that noble, true, easy, delicate, gallant *ton*, which constitutes the soul and delight of society; and which being communicated to the capital, and to the great cities in the provinces, makes France the most agreeable residence in the universe.

To this portrait of Anne of Austria, so true and so well drawn, we cannot help adding that of cardinal Mazarin, as a clue to all the events is found by knowing the characters of the principal persons that appear on the stage. "Julius Mazarini had a noble and majestic figure, an open and insinuating manner, a gracefulness and sweetness in his temper, supple, sly, cunning, full of gayety and intrigue, with a quick sensibility of pleasure, no one possessed more than he the happy art of pleasing, but he only employed it to deceive. The most oblique and indirect methods were those that he preferred for the accomplishment of his designs, and were most suitable to his faithless and hypocritical character. Alike, insensible of injuries and of favours, he knew not how to punish, or to reward, or to encourage genius and talents; favours the best deserved were only forced from him by threats, or by working on his fears. The characteristics of his administration were cunning, distrust, patience, timidity, and forecast; however, this same man, who seemed almost always to wait for a happy turn of affairs from time and circumstances, sometimes displayed resolution, intrepidity, and a contempt of death. If the qualities of his heart had been answerable to those of his mind, if he had more studied the genius, the manners, and the laws of the nation that he was to govern; if he had had more respect for religion, virtue, talents; good faith; if he had not endeavoured to corrupt the great by the allurements of pleasure; to soften, subdue, and ruin them by luxury; if at length, after innumerable troubles and dangers, arrived at the utmost height of power and grandeur, he had thought that he had other duties to discharge, besides those of accumulating treasures upon treasures, he would now have been deemed as great as he was fortunate."

Mazarin, who had not the least knowledge of interior administration, gave himself intirely to Particelli d'Hemer,

an Italian like himself, and the most corrupt man in Europe. He made him super-intendant of the finances, and this wretch, who, it is said, had in his youth been condemned to be hanged at Lyons, answered the designs of the minister with as much address as wickedness. He not only gratified his own debaucheries and his luxury, which he carried to the most enormous excess, he not only satisfied the insatiable avarice of Mazarin, but farther, the revenues of the state, which amounted, at the death of Richlieu, to about eighty millions, d'Hemeri raised to a hundred and forty three. Add to this the considerable loans for which the king paid exorbitant interest, the rigorous exactions that reduced a multitude of citizens to the utmost misery; the cruelty in short of the super-intendant, who neither paid the expences of the king's household, nor the rents of the town house, nor the pensions, nor the troops; and it is no wonder that bitter complaints against the minister and the odious instrument of his wickedness were sent to court from all parts. The public indignation was chiefly inflamed by the reports that were spread that Mazarin had refused to make peace with the Spaniards, who offered to cede to France all her conquests; these reports were well founded, and nothing more was wanting to plunge in despair all those who no longer saw an end of their misfortunes. The nobles, the parliament of Paris, the clergy themselves, the capital and the provinces exclaimed all at once. Mazarin, sure of the duke of Orleans and the prince of Condé, despised these murmurs, considering them as impotent; but scarce had the parliament pronounced the two celebrated arrears of union with all the parliaments and the other supreme tribunals of the kingdom, than the fortitude of Mazarin forsook him. He applauded the parliament, and above all he sacrificed his hateful favourite, the super-intendant, who was stripped of his employments, banished and confined to his estate.

So much weakness excited contempt and suspicion. The parliament engaged to reform all abuses, and took the power into their own hands. The queen and the minister opposed such extravagant pretensions; a general confusion ensued. The prince, in concert with the duke of Orleans, did all that could be expected from his zeal to stop the evil at its source; but mens minds were too much exasperated to concur in

pacific measures. However, the campaign drew nigh; we must therefore leave these affairs in a certain crisis.

The campaign of 1648 was as glorious to Condé as those which preceded it. To disconcert at once the projects of the archduke Leopold, he resolved to attack him even in the heart of the low countries, and notwithstanding the considerable difficulties which he had to surmount, or to avoid, in order to arrive at Ypres, and to invest it in spite of the archduke, who was at hand to relieve it, he besieged that important place, and took it in sight of all the enemy's forces.

Notwithstanding this success, Condé saw himself at the point of experiencing the greatest reverse of fortune. His army was a prey to scarcity, to contagious distempers, to nakedness, and to desertion. For eight months it received no supplies from the minister but half a muster. But the prince himself supplied every thing; he lavished his money, and he borrowed more, to preserve his troops. When it was represented to him that he was in danger of ruining himself by such an enormous expence, he replied, *that since he every day ventured his life for the service of his country, he could very well sacrifice his fortune to it; let but the government exist, added he, and I shall want nothing.*

The French army having been reinforced by 4000 of the troops of Weimar, Condé attacked the Spaniards advantageously encamped near Lens, and gained a complete victory over them, which disabled them from attempting any thing more, and even from supporting themselves.

Afterwards he besieged Furnes, the garrison of which, 500 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. But the prince was wounded there in the trenches by a musket shot above the right hip, and the contusion that he received was so great, that it was necessary to have recourse to considerable incisions.

The court animated by the victory of Lens, thought that it was now time to execute its vengeance against the factions; and accordingly imprisoned Broussel and Blancmenil, two of the principal leaders of the country party. It was mistaken: this vigorous proceeding on the contrary, occasioned a general revolt. All Paris, 200,000 men, took arms, barricaded the streets, invested the *Palais-Royal*, and demanded the prisoners; it was necessary to release them, but from that time the regal authority was annihilated; the queen was exposed to a thousand

thousand insults, and Mazarin dared no longer to venture out of the *Palais-Royal*, fearing to meet with the same fate as his countryman the marshal d'Ancre. In this embarrassment the queen recalled the prince of Condé as the only one from whom she could hope for some support. He went to Ruel, whither the regent had retired with the young king and Mazarin. Anne of Austria proposed to him the reducing Paris by force of arms; but he calmed the resentment of that princess, and instead of being accessary to her vengeance, he directed all his views to pacify the kingdom, and he brought about an accommodation between the parties, who desired it with equal ardor. But new incidents soon rekindled the combustion. The treachery of Mazarin, and the artifices of the leaders of the country party occasioned new cabals and fresh troubles. Condé, hitherto impartial and undetermined as to what party he should take, listened by turns to the proposals of the Court and of the country; but at length prevailed on by his favourite, the duke of Châtillon, by the tears of the queen, by the humiliation of the cardinal, and above all enraged at the arrogance of the malecontents, who every day formed new pretensions, he took part openly with the court, though he thought it ungrateful, and protected the minister, though he esteemed him not.

The royal family, the duke of Orleans, Condé and Mazarin left Paris privately in the night between the 5th and 6th of January 1649, and went to St Germain. The parliament sent deputies to learn from the queen herself the reasons of her departure, and to beg her to name the citizens whom she suspected, that they might be tried; Mazarin had the imprudence to dismiss them without an answer. Nothing more was wanting to exasperate men's minds, and to hurry them to the last extremities. All took arms to defend themselves against the enterprizes of the court, who had determined to block up and to starve the capital, in order to suppress the party of the malecontents. With 7 or 8000 men, the broken relicks of the last campaign, the prince of Condé formed the project of reducing above 500,000 intrenched behind walls. He had neither money nor magazines; he saw himself in the depth of a most severe winter; he had doubtless the utmost reason to believe that he should miscarry; nevertheless he triumphed over Paris, and this great success completed his glory. It did him so much the more honour, as,

during the siege, he constantly defeated the troops of the malecontents; he prevailed on the army that marched to their assistance under the command of Turenne to abandon that general; he stopped the progress of the duke of Longueville who had caused an insurrection in Normandy; and got the start of the Spaniards who were advancing to give him battle.

Condi de Retz, coadjutor of Paris, and afterwards cardinal, was the soul of the revolvers, and directed all its motions. As he acted a principal part, our author has taken care to draw his character. This extraordinary man had taken Cataline for his model, and was equally daring, intriguing, fruitful in expedients, and in resources, intrepid, capable of the greatest actions, of an exalted genius, but governed by ambition. He distinguished his hatred to Mazarin by arming the malecontents, and he himself raised at his own expence a regiment which he called the regiment of Corinth; as soon as ever this corps took the field, during the blockade of Paris, it was defeated and dispersed. This check was called *the first to the Corinthians*.

The peace was signed at St Germain's; neither of the parties carried its point. The queen, who was desirous to crush the country party, had not the pleasure of being revenged on it; and that party, which took arms only to destroy Mazarin, could not accomplish his exclusion from the ministry. Scarce any one but Condé acquired glory and power in this war.

While the queen, guided by her resentment, went to Compiègne, and Mazarin dared not appear again at Paris, the prince of Condé repaired to that capital, and traversed all the streets in his coach alone. All persons of any consequence paid him their compliments, and the parliament sent him a solemn deputation to thank him for the peace to which he had so powerfully contributed. Nevertheless the people made loud complaints of the absence of the king and the court; and the malecontents gave reason to apprehend a new insurrection; the queen and Mazarin were afraid to face so many enemies. Condé encouraged them and brought them to Paris amidst the acclamations and blessings of the public.

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN,

YOUR correspondent who desires to know in your last where the

interesting disputes between M. Rouffeau and M. Saurin, is to be found, is referred to the *Causés Celebres*, published some years ago at Paris, in 18 vols. in which he will find that affair fully cleared upon the most incontrovertible evidence.

D. Y.

H U E T I A N A.

Continued from p. 61.

XIII.

Essential difference between Verse and Prose.

AMONG the particulars which distinguish verse from prose, I observe one which is not usually marked with sufficient clearness and precision, but only in general and indistinctly, and which indeed is often and almost always omitted; and yet it seems to me to be an essential one. It is this; verses are subject to very strict rules, with regard to the measure, the numbers, the quantity, or the rhyme; but they have great liberties as to the thoughts, the phrases, and the figures. We allow them abundance of *licences* (that are called *poetical*) and many bold turns; and these are even prescribed as necessary ornaments. Prose, on the contrary, has an entire liberty in the disposition of words, and the meeting of letters and syllables, and as to the measure of words; and is not slavishly subject to the judgment of the ear: But its thoughts, its figures must be regular; and if the style be not harmonious, it ought, at least, to be correct and chaste, and to carry marks of the order and œconomy of the mind from which it flows.

XIV.

Subterraneous World.

It is surprising that the vanity of men should have prompted them to soar above the earth with so much cost and labour, and that their curiosity has not induced them to dive deep into it to see with their eyes what is contained in its bowels.

If the same sums that the tower of Babel, or the Pyramids of Egypt, cost, had been employed to this purpose, useful discoveries might have been made, and father Kircher would have had no occasion for abundance of hollow reflections concerning the subterraneous world. We know not whether the earth has been ever dug into to the depth of half a league perpendicular. And if it should, this would be little more than scratching it. Even the high-

est mountains bear not so great a proportion to this prodigious mass of matter as pimples and warts do to our bodies.

XV.

*The Burying-place of * Cujas.*

Being at Bourges in the year 1687, I was visited by some doctors of that university. I congratulated them on the reputation which the celebrated Cujas had acquired in their society, and I asked them many questions about him. They told me the place where he was buried, and I immediately went to it. I found it in a little obscure parish. I could scarce meet with any one in the church who knew the name of Cujas. At last I was conducted into a chapel in one of the isles, where I saw neither epitaph or inscription to inform posterity that the ashes of that great man were deposited there. I only saw his picture painted in oyl, very fresh, and which had been placed there not long before. He is drawn at full length, in his doctor's scarlet gown, and resembles the pictures that I have seen of him. He seems fat and short, and his face bears evident marks of that probity which is ascribed to him by those who have written his life. I complained to his successors of the little care they had taken to do honour to the memory of a man who had done such honour to them, and I exhorted them to erect some public monument which might testify his merit, and their gratitude. I even added, that I could not but think myself obliged to be interested in it as a doctor of law, and I offered to contribute to the expence.

XVI.

Reconciliation of the various sects into which Christians are divided.

The differences in religion, which have so long disturbed the peace of christians are not irreconcilable. If all parties had acted with sincerity, without prejudice and without obstinacy, they would soon have found means of reconciliation. But both sides are so invete-

* One of the most distinguished lawyers of the XVIth century. After reading lectures in the civil and canon law at Tholouse, the place of his birth, he was invited to the university of Cahors, then to that of Bourges, after that to Valence in Dauphiny, to Turin, and again to Bourges, where he died in 1590. His works were first published at Paris, in his life time, in 5 vols. folio, and in 1658-9, they were all collected and published in 10 volumes. *Moreri.*

rate, that they censure those of their own party, who seek an accomodation with as much severity as they do their adversaries. With what presumptuous and pedantic rudeness did the minister† Rivet treat Grotius for proposing terms of peace? Grotius by a modest reply checked his insolence, without naming him, but archly pointing him out by this description, taken from Catullus, *adversus quemdam, opaca quem facit bonum barba*. A thick black beard had taken such entire possession of Rivet's huge face, that its complexion could not be perceived. By virtue of this rough and bristly physiognomy, he had gained credit among his party. He employed all his influence to make the reconcilers suspected as persons wavering in their religion, and in this he succeeded so well, that, since Grotius, very few have ventured to attempt any methods of reunion. Thus they have refused and rejected, with great disdain, those which have been proposed by the catholics, as the bishops of Belley and of Meaux have experienced. I cannot omit, on this occasion, the invitations that were made me by M. Puffendorff, secretary to the queen of Sweden, much more distinguished by his knowledge and his writings, than by his rank. His brother, who was a long time resident in France, having sent him my *Evangelic Demonstration*, the secretary begged the marquis de Feuquieres, the French ambassador in Sweden, to convey to me a letter full of learning and good sense, in which he urged me to make use of the same method for the reunion of the Protestants, with the catholic church, which I had employed for the bringing over to our religion the enemies of the christian name, taking upon himself, to answer for the success, by the favourable disposition of all hearts and minds, in the place from which he wrote. M. de Meaux, to whom this letter was communicated, added to it his exhortations. Before I engaged in such an undertaking, I endeavoured to learn the sentiments of the Huguenot ministers at Paris, whom I found quite averse to this pious design, foreseeing the approaching dissolution of their party in France, by the methods that were taken

† A protestant divine of Leyden, born in France, who opposed Grotius for endeavouring to reconcile theological controversies, and set every engine at work, in order to make the protestants suspect him, and exasperate the crown of Sweden. Bayle.

‡ at the revocation of the edict of Nantz. And thus I was obliged to relinquish an enterprize, to which I would gladly have sacrificed all the remainder of my life.

XVII.

The Title of the Book De Imitatione Christi.

The book *De Imitatione Christi* was not so entitled by the author [Thomas a Kempis.] This is only the title of the first chapter of the first book. The transcribers having found it at the head of all the work, thought it belonged to the whole, which has ever since appeared under that title.

XVIII.

Varillas. §

I am far from joining in the judgment the public has passed on the histories of Varillas. Not that I approve the liberty he has taken of venting his own notions as certainties. This is not to write or relate history, but to forge and invent it. The laws of history allowed him to propose his conjectures as conjectures, but not as certain truths. The public justly exclaimed with indignation against such a licence, and soon made him repent it by setting before his eyes, the gross errors into which the rashness of his conjectures had betrayed him. He corrected this boldness in his subsequent work, and advanced nothing without authentic vouchers.

But, after all, of all those who have undertaken to write our history, no one has dived into it so deeply as he has done. The diligence and constancy with which he applied himself to this study are incredible. Not contented with reading over carefully all the histories, all the memoirs, all the relations which printing has rendered public, he consulted also all the MSS, and all the ancient records of which he could by any means procure the sight. His curiosity led him to peruse the histories of the nations and times, bordering on those he would illustrate. So that there is

‡ viz. Sword, fire, racks, gibbets, &c. methods very different, and much more unanswerable than those which M. Huet is here recommending.

§ A voluminous French historian of the XVIIth century. Many of his mistakes in his *History of Charles XI. Anecdotes of Florence, History of Heresies*, &c. have been exposed and detected by Bayle (*See the index to his dictionary, article Varillas*) and his gross misrepresentations and falsities in relation to Anne Boleyn were confuted by bishop Burnet. (*See his answers to Mr. Varillas.*)

no historian of our nation where so much may be learned as in him. Besides, it is surprising, that a man of his character, who spent his life in a garret, buried, as it were, in the dust of a college, should be able to acquire so thorough an insight into the practices of war, the customs of the court, the style of negotiations, and the conduct of public affairs. Though his language is perfectly pure, his style is noble, elevated, and truly historical, excepting only some phrases which are habitual to him, the too frequent repetition of which tires the reader. He treats of so great a variety of matters, that, for want of memory, or perhaps of exactness, he has fallen into some contradictions. But he has made ample amends for these faults, by the many novelties with which he presents us.

(To be continued.)

[That Impartiality which is eminently our duty, with respect to an object so important as Inoculation, induces us, having inserted the opinion of the physicians and surgeons on that subject, which was sent to Vienna, to transcribe the following pieces, which have since appeared in the Public Papers.]

S I R,

THE opinion of the physicians and surgeons, transmitted to Vienna, and published in your Magazine for February, relating to Mr. Sutton's method of inoculating the small pox, struck me with some degree of surprize, for I had been taught to think that the superior station of such men would preserve them from the extreme meanness of quacks and mountebanks. The first considerations that occurred to me on reading this curious production of these satellites of physic, that borrow their lustre from the crown of Great Britain, were these: Will not the learned baron Van Swieten, from this specimen, conceive a most exalted idea of English physicians? Will he not be puzzled to make an apology to her imperial majesty for having advised her to consult such dark lights? Will he attempt to explain away the inconsistencies and contradictions of their opinion? Or will he, with his usual plain honesty tell her, "Madam, this is a paper dictated by jealousy, written by the hand of self-interest, and calculated for the meridian of London. It is evident that one half of these gentlemen are envious of Mr. Sutton's reputation as an inoculator; and the other half a-

fraid of his running away with their practice. It is true they acknowledge, because all Britain knows it, that Mr. Sutton has improved the practice of inoculation. But then, they insinuate that having learnt a part of Mr. Sutton's improvements, they ought to be esteemed better inoculators than their master.

"The shameless want of candour in these gentlemen commenting on Sir John Pringle's letter, adds validity, in my opinion, to the report of that learned and ingenious physician. For admitting, which we have no good reason for doing, that the number inoculated by Mr. Sutton should fall some hundreds short of forty thousand, and that two or three of this number may have had upwards of two hundred pustules; it detracts not from the merit of Mr. Sutton's method, nor the validity of Sir John Pringle's report. I should suppose from what I have read on this subject, that no one of these renowned inoculators thought three hundred pustules a large number, before Mr. Sutton taught them to give fewer. In one place they allow that Mr. Sutton has greatly improved the treatment of the small pox, in exposing his patients to the cool and open air; and in the next breath being sorry for having made a concession which truth extorted from them, they apprehend this practice has been found unsuccessful. Can they mean by this insinuation, that they themselves are possessed of some never-failing method of treating the small pox? Happy court of Great Britain, possessed of such infallible doctors! All the conclusion which, I think, your majesty can draw from this disingenuous opinion, is, that Mr. Sutton has been the most extensive and most successful inoculator in Great Britain; and that more credit is to be given to the candid report of Sir John Pringle than to one like this, replete with jealousy, detraction and contradiction, though it were subscribed by the whole college."

PHILALETHES.

Mr. URBAN,

CANDOUR and truth have been the distinguishing character of your Magazine; but give one who is no enemy to you, but a friend, leave to ask freely what has induced you to violate them, by publishing a paper on the subject of inoculation, signed by six of the most considerable names of the profession; which you must give me leave to think

think it is impossible any one of them should write: nay, I will go farther, I will venture to affirm it is not *fit* they should have written or signed it.

You make them say, in effect, that the Suttons have equal knowledge, and more judgment than the generality of physicians; for that those last knew the cool method, and succeeded in it also as well as they when they treated patients as rightly.

You make the king's physicians and surgeons say other inoculators adopted this method from these Suttons. From them! fie, fie! from Rhazes and from Sydenham.

Few men are more accurate than Sir John Pringle; but a private letter of his to Dr. Brady should not have been scan'd like an elaborate treatise; much less should things have been represented as said by him, which his letter only relates as talked of by others. There is a want of candour in this that shames the author of that paper: It seems the work of some one who had a settled ill-will to that gentleman, and had seized on this opportunity, as the Jew says in the play, *to feed fat the ancient grudge he bore him*.

But to return to the Suttons. Praise and blame are thrown upon them so freely in the course of half a dozen paragraphs, that it amounts to inconsistency and contradiction. Their *judicious treatment* is celebrated in the fourth paragraph, and their *unsuccessful practice* censured in the eighth. In short, they *know*, and they do *not know*; they are *judicious*, and they are *ignorant*; their use of cold air is *right*, and it is *wrong*; and those who have *adopted* their practice have done *great good* and *great harm*, all in half a page.

I am very glad to see my country foremost in all the world in a practice of such infinite importance; and if the advantage of our experience is to be extended to another kingdom, I cannot but say plainly, that the just practice is to be found in the treatise published by Mr. Bromfield.

With regard to the rest you have been led, I am afraid, by some sly joker to treat with very little civility the names of six of the most respectable persons that the public has seen for many years in their important stations, by signing their names to a heap of ignorance and inconsistency, and I beg you to get a right copy, which I dare say any one of them will give you for asking.

Yours, &c.

PRO REPUBLICA SEMPER.

Mr. URBAN,

OUR young noblemen and gentlemen are generally sent to the university, and after staying some time there, they are sent abroad to make a tour of Europe. Supposing that every one of them is become a scholar by his application to study, yet the nature of trade and commerce, the manufactures of various kinds, and the product of the different counties of the kingdom, are things which they are seldom or never taught to think of. They may possibly know the value of the estates they are born to, because they have been told so; but as they have never had any cause to enquire, and never been informed by what means, or in what manner it is produced, without doing any injustice to their understanding and capacity, I dare venture to say that few of them, at that age, can give any tolerable account.

In this manner being sent abroad, ignorant of the laws, the trade, manufactures, and product of their own country, it is very improbable that those of another country shall become the subject of their enquiries, or that they should be able to make any comparisons between those of other countries and their own. Another scene opens itself immediately to their view, and turns their attention another way. The first thing they apply themselves to, is to be naturalized as near as possible into the French dress, taste, and manners; not compleatly masters of their language, they are in a manner excluded from the best company; the gay and giddy become their companions, the ladies and plays their amusement, and their time is wasted in a round of pleasure and frivolous trifles.

They set out from Paris, they overrun great part of the kingdom, they see the towns, rivers, woods, and mountains as they pass, and they can perhaps tell the distance of one town from another, and the capital of every province. They run over Italy, Germany, and the low countries in the same manner; and supposing they have seen the curiosities, and been at every different court, in those parts of Europe, yet the nature and spirit of their laws and government, the arts, manufactures, and product of those countries, are speculations which their age and diversions forbid, and they return home, Englishmen by name, but, in reality, neither French nor English.

That the enquiry of young people should reach no further than to those things

things which only employ and please the memory, is not in the least to be wondered at, because the multiplicity and variety of different objects which present themselves to their view, the different dress and behaviour of so many different people attract their attention, and take up great part of their time. The smooth and pleasing path of pleasure and amusement which every place affords, is infinitely more inviting to young minds, than speculations which lie hid, and must be harrowed up with time, patience, pains and industry: Hence it comes to pass that they are neglected and forgot. But, that men of age and maturity, who go so often to the south to mend their manners, their constitutions and fortunes, should not employ their time to better purpose, is much more amazing.

Among the number of books of travels which I see, few of them are worth reading, and I cannot help wondering how the authors of them could think of amusing the public with such a heap of absurdities, and ridiculous nonsense. I knew a mighty doctor of the church, who set out with a design to let nothing escape his attention, and to make the grand tour at a cheaper rate than any had done before him; he examined all the markets at Paris with great pains, and knew the price of provisions exactly. He was like a lord at the tables of intendants, and like a pedlar at the inns; he would never eat or drink without making a sure bargain, nor would he employ even a shoemaker without being strongly recommended to him; the price of things was his chief enquiry, yet he was ever imposed upon, and ever displeased. He knew whether the play-houses were more frequented on Saturdays or Sundays, he knew also the degrees of heat and cold, and he brought home a budget of remarks to amuse a parcel of old women at a tea table.—Let me change the scene.

The Spaniards are not idle and indolent by nature, nor is their country poor and weak from a natural cause: Where there is a prospect of interest, men of every nation will engage in the pursuit; but when all the avenues to interest are barred up, men dwindle into indolence and poverty. The cause of this arises from the nature of their government, and, for the same cause, that nation is inactive and impotent. Scotland laboured long with the same disease; of late years industry and manufactures

(GENT. MAG. MAY, 1768.)

have spread themselves with surprising velocity; unhappily, taxes oppress them, like the curb of a mettled horse, which stops him in his full career. The constitution of England favoured industry and manufactures; no nation abounded with more, nor brought them to so great perfection: they are oppressed by misconduct, they languish and die. France struggled long with difficulties, it struggles with some still, the obstacles and prejudices are wearing off by degrees: The spirit of trade, the increase of their manufactures, the public works which shew themselves over all the kingdom, and the strict attention of the government to all these things, are manifest marks of a rising nation; they encourage the arts we neglect, they grow wise at our folly, and they grow strong as we decline.

Did our travellers employ their time to speculations of this kind, it would tend more to their honour and interest; could they learn to become less luxurious and extravagant by travelling, their attention would be turned to the good of the public as well as their own; these two would keep equal pace, and mutually walk together; the spirit of faction would cease, mens designs would center in one point, the loss of our manufactures, and depopulation would be prevented, prosperity and peace would bless the land. But, when men bring home the vanity and luxury of France, and blend the follies of other nations with their own, their minds are wholly devoted to pleasure and interest; they are fired with ambition, the public good is neglected, the cement of unity is disjointed, and torn to pieces; there seems to be no other harmony amongst us, but that of a giddy unthinking mob, bent upon mischief, obedient to no laws, incapable of knowing their own interest, devoted to destruction, and led to be slaves by each pretending patriot, whilst universal confusion threatens to scourge the kingdom for its folly and vice. May heaven avert it says

C A T O.

Mr URBAN,

THE delightful and blessed fruits of true Chemy, and of the Philosopher's Stone are so sweet and charming, that every one hearing something of them, doth directly wish and long for them. This exposes a great many to the danger of being deceived by cunning secretmongers and cacochemists, who are great many at present times, and do promise every thing, that is asked, but

with

with no other view or intent than of contriving opportunities, schemes, and tricks of picking the pockets of the credulous; and the knavery, used herein, is so fine and subtle, that it cannot be easily found out sooner, than by the unhappy experience of being deceived and ruined. The examples are numberless, and increase daily. Therefore I was moved by due zeal for that royal truth, and true love of my fellow creatures, to form the following touchstone, which you will please to make known by the channel of your Magazine, for the good and benefit of the public, and you will oblige a great many of your readers, as well as your humble servant S. V. H. or,

per Anagramma, Lesyrusobi.

An infallible Touchstone for discovering and distinguishing a true master of Chemy from deceitful secret-mongers, and an honest son of Hermes from bastards and caco-chemists, and also containing something more for wise searchers of nature.

IF any one pretends to be a philosopher, and proposes the communicating either of that whole art, or of one or another particular, by any conditions whatsoever, no body should be hasty in believing; but always strictly observe the following points, and ask

1. What is the visible first matter, to be taken in hand to begin the work? If he doth deny a plain answer under any excuse whatever, leave him directly, and ask nothing more. For the visible first matter is openly named and proved in all books of true philosophers, and yet has discovered hitherto nothing of that secret. But if there be named any visible matter whatever, it must be universal, or some particular; so examine it directly according to this certain test.

The visible matter which God took first in the great creation, and produced thereof the whole terrestrial globe, and every thing therein, that, and no other must be the visible first matter of them, and contain the primordial seeds of them all; and alid consequently it must be the true visible first matter in the little creation, or work of the philosophers, producing the quintessence of all things in the world, and the great medicine of animals, vegetables, and minerals, either in general or in particular. This or that visible matter is of such sort, or not. Therefore, &c.

Because, there is the greatest harmony and correspondence between that great and little creation, and the latter is al-

ways ruled by the first; and no philosopher can chuse any better matter, than God made at first, and which also he himself took, and produced thereof the whole earth, and every thing therein. But would any one be wiser, and chuse any other matter, he will deceive himself and others, and his work shall prove him a fool. The only true visible first matter is clearly enough shewed and proved by the holy scriptures, by all the writings of true philosophers, and also by daily experience, that it cannot be unknown to any, but to such, who are wilfully ignorant of this truth, that by the word of God the heavens are of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water. 1 Pet. iii. 5.

2. Whether that visible first matter alone, and in itself be sufficient for the whole work, or requireth some other materials? If it be answered in the first, the master speaks the truth, but if in the latter, he is a mountebank and process-monger. Because that visible matter, which God made first in the great creation, and which he himself also took, and produced thereof our whole earth and every thing therein, shall it not be sufficient in the little creation, and the work of philosophers? And what can be found in all the world, which is not produced thereof, and consequently must lie hid therein.

3. Whether he does know, hath seen, and can shew the secret cave of the true virgin earth, most properly called the earth from the heaven; the entire new earth; the earth, which has never been under our feet, but always above our heads; the earth upon which have never fallen any rays of sun and moon, tho' the sun be its father, and the moon its mother, and the wind carrieth it in its belly; the earth, which not yet having brought forth any animals, vegetables, and minerals, containeth in its center the primordial seeds of them all; and whether he can also give the proper reasons of those knotty descriptions according to the letter, without metaphors and allegories; and also dig without spade, pick-ax, and the like instruments, and get that virgin earth, and bring it to the day, to the sight, and touch, and shew and prove undoubtedly, all the said qualities. For that farmer must be a madman, who will plow and sow without having one single inch of earth or field; and so likewise that architect, who will build a castle in the air, and not upon the earth and ground; and far more that philosopher, who knows

not that virgin earth, or to build his work upon its ground. For it is the only foundation of the whole, and the true horn of plenty, whereof also comes the happy success.

4. Whether he out of that visible first matter alone can produce mercury and sulphur, without the addition of any other thing, and thereof further can produce a snow-white bright amalgama, when, on the contrary, common mercury and sulphur become a black powder, called *Æthiops Mineralis*? If he answers not accordingly, shew him the door. For this is one of the most essential and principal points in the whole secret, without which, every thing is vain, and to no purpose. And Sendivog says, out of one are made two, and of two one, and you have done.

5. Whether he can give a clear and plain explanation of *Hermes Smaragdine table*, and shew and prove its true sense and meaning in every respect by one single and simple experiment, so, that every one must become directly convinced, that it was according to the whole table, and to keys hid therein, and could not be otherwise, but that all other interpretations, made and published hitherto, are intirely impertinent and wrong, making it rather obscurer than clearer.

6. Whether he did use the first year any fire of coals, turf, wood, oil, spirits and the like fuel, or only the secret fire of the philosophers and nature! If the first, send him to the brick and lime kilns or glass-houses.

7. Whether he can remove by one single and simple experiment all obscurities and doubts, and shew at once the truth of all the six points mentioned before, and this so clear and plain to the eye, that every one seeing, or already knowing that common experiment, must become directly convinced of them all: Because the royal truths of *Hermes* are allied to one another, and of one country, nation, family and blood, and therefore always in mutual friendship and harmony. And for these identical reasons all particulars and receipts, not being of kindred with the universal, and flowing out of that first fountain, shall be always accounted spurious and cheating; and they shall also be always found such by proper trials made without the presence of the secret-monger, and the *hocus pocus* of his deceitful hands.

8. Whether he does absolutely want more than two vessels, contrary to the verses.

*If only is the master true,
He shall want vessels very few;*

In common two are to be spent,
And sometime one will serve the end.

9. Whether he does want more than one drachm of gold and silver, and sooner than one year? If he answers to both affirmatively, take care, there surely lies a snake in the grass.

10. Lastly, ask him also, what shall be the price? If he will sell his art and secret for any sum of money whatsoever, then account him for a secret monger and deceiver, being himself afraid of happy success; because all sale is a real prostitution of that royal art, and it is intirely unlawful to every true son of *Hermes* to think of any sale; and not one such example can be found in all the world, but all sale by experience has been ever proved a villainous cheat and fraud. On the contrary, if he only desires the small expences for the work, and the necessities of life for the time required to its finishing, or any other thing equal to them, then there can be no suspicion upon just grounds and reasons.

Therefore, if his answers be according to the forementioned nine points, account him for a true master in that art, who shall not deceive you. For all the said points do concern the most secret principles, being most essential in that art, and from which also depends the success; and you may agree with him according to your circumstances, and to equity and honesty, which latter will cause a quick agreement. And then let him explain, shew, and satisfy you perfectly about the said nine points, that you become sure of their ground and truth; after which you shall likewise stand to your words, and perform and fulfill your promises, and proceed fairly and honestly. For there are more knots, and whoever deceives a sincere son of art, deceives always himself, and turns God's blessings to a curse, and poison to himself. On the contrary, if he cannot answer accordingly, and satisfy you about the said nine points, Ah! think not on the tenth, but account him for a true scholar of that alchemist, talking with the most honourable dame of nature in the dialogue annexed to Sendivog's treatise of *Mercury*, pages 74 and 75, where that alchemist says; Now I see, that I know nothing; but I dare not say so; for there I should lose my reputation, and my neighbours will bestow no money upon me, if they should be sensible, that I know nothing. Yet I will say, that I do certainly know, or else no body will give me so much as bread; for many of them hope for much good from me.

Nat. Although you should put them off a great while, yet what will become of thee at the last; and especially, if thy neighbours should demand their charges of thee again.

Alch. I will feed all of them with the best hopes I can!

Nat. And then what will you do at the last?

Alch. I will try many ways privately, if either of them succeed, I will pay them; if not, I will go in some distant country, and practice the like there!

Nat. And what will become of thee afterwards?

Alch. Ah! ah! ah! there be many countries, and also many covetous men, to whom I will promise great stores of gold, and that in a short time, and so the years shall pass away, till at the last, either I or they must die kings or asses.

Nat. Such philosophers deserve the halter! Fie upon thee, make haste and dispatch thyself, and put an end to thyself and thy philosophy.

* * This is inserted for its peculiarity. It is evidently written by a foreigner, and the purpose for which it is written is no less manifest.

A Letter from the Earl of Shelburne, to his Excellency Governor Barnard.

I have the pleasure to signify to you his majesty's approbation of your conduct, and to acquaint you that he is graciously pleased to approve of your having exerted the power lodged in you by the constitution of the province of Massachusetts Bay, of negating counsellors in the late elections, which appears from your several letters to have been done with due deliberation and judgment.

Those who framed the present charter, very wisely provided that this power should be placed in the governor, as an occasional check upon any indiscreet use of the right of electing counsellors, which was given by charter to the assembly, which might at certain periods, by an improper exercise, have a tendency to disturb the deliberations of that part of the legislature, from whom the greatest gravity and moderation is more peculiarly expected. As long, therefore, as the assembly shall exert their right of election to the exclusion of the principal officers of government from council, whose presence there, as counsellors, so manifestly tends to facilitate the course of publick business, and who have therefore been before this period usually

electd, and whilst in particular they exclude men of such unexceptionable characters as both the present lieutenant governor and secretary undoubtedly are, and that too, at a time when it is more peculiarly the duty of all parts of the constitution to promote the re-establishment of tranquility, and not forego the least occasion of evincing the duty and attachment of the colony towards Great Britain. It cannot, under such circumstances, be surprizing that his majesty's governor exerts the right entrusted to him by the same constitution, to the purpose of excluding those from the council, whose mistaken zeal may have led them into improper excesses, and whose private resentments (and I should be sorry to ascribe to them motives still more blameable) may, in your opinion, further lead them to embarrass the administration, and endanger the quiet of the province.

The dispute which has arisen concerning the lieutenant governor's being present without a voice, at the deliberations of the council, is no otherwise important, than as it tends to shew a warmth in the house of representatives which I am extremely sorry for.—There is no pretence of danger to be apprehended from the presence of the lieutenant governor in council, there is no novelty in the practice, and there is apparent utility and propriety in admitting him to be present at the deliberations of the council, who may be suddenly called to the administration of the province. If this opposition to the lieutenant governor's sitting in council, is to be considered as personal, it must appear here very extraordinary that a person of his very respectable character, and whose learning and ability has been exerted in the service of America, should yet meet with so much animosity and ill-will in a province which seems to owe him particular obligations. But the question concerning his admission seems to lie, after all, in the breast of the council only, as being the proper judges of their own privileges, and as having the best right to determine whom they will admit to be present at their deliberations.

As to what concerns the agency of the province, it is doubtless a point that merits attention: but as matters of this nature from other provinces have been heretofore under the consideration of the lords of trade, his majesty has been pleased to refer the whole matter to their lordships for their report, before any determination shall be taken thereupon.

I am to inform you, Sir, that it is his majesty's determined resolution to extend to you his countenance and protection in every constitutional measure that shall be found necessary for the support of his government in the Massachusetts Bay : and it will be your care and your duty to avail yourself of such protection in those cases only, where the honour and dignity of his majesty's government is really mediately or immediately concerned.

It is unnecessary to observe, that the nature of the English constitution is such, as to furnish no real ground of jealousy to the colonies ; and where there is so large a foundation of confidence, it cannot be, but that accidental jealousies must subside, and things again return to their proper and natural course ; the extremes even of legal right, on either side, though sometimes necessary, are always inconvenient, and men of real property, who must be sensible that their own prosperity is connected with the tranquility of the province, will not long be inactive, and suffer their quiet to be disturbed, and the peace and safety of the state endangered, by the indiscretion or repentment of any.

*I am, with great truth and regard, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
SHELBURNE.*

The General Assembly of Massachusetts Bay having treated the above Letter with great freedom, Governor Bernard put an end to the Session with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE moderation and good temper which appeared to regulate your conduct at the opening this session, so flattered me, that I promised myself that the like disposition would have continued to the end of it. But I am sorry to find, that the lovers of contention, have shewed themselves not so intent upon preventing it, as upon waiting for a fit opportunity to revive it. The extraordinary and indecent observations which have been made upon the secretary of state's letter, wrote, as I may say, in presence of the king himself, will fully justify this suggestion. The causes of the censure therein contained have been specifically assigned and set forth in the letter itself. These causes are facts universally known, and no where to be denied ; they are considered in the letter as the sole causes of the censure consequent thereto ; and there

was no occasion to resort to my letters, or any other letters, for other reasons for it. If you think that this censure is singular, you deceive yourselves ; and you are not so well informed of what passes at Westminster as you ought to be, if you do not know that it is as general and extensive as the knowledge of the proceedings to which it is applied ; and therefore all your insinuations against me, upon false suppositions of my having misrepresented you, are vain and groundless, when every effect is to be accounted for from plain narrative of facts, which must have appeared to the secretary of state from your own journals. It is not therefore me, gentlemen, that you call to account ; it is the noble writer of the letter himself, the king's minister of state, who has taken the liberty to find fault with the conduct of a party in your assembly.

Nor am I less innocent of the making this letter a subject of public resentment. When, upon the best advice, I found myself obliged to communicate it to you, I did it in such a manner, that it might not, and would not, if you had been pleased, have transpired out of the general court. Prudent men, moderate men, would have considered it as an admonition rather than a censure, and have made use of it as a means of reconciliation, rather than of further distraction. But there are men to whose being (I mean the being of their importance) everlasting contention is necessary. And by these has this letter been dragged into publick, and has been made the subject of declamatory observations ; which, together with large extracts of the letter itself, have immediately after been carried to the press of the publishers of an infamous newspaper ; notwithstanding the letter had been communicated in confidence that no copy of it should be permitted to be taken. So little have availed the noble lord's intention of pointing out the means of restoring peace and harmony to this government, and my desire to pursue such salutary purpose to the utmost of my power.

Having said thus much to vindicate myself, which every honest man has a right to do, I must add, that I have done nothing on my part to occasion a dispute between me and your house ; it has been forced upon me by particular persons for their own purposes. I never will have any dispute with the representatives of this good people which I can prevent, and will always treat them with

with due regard, and render them real service when it is in my power. Time and experience will soon pull the masks off those false patriots, who are sacrificing their country to the gratifications of their own passions. In the mean while I shall with more firmness than ever, if it is possible, pursue that steady conduct which the service of the king and the preservation of this government so forcibly demand of me. And I shall above all endeavour to defend this injured country from the imputations which are cast upon it, and the evils which threaten it, arising from the machinations of a few, very few, discontented men, and by no means to be charged on the generality of the people.

Gentlemen of the Council;

I return you thanks for your steady, uniform and patriotic conduct during this whole session, which has shewn you impressed with a full sense of your duty both to your king and to your country. The unanimous example of men of your respectable characters cannot fail of having great weight to engage the people in general to unite in proper means to put an end to the dissention which has so long harrassed this province in its internal policy, and disgraced it in its reputation abroad. I shall not fail to make a faithful representation to his majesty of your merit upon this occasion.

Council-Chamber, FRA. BERNARD.
March 4.

MR. URBAN,

SEEING an advertisement in the news-papers requesting the attendance of all merchants and others, supposed to be interested in the complaints of the seamen; as a friend to mariners, I thought it a duty to enquire particularly what they wanted. It was with great grief I found that these gallant men, who have behaved so well against their enemies, should be the very same persons who had committed several acts of violence against their friends; however, I was glad to be informed that the number of the volunteer disturbers of the peace, was very inconsiderable, the major part of those who paraded the streets having been compelled to join the others. Now, if these prest-men, as they are called, will have sense and bravery enough to re-assert their liberty, and native generosity, and return to their duty, they will act the part of honest and brave men.

In regard to their request to merchants, to augment their wages, or to solicit the parliament for an augmentation, they seem to have forgotten that the merchants are no body corporate, and can, by no means, give laws to each other; and that the high price of provisions, on which their complaint is founded, is common to us all; and more distressful to some other orders of men than it is to mariners.

There are yet other weighty reasons why seamen should shew their valour by their patience and industry, and submission to the decrees of providence; and be provident in proportion as the times are hard. If the price of sailing is run up, foreigners will flock into our service, as in times of war; at the same time that a smaller number of ships will be employed, in proportion as the charge of sailing will be encreased; and consequently, that a much less number of hands will be required. This, in the issue, will be a great injury to themselves, as well as a great prejudice to our country, in one of the most material articles of its strength.

It were, however, much to be wished, for the sake of the seamen, as well as the general advantage of the people, (for we must not be over partial) that provisions, and the necessaries of life were considerably cheaper; to accomplish which, is a much more consistent plan of affording relief to such as have wives and children, than augmenting wages, already so high that we are in danger of losing our trade.

If any wives or children are accidentally distressed beyond what is common at this time, the benignity of our parochial laws gives them a right and superiority over all other nations in the world.

As to men who are unmarried, their wants may surely be provided for by means of their industry, and the wages now commonly paid.

In the mean while, it may be hoped, from the kindness of providence, the apparent prospect of a plentiful season, joined to the wisdom of government, in the measures which may be taken, that the necessaries of life will soon be lowered in price.

There is another circumstance which the seamen seem to forget, namely, that in order to bring things round, they should recollect that it is not always sunshine and fair weather on shore, more than at sea. Time and chance happen to all men, and we must not rebel against

against providence. There is an absolute necessity of every one of us being quiet in our stations, remembering our mutual obligations to each other: for if the common principles of liberty, under the sanction of the laws of our country are not maintained, we become slaves; and without law, what security can any of us give for our present or future behaviour. Those who are disobedient to their lawful rulers, can be restrained by no contract.

Considering how things are circumstanced with us, the best advice which can be given to the seamen who have transgressed, is to return to their duty, and wait patiently till they see what time will accomplish for their advantage. All the regard which can be shewn them, consistent with the preservation of trades on which they depend, no doubt, will be shewn them: as, on the other hand, if they persist in their offences, they must bring on themselves the heavy resentment, not of the laws only, but of all honest men, and, indeed, of the whole nation, for we all depend on domestic peace, and the preservation of our trade.

May 10.

J. H.

Mr URBAN, Feb. 22, 1768.

IF any of your correspondents can inform us about the travels, or expeditions of the Saxons to the Holyland, they will explain a difficulty in the bishop of Gloucester's note on the *Dunciad*, where he derives our early architecture from models the Saxons saw in Palestine. I recollect only one holy man, co-temporary with Bede (to whom he gave a description of Jerusalem) that went thither in the whole period of their settlement here. Croisades were of much later invention. The Danes went on pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre first in the eleventh century. Any evidence therefore when our Saxon ancestors went there, will throw light on the history of such pilgrimages, and on our architecture.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. H.

Decision of ACHILLES vindicated.

HAVING explained the speech of Nestor to his men immediately before the first battle in the *Iliad*, I now proceed to vindicate the decision of Achilles in the wrestling-match between Ulysses and Ajax. (*see p. 4.*)

In the first trial, Ajax, raising Ulysses, rather inclines the balance of his own body to the rear: Ulysses, seizing the opportunity, slips his leg behind Ajax's

ham, and with a brisk jerk throws him backwards to the ground: Ulysses at the same time falls on his breast at a little distance from Ajax.

In the second trial, Ulysses, endeavouring to raise Ajax, rather inclines the ballance of his own body to the rear: in this position, Ulysses is unable to support the monstrous weight of Ajax; his knee bends beneath the incumbent load; and down they both fall to the ground, Ulysses on his back, and Ajax on his breast, near one another.

Thus we see, that each hero has the advantage in each respective trial; that the skill of Ulysses, and the bulk of Ajax, produce the self same effects; and that the two falls are exactly similar. If, in the first trial, Ulysses had fallen upon the body of Ajax, the victory would have been decisive in favour of Ulysses: or if, in the second trial, Ajax had fallen upon the body of Ulysses, the victory would have been decisive in favour of Ajax: but as neither of these cases happened, neither of the competitors is intitled to the principal prize. Achilles, satisfied with their performance, wisely prevents any further animosity by forbidding a third trial. He declares them both conquerors, and rewards them accordingly.

Letter from Professor Ammon to Sir Hans Sloane, dated Jan. 20, 1739.

THE cold of last December has been so very extraordinary in these regions, that I think it worth while to communicate to you the degrees of it as I observed it with two different thermometers.

December 1, at five in the morning, the wind S. E. the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, was fallen 21 deg. below 0, which was the greatest cold observed in Iceland in the year 1709.

In M. de l'Isle's thermometer it fell to 195, which is 45 deg. below the freezing point. In this last thermometer the degree of boiling water is at 0, which agrees with Fahrenheit's deg. 211, from whence counting downwards, the degree of water which begins to freeze is 150, answering to 31 deg. of Fahrenheit's. By this observation you see what a terrible change animal bodies must undergo, when we exchange the warmth of our stoves for the severity of such an extreme cold air. In my stove the degrees of heat is commonly 125 after de l'Isle's, or 61 after Fahrenheit's Thermometer; so that the difference of the warmth of my room, and the external air

air was 70 deg. according to de l'Isle's, and 82 according to Fahrenheit's thermometer.

But what is this in comparison to the deg. of cold observed at Kerenskoi-Ostrog, on the river Lena, not far from Jackusch, where the mercury fell to 275 in de l'Isle's thermometer. This, I believe, is the greatest cold which hath till now been observed, or produced by art. Fahrenheit, with snow and spirit of nitre, could not make the mercury descend lower than 40 deg. below 0 in his thermometer, as it is related by Boerhave, who thought this deg. of cold to be so extremely great that no animal could endure it.

At Kerenskoi-Ostrog, the mercury fell to 155 in Fahrenheit's, which agrees with 275 deg. in de l'Isle's; nevertheless, animals of all kinds have survived this cold. It is never good to draw consequences from things not yet confirmed by experience.

Altho' the countries through which the great river Lena passes are exposed to such an extreme cold air, there are notwithstanding the finest, the most rare, and most curious plants to be found in them, of any in all Siberia.

Signed AMMON.

Mr. URBAN,

PLease to insert in your Magazine the following criticism, upon a word in the Golden Verses, famous throughout the learned world, under the name of Pythagoras.

The word *ὄρκον*, in the second verse, in my opinion, has not been understood by any interpreter, as far as I can find.

Now every one may perceive, that the five first verses very regularly contain a duty to persons; first to their Gods, then to men.—Of their Gods, first to the Dii Majores, then to the Dii Minores; and of their Dii Majores, first to the celestial, then to the infernal; and in the like order follow the Dii Minores.

All this is methodical and worthy the author of such noble sentiments. And if it be as I have represented, it is surprising how the first translator should foist in an oath among the gods to be worshipped, rendering *ὄρκον* by *juramentum*, instead of *Plutonem*.

But here it may be asked, does not *ὄρκος* in all Greek authors, signify an oath? how then can it signify otherwise here? I answer, that, besides the internal evidence from the context, *Ναὶ μὰ ὄρκον* was the form of an oath with the

ancient Greeks; though afterwards the common oath was *Ναὶ μὰ Δία*, (I suppose for the greater reverence, as Jupiter denoted their supreme God) and yet as the former had been long the common oath, I imagine they might retain the word *ὄρκος* still to signify only literally an oath.

I observe moreover, as a collateral proof of what has been said, that this, I think, gives the most rational account, how the Latins came to use the word *Orcus* in the same sense as I suppose the ancient Greeks did, viz. for Pluto or Inferi. *I am, Sir, &c.* J. L.

Mr. URBAN,

THERE is a very curious and extraordinary phenomenon attends the heart in animals, which as it is known but to few, I hereby make it publick for many.

There are two coronary arteries arising from the beginning of the *aorta*, before it goes forth from the *pericardium*, which encompass the heart; and thence take their name. They extend many little branches from the basis to the cone, of which the most and longest are conspicuous in the left side.

There are as many coronary veins which return the blood back into the vena cava, or hollow vein.

Now, what is very remarkable, the blood enters into these arteries at a time asynchronous to that in which it enters into the other arteries of the body. The direction of these arteries, with respect to the course of the blood through the *aorta*, or main trunk, is such as greatly impedes, if not wholly stops the transit of the blood thro' them, whilst the heart is in its systole, or state of contraction. This is apparent to those who consider in what a retrograde manner they arise, making very acute angles with that part of the *aorta* which is nearest the ventricle.

Besides, the muscular substance of the heart, to which these two arteries are distributed, is during its systole in so firm and contracted a state as is very unfavourable to the passage of the blood through it at this juncture. These are the causes that hinders the blood's entering these coronary arteries, at the same time in which it enters the rest, all over the body.

That the blood when forced out of the left ventricle into the *aorta*, or great artery, makes immediately, on the cessation of the impelling power, a considerable push back again, may be reasonably

ably inferred from the known use of the semi-lunar, and several other valves belonging to the heart; and from the resistance, the sides of the arteries, and the blood with which they are replete, must necessarily make to its progressive motion.

Now if the impetus with which it recoils on the valves be sufficient to raise them, surely it must enter the coronary arteries at this time, especially as the soft relaxed state of the heart, as well as the direction of the arteries themselves, so remarkably favour such a transit; and that this is the very case any one may satisfy himself by Autopsy, on viewing a frog opened, or other small animals, when he will behold the heart become red at the beginning of each diastole, or opening thereof, and to continue so during the whole time of its relaxed or inactive state, till the commencement of the systole, when it immediately becomes white, and continues so during the whole contraction. What greater demonstration can be required than what these two remarkable circumstances afford, both that the blood does enter these two coronary arteries during the hearts diastole, and does not in the least during its systole, when it enters the aorta, and other arteries.

In what manner this particular contrivance of supplying the heart with its blood during the diastole was designed to influence each succeeding systole, and other secrets belonging to the same, the great *Καρδιολογως* only knows.

I am, yours, &c. J. COOKE.

Mr URBAN, *Oxford, May. 26.*

SOME injurious misrepresentations of the late proceedings at St. E——H——ll, having appeared in the public papers, it is hoped the following impartial account will be published in justice to the University:

The V. P——t of the H——ll having brought a Complaint to the V. C. as visitor of the H. by office, that several improper persons had been admitted there of late, whose principles and conduct gave just grounds of offence; the V. C. whose prudence, moderation, and candour, are above all praise, consulted with the heads of houses at a full meeting, and was unanimously advised to take cognizance of the affair, which appeared of a very alarming and dangerous nature. A public visitation was accordingly held by the V. C. assisted at his request by three heads of houses, and the senior proctor, as his assessors;

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when, after a fair and open examination, the charge, which was delivered in upon oath, was proved by evidence, and by the confession of the parties, against six members of the said H. who were expelled in conformity to the statutes, with the unanimous concurrence of all the assessors, and the entire approbation of the University in general.

And first, it was proved, that all these persons had either held or frequented illicit conventicles, where some of them, tho' not in orders, had preached, expounded, and prayed extempore, and where these offices of religion were usually performed by others of the lowest station and abilities; and particularly, that they often met at a conventicle held at a private house within the University, where one Hewett, a staymaker, (and lately a common soldier) and a woman, the mistress of the house, officiated and taught.

Secondly, That some of them had been bred up to and exercised the lowest trades and occupations; that one had been a weaver, and kept a taphouse, another a barber, and a third a draper, and were all wholly illiterate and incapable of performing the statutable exercises of the University; and much more incapable of being qualified for holy orders, for which they were designed, (and into which some of them had endeavoured to intrude) being maintained for that purpose at the charge of persons suspected of enthusiasm.

Thirdly, that these persons were attached to the sect called Methodists, and held their doctrines, viz. "That faith without works is sufficient for salvation; that there is no necessity of good works; that the immediate impulse of the spirit is to be waited for; that once a child of God and always a child of God;" and the like. And that some of them had endeavoured to instil these doctrines into others, whom they encouraged to neglect the advice and authority of their parents and friends, in adherence to these opinions.

Fourthly, It appeared also in the course of the examination, that one of these persons, some time before his entrance into the University, had presumed to officiate as a clergyman in a chapel belonging to a parish church, and had, in defiance of his father's authority and admonitions, connected himself with Methodists, and had been discarded by his father for such disobedience; which circumstances were indeed taken notice of in the sentence of expulsion, but

not

not made the ground of it, as has been falsely asserted.

Fifthly, It was also proved, that some of these persons had behaved very irreverently and disrespectfully to their tutor, and instead of disposing themselves to profit by his instructions, had industriously fought to cavil with and vex him.

It is now submitted to the public, whether those whose office it is to attend to the education of youth in this place, and to prevent their receiving wrong impressions in so essential a point as religion, have not acted consistently with their duty, in making use of the authority vested in them by the statutes to remove such obnoxious persons, and to stop the growth of enthusiasm, and extirpate, as far as in them lies, principles subversive of all true religion and morality?

What the motives were which induced the P. of the H. to admit such persons upon recommendations highly suspicious, is left to his own breast to determine. The sober-minded part of mankind will scarcely think that his conduct can escape some sort of censure, much less deserve the encomiums that have been lavished upon it.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

An ADDRESS to the People.

Friends and Countrymen, well-wishers to the glorious Cause of Liberty.

PERMIT a plain, honest man, unbiassed by party or prejudice, this once to address you on an interesting subject. A subject which nearly concerns us all, as not only the present peace and prosperity of our country is at stake, but also probably its welfare for many years to come. Liberty is most justly dear to every Englishman: And therefore, amidst all the tumults and disturbances of the present times, it must be some satisfaction to one who loves his country, to find so many persons zealous, and ready to step forward in its cause: But, surely it must, at the same time, give him the keenest anguish to see so many worthy men misled by a mere name, and to find them sapping and undermining the only real supports of true liberty, from a mistaken zeal for that which has falsely assumed so dear an appellation. I am far from considering all those who are so earnest to support the cause of Mr. W—kes as a set of incendiaries, or as a desperate, tumultuous, and lawless band; I believe many of them; even amongst the lowest ranks, act from principles that are no-

ble, and which, guided by knowledge and a right sense of things, would do honour to this nation: But I would wish them to consider what they are about. They love their country, and they desire to promote its interests; they love liberty and freedom, and they mean to maintain its cause. I honour them sincerely for such a disposition. But in order to promote the welfare of their country, and in order to maintain the cause of liberty, they ought to consider well wherein both consist. True liberty consists in being secure from all oppression, and in being protected in our lives, and in the enjoyment of our private property, by the authority of the laws. To support true liberty then, we must be careful to support the authority of our laws, and curb all licentious attempts to introduce violence. If in any one cause, however good, the multitude are once supported in setting the laws at defiance, the tables may soon be turned, and the same violence may be used in support of every thing that is bad. No one can tell which way a tumultuous unthinking populace may be hurried: And then how many lives may be sacrificed before peace and order can be restored! Let us, therefore, be careful to permit the laws to take their course, and be well assured, that *they*, which were framed for our protection only, cannot do us injury. Awake then, my countrymen, and let your zeal and love for liberty be exerted in the support of what is truly so; in maintaining the dignity and authority of the laws, and in suppressing all attempts to introduce anarchy and confusion; and not in supporting measures that may bring on your ruin.

Adieu and be warned.

In the KING's BENCH. Middlesex.

The KING

against

JOHN WILKES, Esq;

FRANCIS BARLOW, of the crown office, in the Temple, and William Hughes of the same place, severally make oath; and first the deponent Barlow for himself saith, that on the eighteenth day of February last, he received directions from Mr. Wallace, or Mr. Webb; to apply to a judge to get the information against the defendant amended, by striking out the word **PURPORT** and inserting in its stead the word **Tenor**; that he this deponent did accordingly apply to the Rt Hon. Lord Mansfield, and obtained a summons to shew cause why it should not be

be amended : And this deponent, immediately after he had obtained the same, sent two copies thereof, viz. one to the other deponent Hughes, who was clerk in court for the defendant, and the other copy to Mr. Philips, solicitor for the said defendant ; and this deponent was informed, and does believe, that such copies were left that night at their respective houses ; and this deponent Barlow further says, that in consequence thereof, he this deponent, on Monday the twentieth day of the same month of February in the morning, attended Lord Mansfield at his house, and there met the other deponent, Hughes, and Philips ; and this deponent remembers, that Lord Mansfield asked them what objection they had to such an amendment, and that they or one of them made answer, that they could not consent ; and this deponent remembers, that Lord Mansfield said he did not ask their consent, but wanted to know what their objections were, and asked them if it was not usual, or the common practice, to amend informations, or to that or the like effect ; and that Lord Mansfield mentioned, or read from a book or manuscript which he had in his hand, several cases of amendments ; and that afterwards his Lordship made an order to amend the information in this cause ; and this deponent, Hughes, for himself saith, that he remembers to have been served with a copy of such summons, and that he attended Lord Mansfield when such order was made as above set forth ; and accordingly, to the best of his remembrance and belief, what is above deposed by the other deponent Barlow is true.

FRANCIS BARLOW.
WILLIAM HUGHES.

Sworn before me, E. WILMOT.

Mr. URBAN, *Leigh, May 23, 1768.*

BEing lately applied to from London by some of the profession for the solution of a singular phænomenon in anatomy, I thought proper to render the same publick for the satisfaction of others.

A lad lately, by falling down the hold of a vessel, fractured his skull, for which he was carried to an hospital and trepanned. What surprized them was, that the wounded side enjoyed all its functions freely, while the contrary side, unhurt, directly lost its power of motion, and became paralytick by the blow. His fingers, on the opposite side, continue contracted still, as also his ham,

otherwise as to health and senses, he is as well as ever, although he has lost half his brains.

I returned answer, nothing was plainer than that it proceeded from the different origin of the nerves from the opposite side in which they terminate. For which end they cross before they make their exit through the vertebral holes of the spine ; whence those nerves which spring from the right side terminate in those parts which form the left side, and *vice versa*.

So that the right side of the body on which the brain was wounded was not affected thereby, as expected, but the opposite side, which was supplied by nerves whose origin was from the wounded side ; while the other side, supplied by nerves proceeding from the sound side, though opposite thereto, possessed its faculties as freely as if no wound at all had happened. To apply this remark to practice, I leave to the sagacity of the apothecary, in properly placing his topics.

Thus we see observation and experience, are the two surest sources of certain knowledge ; far beyond all uncertain hypothical reasonings *a priori*, however entertaining and instructing, such may be *a posteriori*.

Yours, &c.

J. COOKE.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

I QUEST. (II) by Mr. J. H.

IT is required to cut an elliptical cone in such a manner that the section may be circular.

II. QUEST. (12) by Geometricus.

Through the three angular points of any plane triangle to describe the peripheries of three equal circles, so that their centres may all be in a right line passing, in any direction, through any two sides of the triangle (but bisecting one of them) and the middlemost centre equally distant from the other two.

III. QUEST. (13) by Mr. W. Char- treux.

Required the value of a solid, generated by the rotation of any hyperbolic segment round an ordinate as axis.

IV. QUEST. (14) by Mr. E. Reynolds.

An investigation of the fluxional ex-

pression $\left(\frac{n-1}{abcd} \times rz \frac{n-2}{z} \frac{n-1}{z} \right)$

given at p. 110 of *Simpson's annuities* is required, and also of the fluent thence derived.

A Mete-

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of May, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1766; continued from p. 167.

1763.

May	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	N. W. stormy.	29 2	48	stormy night, cold windy wet day.
2	- - - - -	29 3	47	Ditto.
3	W. S. W. strong.	29 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	cold cloudy morning; fine afternoon.
4	S. S. E. little.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	fair day, but cold, and sometimes cloudy.
5	S. W. - - -	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	47	frosty morning. fine day, cold evening.
6	- - - - -	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	- - - - - some flying clouds.
7	S. S. E. - - -	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	some flight showers, tolerable good day.
8	N. E. strong.	29 4	53	hail, rain, and thunder, &c. and very cold.
9	N. W.	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	heavy cold day, no rain.
10	W. little.	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	49	- - - rather warmer.
11	W. m. S. E. aft.	29 6	50	tolerable good day, some showers.
12	N. fresh.	29 7	52	cloudy day, fair and chilly.
13	- - - little.	29 8	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	sometimes cloudy, sometimes sunshine.
14	S. W. - - -	29 8	56	soft rains, but constant all day, warm air.
15	W. - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	- - - with some little intervals.
16	N. E. fresh.	30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	a fine bright day.
17	- - - - -	30 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	dull morning, afterwards a fine day.
18	N. N. E. little.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	dull heavy day, some few showers.
19	N. - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	Ditto.
20	N. W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	a fair bright day, cold wind.
21	N. N. W. - -	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	Ditto.
22	N. - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	Ditto.
23	N. E.	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	Ditto.
24	E.	30 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	cloudy and cold.
25	N. E.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	thick lowering day, cold air.
26	N. E. little	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	Ditto.
27	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	Ditto.
28	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	Ditto.
29	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	frosty morning, hot sun, but cold wind.
30	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	53	Ditto.
31	S. E. fresh.	29 6	55	some drops of rain, fine day, air milder.

1764

May	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	S. W. fresh.	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	a fine spring day, flying clouds with a few showers.
2	- - - little	29 7	54	Ditto.
3	- - - fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
4	S. S. W. little	29 8	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	cloudy morning, wet afternoon, very warm.
5	S.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	a fine bright day.
6	S. W. little	30	58	a fine bright warm day.
7	E. S. E.	29 9	60	extremely bright and very hot.
8	W. S. W.	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	Ditto.
9	N. to S. E.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	fine day but something hazy.
10	S. S. E. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	many flying black clouds, and some showers, cool ev.
11	W. S. W. strong	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	ditto. cold air.
12	S. S. W. little.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	a cold rainy day.
13	S. W. stormy	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	many heavy black clouds, but kept up by the wind.
14	S. S. W. strong	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	55	ditto. a few flight showers.
15	- - - strong.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
16	S. W. calm.	29 6	54	fine bright morning, cloudy afternoon.
17	N. E. - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	many heavy clouds, and some little rain.
18	N. W. little.	29 8	57	a fine bright warm day.
19	W. fresh.	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	a fine day, no rain.
20	W. S. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	- - - a small shower or two.
21	S. W. little	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	- - - no rain.
22	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	Ditto.
23	W.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	a very fine day, very hot.
24	- - - - -	30 1	64	Ditto.
25	N. E.	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
26	- - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	flying clouds, very hot, a hasty shower or two.
27	N. W. fresh.	30 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	a very fine day, cold evening.
28	W. N. W.	30 1	59	cold air, but a fine day.
29	W. N. W. fresh	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	- - some hasty showers, but in general a fine day.

Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
30 N. N. W. fresh.	30	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	a heavy cold day, but no rain.
31 - - - little.	30	55	Ditto.
1 S.	29	6 54	frosty morn. bright till noon, aftern. showery.
2 N strong.	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50	heavy flying clouds, but no rain, very cold.
3 - - - -	29	9 46	dull morning, bright afternoon, very cold.
4 W. little.	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45	smart frost in the morning, bright fine day.
5 S. W.	29	8 50	hazy morning, soft warm day, mizzling evening.
6 - - - -	29	9 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	a hazy warm day with some slight rains.
7 W. N. W. fresh	29	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 58	a very fine bright warm day.
8 W. to N. little	29	9 59	a fine warm day, with some slight showers.
9 N.	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 59	a fine bright day.
10 N. W.	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57	rather cloudy and cool.
11 N. E.	30	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 53	Ditto.
12 S. W. to N. E.	30	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	a very clear bright day, very warm.
13 E. N. E. - -	30	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 57	chiefly cloudy, but some little sunshine.
14 E. strong.	29	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 56	a fair day with some flying clouds.
15 N. N. E. fresh	29	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 57	Ditto.
16 N. E. little	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	soft rains all the morning, fair afternoon.
17 - - - -	29	7 59	fine bright day, hot sun, but cold wind.
18 - - - fresh.	29	9 61	Ditto.
19 - - - -	29	8 60	Ditto.
20 - - - -	29	8 60	Ditto.
21 - - - -	29	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 61	Ditto.
22 E. little.	29	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 61	Ditto.
23 N. fresh	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 55	many flying clouds, but no rain, cold wind.
24 N. N. W.	29	6 54	some slight showers, hail and rain
25 W. S. W.	29	5 51	several showers, hail and rain.
26 W.	29	5 49	Ditto.
27 N. E.	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52	a fair day, cold wind.
28 N. N. W. little	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53	cloudy and great show for rain, very cold.
29 N. - - - -	30	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52	Ditto.
30 N. E. strong.	30	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52	cloudy morning, very bright day.
31 - - - fresh	30	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	very bright hot sun, cold wind.
1766			
May			
1 N. N. E. fresh	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 56	cloudy day, wet evening.
2 S. S. W. little	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57	a very fine bright day.
3 - - - fresh.	29	6 57	a good deal of rain.
4 W. S. W.	29	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 57	Ditto.
5 - - - stormy.	29	4 56	flying clouds, but no rain.
6 - - - fresh.	29	8 56	fine till evening, then a good deal of rain.
7 S. W. - - -	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57	many flying clouds but no rain.
8 S.	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 57	wet morning fine afternoon.
9 S. W. strong	29	6 56	fine day, wet evening,
10 S. to N. N. E. fresh	29	3 55	very wet morning, fine afternoon.
11 W. S. W. little.	29	5 53	showery, very wet evening.
12 N.	29	5 51	cloudy day, wet evening.
13 S. S. E.	29	7 52	heavy showers of hail and rain at times.
14 W. N. W.	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52	some flying clouds, but no rain.
15 S.	30	54	- - - but a fine soft day.
16 W. S. W. little.	30	56	cloudy morning, fine soft afternoon.
17 - - - -	30	59	very fine warm day.
18 N. W. - - -	29	9 58	Ditto.
19 N. stormy.	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55	a great deal of rain, very cold.
20 - - strong.	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 51	a coarse cold day, but no rain.
21 - - - fresh.	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 53	a fair day, but still cold.
22 N. E. little	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54	a very fine bright day.
23 - - - -	29	9 55	Ditto.
24 - - - fresh.	29	8 54	showery morning, fair afternoon.
25 E	29	8 54	slight rain early, fair day.
26 E. to W.	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 59	a fine bright day.
27 S. W. to N. E. little	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 59	a fine grey day.
28 N. N. E. fresh.	29	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 55	a cold heavy day, with a little rain.
29 N. little	29	6 52	rain all day without ceasing
30 S. S. W.	29	5 57	fine funny day, with a show or two.
31 W. S. W. to N. W.	29	5 55	rain all day without ceasing.

27. *The Case of his Grace the Duke of Portland, respecting two Leases, lately granted by the Lords of the Treasury, to Sir James Lowther, Bart. with Observations on the Motion for a Remedial Bill, for quieting the Possession of the Subject: And an Appendix, consisting of Authentic Documents.*

A Reply to the Pamphlet intitled, the Case of his Grace the Duke of Portland, &c.

THESE pamphlets are here reduced to Complaint and Defence in alternate paragraphs, that the reader may more easily comprehend and determine the contest, and judge which side is in the right.

Complaint. An act of parliament was made in the 21st year of James the first, that a quiet and uninterrupted enjoyment of any estate originally derived from the crown for 60 years, *before the passing that act*, should bar the crown from any right of suit to recover such estate, under pretence of any flaw in the grant, or other defect of title.

An application having been made in July 1767, by Sir James Lowther, for a lease from the crown of the forest of Inglewood, and manor of Carlisle, of which the Duke of Portland alleges he is legally possessed, in consequence of a grant of them by the late King William the 3d to his ancestor, and his heirs *for ever*, a motion was made in February 1768, to bring in a bill for quieting the possession of the subject, and for amending and rendering more effectual the said act of the 21st of James the first, for the general quiet of the subject against all pretences of concealment whatever. This bill the ministry, with the assistance of their dependants, contrived to delay; and they contrived also, by a piece of parliamentary management, to prevent the determination upon the motion from appearing in the votes.

Defence. Tho' the bill for bringing in which the motion was made, is said to have been designed in favour of *private property*, yet by such bill both the king and his subjects were to be rescinded from all power of obtaining their rights and estates after a possession of sixty years, by those who were not intitled to enjoy them.

The crown lands are *private property*, and the king is limited in his rights of them by law. According to these laws "the king may not grant away an estate tail in the crown," and the law takes care "to preserve the inheritance of the king, for the benefit of his successor." King William therefore could not legally grant the forest of Inglewood for ever, such grant being contrary to the law that has been cited; and the Duke of Portland's application for bringing in the bill in question proves, that even in his opinion, King William could legally make no such grant, for if a grant from the king stands in need of an act of the legisla-

ture to make it valid, that grant is necessarily ineffectual in itself. The bill, therefore, was an endeavour to take an estate from his majesty *whose property it is*, and to continue it to a person *whose property it is not*; allowing that the forest of Inglewood is included in a grant of King William to the Duke of Portland's ancestor. With respect to the parliamentary management no defence.

Compl. Sir James Lowther having alledged in his memorial praying a lease of the Forest in question, that he was informed the possession of it had been withheld from the crown many years, the board of Treasury referred the memorial to the surveyor general of the crown lands for his opinion. The surveyor reported, that the forest of Inglewood was *not* conveyed by King William's grant to the Duke's ancestor, but was still vested in the crown, and therefore recommended a lease of the premises to Sir James, as a regular step towards bringing on a determination of the question by law. The treasury pretending that this report was binding upon them, though it was on a point of law; and though the surveyor was not a lawyer, accordingly made it the rule of their conduct, without taking any lawyer's opinion, or hearing the duke's lawyers in defence of his title.

Def. The report of the surveyor general puts the dispute on a new footing, and the question now is, not whether King William could legally grant the forest of Inglewood to the duke's ancestor for ever, but whether this forest was ever granted to him at all. The proof of the affirmative is incumbent upon the duke by the known rule and constant practice of the law, since no man is either required or permitted to prove a negative. The complaint that the opinion of the surveyor, not a lawyer, was taken on a point of law is ill founded; for it was an opinion not on a point of *law*, but a point of *fact*. The point in question is, whether the forest of Inglewood be contained in the grant to his grace's ancestor, and not whether there be any defect of conveyance in the grant, and as the surveyor general may be reasonably supposed to have the grant, and the maps and plans of the crown before him, these circumstances seem to enable him to decide the question as well as the best lawyer in England.

Compl. The board of treasury having received the surveyor's report in favour of Sir James Lowther, did not give the Duke of Portland, whose property was so materially affected, any information of their proceedings, though his agents attended every day both before and after that time at the treasury.

No defence.

Compl. The duke having learnt by chance what he thinks should have been regularly communicated; he applied, in the beginning of September, for a suspension of proceedings till he had an opportunity of laying his title before the board. On the 3d of October

ber caveats were entered in the offices of the chancellor of the exchequer, the auditor of the land revenues for Cumberland, and with the clerk of the patents to the great seal, to prevent any lease passing to Sir James Lowther by surprize; and to the board of treasury the duke applied by memorial, praying to be heard by counsel in defence of his own title, before the board proceeded to any act in consequence of Sir James Lowther's application: his memorial produced the following reply.

Treasury Chambers, Oct. 10, 1767.

' My Lord,

' A memorial of your grace's to the board of treasury, with respect of the forest of Inglewood, was delivered to me yesterday, by your grace's agent. I did not lose a moment in bringing it before the lords, I gave it place of all other papers, and, upon its being read, the Duke of Grafton, and the other lords, were pleased to direct me to acquaint your grace, that if you would be pleased to lay before them a state of your claim, and title to the forest of Inglewood, they would refer it to the surveyor general, and send him back also, at the same time, his report upon the memorial of Sir James Lowther for his farther consideration. *And I am directed to assure your grace, that no step shall be taken towards the decision of the matter in question, till your grace's title has been stated, referred to, and reported on, by the proper officer, and fully and maturely considered by the board of Treasury.* I have the honour to be, &c.

GREY COOPER.'

But notwithstanding this promise, and without the least previous notice or citation to the Duke of Portland, the grants were actually executed, all but the exchequer seal.

Def. 'It is obvious to every common capacity, that according to Mr. Cooper's letter, the board of treasury did not promise to hear the Duke of Portland's council; they promised indeed to lay it before the proper officer, and this they literally performed.' These are the words of the pamphlet, but they are on several accounts very unsatisfactory. The word *it* which grammatically can be referred only to Mr. Cooper's letter, or the Duke of Portland's council, was certainly meant to express his grace's title; but then the assertion which immediately follows *which they literally performed*, is not true, for no state of his grace's title here said to have been referred to the surveyor, was ever received by the board; and it appears by a letter of Mr. Cooper's, that because it was supposed no such state could be exhibited to the board, the board, without farther delay, according to precedents of office, ordered a grant.

The fact seems to be this: Nothing was promised to the Duke of Portland by Mr. Cooper's letter on behalf of the board, but that a state of his grace's title, if exhibited, should be referred to the *proper officer*, as appears by the whole tenor of the papers, i.e.

to the *surveyor*. After all proceedings had been four months suspended in expectation of such state of the title, it was thought that none would ever be sent, an application to search papers which his grace applied for, that he might *be enabled to manifest his title* having been refused, and then the grant was made as a thing of course.

Compl. The Duke of Portland, that he might be enabled to manifest his title, applied to the treasury, by memorial, for an order to inspect the papers in the surveyor's office; he was acquainted that his request was granted, not as a matter of right but of favour, and that an order would be drawn up for that purpose. Application was made to the proper clerk for this order, the clerk took his fee, and pretended he had sent the order in question to the surveyor; the surveyor pretended he had never received it, yet he had two days before returned an answer to it, containing reasons why it could not be obeyed, and while the duke and his agents were thus trifled with and amused, the grant was passed.

Def. When the Duke of Grafton promised the Duke of Portland that he should be permitted to inspect the surveyor's office, he promised what he found afterwards he had no right to perform, the papers in the surveyor's office being, not as the Duke of Portland alledged, publick records, but private records of private property. As a private individual, says this writer, would certainly refuse to suffer the king's agents to inspect his private records if the king was plaintiff and himself defendant, certainly the king's servants would betray their trust, if they were to suffer an individual to inspect the king's private records, in a case in which the individual is plaintiff and the king defendant. The Duke of Grafton, however, though convinced that a permission to inspect the king's private records was improper, yet considering that he had inadvertently promised the Duke of Portland's agents that liberty, resolved upon an expedient by which he might avoid compliance with the inspection, and yet virtually preserve his promise: He ordered the surveyor general to draw out a state of the crown title to these lands, exactly as it was in his office, and this being faithfully done, it was *transmitted to the duke of Portland*, at the same time requesting that he would transmit to the board of treasury the *state of his title to these lands*, that both claims being exhibited, the matter in question might be settled according to right and justice. There is, therefore, no cause to complain of the Duke of Grafton in this particular for breach of promise, nor any colour for the complaint that the grant was made out without notice or citation to the Duke of Portland.

It may, however, be observed, that if the Duke of Grafton ordered copies to the Duke of Portland of all that he wanted to see in the surveyor's office, which must be the case if

he *virtually kept his promise of permitting the office to be inspected*, the refusal of inspection could not be a reasonable ground for supposing the Duke of Portland would never exhibit a state of his title, as Mr. Cooper in his letter alleges.

The writer who answers the Duke of Portland's case, having mentioned the request for inspection, says, is not this like 'two potentates, who having declared war against each other; and one of them having neither arms nor ammunition, desiring the other would be pleased to furnish him therewith in order to destroy him.' But he should consider, that the persons whose cause he has espoused, can be defended only by proving that they act upon principles which, adopted by two potentates, would certainly prevent a war: if it is a sufficient defence of them to shew that they have acted prudently, supposing their end is to keep possession, or to gain possession right or wrong, this question will imply a sufficient defence; but if they cannot be defended but by shewing, that they desire nothing that truth and right will not give them, they cannot be justified in taking any measure to prevent the discovery of truth and right, even by the party with whom the matter is in dispute.

He supposes the application in question to be made by a private person to the Duke of Portland in the following terms: 'May it please your grace, as I have commenced a law suit against you for a certain estate, the title to which I cannot possibly make out, unless you assist me with the inspecting and copying your writings, I therefore desire you would order your steward to permit me to have free access to his office for that purpose.' this he calls an insolent request, and takes it for granted that the duke would refuse. The question however is, not what the answer would be, but what it ought to be; let us suppose the duke, instead of such a reply as would certainly be given upon common principles, to say, 'Sir, though the request you have made is very extraordinary, both with respect to its nature and terms, yet as I cannot content myself with that honesty which arises from mere legal obligation, and as I desire to hold the estate in question by a better title than the inability of the right owner to make out his claim, my steward has orders to show you all the papers in his office.' Would not the duke be secretly honoured for such an answer, even by those who could not thus have sacrificed mammon to honesty.

This writer, however, observes, that if the Duke of Portland had been willing to abide by truth and right on which side soever they should appear, he would, after receiving a state of the crown title, have exhibited his own, or rather have relinquished his claim; because in the crown title it is proved beyond contradiction, that neither the forest of Inglewood, nor the manor of Carlisle, have

ever been granted by King William to his ancestor. The manor of Carlisle had been settled in marriage by King Charles the II. on Catherine his queen, who survived him and King William also, and not long before her death granted a lease of 99 years, determinable on three lives, the last of which fell within a few years. Let the world then, says he, judge whether King William could have granted this manor to the Duke of Portland's great grand-father. As to the forest of Inglewood, it appears, that what was to be granted to Sir James Lowther, had never been granted by King William; that whatever had been granted by him to the duke's ancestor, was specifically excepted out of this grant to Sir James, and positively reserved to his Grace of Portland.

Compl. The treasury resolved on the grant to Sir James without hearing any evidence, and thus have involved the Duke in a tedious and expensive suit at law.

Def. The treasury being convinced that the case must have been decided in favour of the crown, and convinced also that the duke would not acquiesce in their decision, but make it the subject of great complaint, they thought it their duty to reduce him to this justifiable dilemma, either to resign his pretensions, or bring his cause before the courts of judicature, where he would be obliged to produce that title which he had refused to lay before the treasury. A verdict would result, against which no man could complain, and the board of treasury would be freed from all accusation of partiality and injustice.

Compl. When the Duke of Portland heard that the exchequer seal only was wanting to Sir James Lowther's grant, he waited upon the chancellor of the exchequer, to prevail upon him to withhold the seal, in consequence of the caveat entered in his office: But his lordship said, that he was pressed to affix the seal *instantaneously*; that as chancellor of the exchequer, he considered himself as a ministerial officer, and subject as much to an order from the board of treasury as any common clerk, in respect to his seal to grants, and therefore could not withhold it. This, however, is so far from being the case, that the chancellor of the exchequer is one of the first legal officers in the kingdom, and the very purpose of his being annexed to the board of treasury is, that he may be a *judicial* controul upon the acts of that board. The parties, if dissatisfied, have a right to enter a caveat before the chancellor of the exchequer, and appeal to him as a legal officer of controul, and not as a mere deputy clerk of the treasury; and if, upon a legal consideration of the matter, the chancellor of the exchequer sees sufficient cause, he may, in right of his office, refuse to affix his seal. To support this argument by fact, a case is cited in which this was done.

Def. "I will risk every thing on earth, that the circumstances of the case are not in point."

Compl:

Compl. The lands in question are resumed, and the patent granted to Sir James Lowther at the intercession of a royal favourite.

Def. What claim is pretended by the Duke of Portland but a grant to a favourite of King William; and why may not his present majesty bestow on a favourite, what King William is supposed to have bestowed on a favourite, having the same right in the lands now that King William had then?

Compl. But the forest has been resumed to secure votes in an election for knights of the shire for Cumberland.

Def. If the Duke of Portland might fairly have availed himself of the influence arising from the lands in question, supposing them to be his, the persons whom he opposes may fairly avail themselves of such influence supposing the right to be in them. The grant to Sir James is legal, and cannot be impeached merely because it lessens the influence of a person in opposition to administration, who would exert it to his own particular purposes and resentments, and increases the weight of the opposite scale.

Both these pamphlets are written with an acrimony which mutual provocation will always produce, which very few have magnanimity to surmount, and which every neutral and dispassionate mind must condemn.

29. *The Narrative of the Hon. John Byron, Commodore in a late expedition round the World; containing an account of the great distresses suffered by himself and his companions on the coast of Patagonia, from the year 1740 till their arrival in England, 1746. With a description of St Javo de Chili, and the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Also a relation of the loss of the Wager man of war, one of Admiral Anson's Squadron. Written by himself. Davies 4s. sewed.*

This work is a relation of the difficulties and sufferings through which a small part of the crew of the Wager, which was commanded by captain Cheap, and cast away upon a desolate island in the South seas in Lord Anson's expedition, returned to their native country; particularly of a small part of those that escaped, who made their way over a large and desert tract of land between the western mouth of the straits of Magellan and the capital of Chili, a country in which the land produces neither herb nor fruit, and where the sea affords scarce any fish.

The distresses related of these unhappy people are absolutely without parallel, and considering at once the subject and authenticity of the book, it is one of the most extraordinary literary productions that the world has ever seen.

It is a new monument to the infamy of the late Lord Orford's administration; Capt. Byron has added his testimony to that of Lord Anson in the account published under his direction. (*Gent. Mag. May, 1768.*)

rection, that the embarkation was delayed till the season for its sailing was past, that it was not at last furnished with a suitable force of sailors and soldiers, nor was proper attention given to other particulars which were requisite to so singular and important an enterprize.

This neglect rendered the expedition fruitless with respect to its principal object, and was particularly fatal to the Wager. The vessel itself was an *old Indiaman*, bought upon this occasion, fitted out as a man of war, but made to serve as a *storeship*, deeply laden with materials for careering, and military and other stores for the use of the other ships, and what is more, crowded with *bale goods*, and encumbered with *merchandise*, and manned with sailors pressed from long voyages, and a poor detachment of decrepit invalids from Chelsea Hospital.

The Wager, under all these disadvantages, kept company with the Squadron till some time after they had weathered Staten land, when being disabled by the roll of a hollow sea, she was left behind, a single ship, with the additional misfortune of bearing for the land on a lee-shore by a mistaken conjecture of their direction; when the mistake was discovered by some of the officers, capt. Cheap obstinately persisted in his course till the land was visible on the larboard beam, and the ship driving upon it: Night came on, it blew a hurricane, the efforts of the crew, of which no more than twelve were fit for duty, proved wholly fruitless, and about four o'clock in the morning the ship struck.

Every body that could stir, was presently on the quarter-deck, and those that could not, were presently drowned in their hammocks.

While it was still dark, every one was struck with horror, which was expressed in all its varieties by persons of different dispositions and complexion. But when the day broke, and the land appeared to be accessible, the same wretches who had but just before been upon their knees, broke open every chest and box that was at hand, staved in the heads of the casks of brandy as they were born up to the hatch-way, and got so drunk, that several of them were drowned on board, and lay floating about the decks for some days afterwards.

The captain and about 140 of the men got on shore; Mr Byron, with nothing but the cloathes on his back, which were a Greiko, a red waistcoat, a pair of trowsers, shoes and stockings and shirt.

Some remained still on board either drunk or intending to pillage the wreck, but they were afterwards brought off by the boat, some of them in laced cloaths which they had taken from the chests of the officers, and put on over their greasy trowsers and dirty checked shirts.

The spot they occupied was an island about 90 leagues north of the straits of Magellan, and between the 47th and 48th degree of south latitude, from whence mount-

tains called the Cordeliers being, part of the Andes, were plainly to be discovered. The soil was all swamp and rock, and the place where they went on shore was a bay between two very steep rocks, one of which they named Mount Misery.

They were cast away on the 14th of May, which in that country is nearly the depth of winter, the weather was cold, and the rain incessant; the provision they could procure on the island, and what they had saved from the wreck was so inadequate to the number that was to be fed, that many perished with hunger.

The captain, who appears to have been uncommonly haughty and brutal, was very tenacious of his command, though the wreck of the vessel had, as the law then stood, entirely put an end to it; and like all other petty tyrants, jealous of unlawful power, asserted an authority that was justly disputed, with impatience, insolence and cruelty.

The crew, perhaps, who disputed his commands, might have taken his advice if he had not forfeited their affection, but having punished some irregularities with too great severity, and shot Mr Cozens, a midshipman dead, without personal provocation, and without asking him a question, or speaking a word, this forlorn and wretched society broke into factions, and at length all but 80 went off in the long boat, which had been lengthened by the carpenter for that purpose. Of the voyage of this long boat, and the adventures of her crew an account has been long since published by Mr Buikeley, a warrant officer, who was on board. (*See Vol. xvii. p. 204.*)

The 20 that remained, of whom Mr Byron was one, were frequently visited by some Indians in canoes, but received very little succour or assistance from them, they had only the barge and yawl left them, both crazy bottoms, in which, however, sometime afterwards, their number being then reduced to 15, they attempted to get to Chiloe, an island on the west coast of America, about the 43d degree of south latitude, and the southernmost settlement under the Spanish jurisdiction on that coast, 12 being on board the barge, and 8 in the yawl.

They set out on the 15th of December, being just six months after their shipwreck; the difficulty, danger, fatigue and misery they suffered is scarce to be conceived; and having been at sea near two months, they were obliged to return to the scene of their former misery, which they had called from their vessel Wager's Island.

Upon coming on shore, they found one of their huts, in which there was some old iron that had been saved from the wreck, nailed up; for which they could not at first account, but about a fortnight afterwards, a party of Indians came again to the island, and with them an Indian of the tribe of the Chonos, who live in the neighbourhood of Chiloe; he spoke Spanish, and was a cacique, or lead-

ing man of his tribe, and this authority had been confirmed to him by the Spaniards, as a token of which he carried a stick with a silver head.

This man undertook to conduct them in their barge to some of the Spanish settlements upon condition he should have it for his trouble.

Their number was now reduced to 13, who embarked in the barge, attended by the Indians in their two canoes. This expedition was another scene of hardship and misery equal to the last, and a fresh instance of capt. Cheap's inhumanity towards a poor fellow who perished at his side for want of refreshment, which he was able, but could not be persuaded to supply; this so greatly exasperated the small remainder of the crew, that they took an opportunity to leave him on shore with the rest of the officers, where they had landed in search of food, and go off in the barge, with only an Indian servant as their guide.

Their guide was at this time absent upon an expedition to get some seal, and fortunately returned in his canoe to the place where Cheap and the officers had been left on shore. The barge which was to have been his reward was gone, but he was prevailed upon to proceed with them in the journey by a promise that he should have Mr. Byron's fowling piece, some little matters in the possession of capt. Cheap, and that interest should be made to procure him some small pecuniary reward.

After a new series of suffering of the most extraordinary kind that ever were related, they landed on the island of Chiloe, where there was a village, they were now reduced to three, capt. Cheap, Mr. Byron and Mr. Campbell.

It was June, the depth of winter in this country, and the weather was extremely severe, with heavy snows; however, the compassionate creatures they found here afforded them every comfort in their power.

A messenger was dispatched to the Spanish Corregidore at Castro, a town at a considerable distance, to inform him of their arrival, who after three days returned with orders to conduct the travellers to a certain place, where a party of soldiers would be ready to receive them.

The soldiers, with three or four officers, surrounded them with their spado's drawn, as if they had had a most formidable enemy to take charge of instead of three poor helpless wretches.

They were now guarded as prisoners, under a roof without sides, like a Dutch barn, upon the top of a hill. On the third day they were visited by a Jesuit, the good father having heard that they had about them things of great value. He first gave them a glass of brandy to open their hearts, and then asked if they had saved no watches and rings; capt. Cheap, who had a gold watch declared that he had nothing, but knowing Campbell had

had a silver watch, he discovered that to the Jesuit, and it was of course presented.

They were soon after conducted to Castro, in a large periago, and attended by several more. They arrived off the town about 8 at night, the boats lay upon their oars, and there was as much ceremony used in hailing and asking for the keys, as if it had been a regular fortification, but when they landed, neither gates nor walls were to be seen; as they walked up a steep hill to the town, the way was lined with men who had broomsticks upon their shoulders instead of muskets, with a lighted match in their hands.

When they came to the Corrigidore's house, they found it full of people: He was an old man, very tall, with a long cloak on, a tye-wig without any curl, and a spado of immense length by his side: He received them in great state and form, but as they had no interpreter, they understood little or nothing of the questions he asked them.

They were here kept in the Jesuits college about 8 days, and then conducted to Chace, about 30 leagues farther by the governor's son, who came to fetch them with 30 soldiers on horseback; they had no shoes, but buskins without feet, and great spurs, some silver, some copper, which made a rattling when they walked, like chains.

At Chace the same precaution was taken as at Castro; they passed through a whole lane of soldiers armed with broomsticks and lighted matches.

The soldiers upon their journey had given a pompous account of *el Palacio del Rey*, the king's palace, for so they were pleased to stile the governor's house, which, however, at last proved to be no more than a large thatched barn, divided into several rooms. The governor was sitting at a large table covered with a piece of red serge, having all the principal officers about him, he treated them kindly, lodged them comfortably, made them eat at his own table, and at length gave them the liberty of the town. Every house was open to them, and though it was but an hour after dinner, a table was always spread for them, for the good people, says Mr Byron, thought we never could eat enough after what we had suffered, we were very much of the same opinion.

The people are very good, but very ignorant; the women have fine complexions, and many of them are very handsome, they have good voices, and play a little upon the guitar. The Indian language is chiefly spoken even by the Spaniards themselves, and they say it is a finer language than their own.

The houses are very mean, having no chimney; the fire is made in the middle, and there is a small hole at each end of the roof to let out the smoke. The better sort of people eat bread made of wheat, but the common people potatoes, which are the finest in the world.

They breed abundance of swine, and supply both Chili and Peru with hams, and are in no want of sheep.

A ship generally arrives once a year from Lima with baize, cloth, linnens, hats, ribbons, tobacco, sugar, brandy, and wine, with an herb from Paraguay, called *matta*, which is used all over South America instead of tea. For these commodities, the people give cedar plants, hams, lard, and little work boxes for the Spanish ladies, for they have no money. When they had been here three months, Mr Hamilton, another of Mr Byron's party was brought in by a party which the governor had sent to the southward for that purpose. Hamilton had been left behind not able to bear the fatigue of proceeding.

The island of Chiloe is about 210 miles round, and in one part of this book is said to lie in latitude 43, and in another in latitude 40 degrees 20 minutes south. The summer is short, and they have hard gales and much rain all the year; opposite to this island upon the Cordellieri is a volcano, which at times burns with great fury, and is subject to violent irruptions.

Capt. Cheap, Mr. Byron, Mr. Campbell, and Mr Hamilton embarked on board the annual Lima ship for that place on the second of January 1742-3.

In about six days they arrived safe at Valparaiso, a port of Chili: The governor was informed by the captain, that he had four English prisoners on board, and they were soon after carried before him attended by a numerous mob. He ordered them into the condemned hole, a horrid place swarming with fleas, where they were made a shew of by the soldiers; In a few days, capt. Cheap and Mr. Hamilton, who having saved their commissions were known to be officers, were ordered to St Jago, the capital of the island, but Mr. Byron and Mr. Campbell continued in prison, where they fared very badly. A common soldier, who was ordered by the governor to provide for them, brought each of them once a day some potatoes mixed with hot water. The other soldiers of the garrison and the people that flocked to see them, took notice of it and said it was cruel to keep them at such allowance. The soldier replied, I am myself shocked every time I bring them this pittance, but small as it is, it is partly at my own expence, for the governor allows me but half a real a day for each of them, which will not purchase what I bring; their case was then represented to the governor, who graciously declared that if they could not live upon their allowance, they might starve, as he doubted whether he should ever be repaid for that.

This declaration was soon every where known, and it produced a good effect; not the soldier only, but the people were at once moved with indignation and pity, the soldier laid aside half his daily pay to supply them, though he had a wife and six children, and had not the least hope of recompence. He brought them even wine and fruit, and every body that came to see them gave them something.

thing, even the mule drivers would take out their tobacco pouch in which they kept their money, and give them half a real. All this they would have given to their soldier, but he would not receive a farthing, telling them that they might still want it. It will certainly give the reader pleasure to be told, that two years afterwards Mr Byron had an opportunity to requite this generous humanity when his circumstances were much better than those of the soldier.

After some time, they were sent after capt. Cheap to St Jago, distant about 90 miles, where their situation was changed infinitely for the better. Capt. Cheap and Mr Hamilton were extremely well lodged at the house of a Scotch physician, whose name was Patrick Gedd, but who was called there Don Patricio Gedd. At the earnest intreaty of this gentleman, Mr Byron and Mr Campbell were lodged in the same house. Don Patricio was one of the most liberal and amiable men in the world, and during two years it was his constant study to make every thing as agreeable to them as possible, always waving the subject when they expostulated with him about the expence he was at on their accounts.

Mr Byron and Mr Campbell about three days after their arrival received an invitation from the president to dine with him, and meet admiral Pizarro and all his officers. This, says Mr Byron, was a cruel stroke upon us, as we had not any cloaths fit to appear in, and dared not refuse the invitation; but the next day a Spanish officer, Don Manuel de Guiror came and made them an offer of two thousand dollars. They accepted this generous offer for 600, and prevailed upon him to accept their draught upon the English consul at Lisbon, and got themselves decently clothed after the Spanish manner.

The description of this island, which is in the finest climate in the world, and the manners of the inhabitants contains many particulars which are entertaining in the highest degree.

Here Mr Campbell changed his religion, and of course finished his adventures, capt. Cheap, Mr Byron, and Mr Hamilton on the 20th of December 1744 embarked in a French ship from Lima that was bound to Spain, where they found among other passengers, Don George Juan, since well known in England, who, with Don Antonio Ulloa had been several years in Peru to measure a degree of the meridian in order to determine the figure of the earth. (For an account of this undertaking, see Vol. xix. p. 214, 243.)

On the 27th of October they came to an anchor in the road of Brest, and at length a Dutch Dogger took them on board having engaged to land them at Dover, and being paid before hand, this fellow would have landed them on the coast of France after they had seen Dover, if the Squirrel man of war had not fallen in with them and taken them on board; and after an absence of five years,

they were once more restored to their country and their friends.

In this book there is a fund of entertainment very seldom found, but no mention is made of people on the coast of Patagonia of an uncommon stature. X.

28. *Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians in London, Vol. I. Dodsley.*

P L A N.

As the art of physick hath been much improved by the method of communicating observations, the college of physicians in London are desirous of furthering a design so worthy of their attention; and are ready to receive any medical papers that shall be presented to them, in order to publish the most useful.

The principal view is towards the history of diseases, and fixing the effects of medicines; any papers however, relating to medical subjects, will be received.

Many have purposely selected such as were rare and extraordinary. Now, though these may be worth preserving, as they teach something, yet the end of this collection is not merely to gratify curiosity. Endless would be accounts of common distempers, and of the effects of medicines usually employed in them.

Additions or exceptions to general practice in particular cases, the author may give without a tedious account of common symptoms; supposed universally known.

That the writers would not confine themselves to the result of their success only; let them also give an account of the ineffectual and hurtful means.

The college declare, that they do not, as a body, mean to vouch for the truth of any relation, or give authority to any opinion, contained in the papers published.

This volume contains, 1. Remarks on the pump water of London, and on the methods of procuring the purest water. By William Heberden, M.D. fellow of the college of physicians, and F.R.S. 2. Of the elephantiasis, by Dr Thomas Heberden, of Madeira. By Dr W. Heberden. 3. Observations upon the ascarides. By Dr Wm Heberden. 4. The remarkable good effects of large doses of common salt, in an extraordinary case of worms. 5. Of the night blindness, or nyctalopia. By Dr Wm Heberden. 6. Observations on cancers. By Mark Akenfide, M.D. fellow of the college, and physician to the queen. 7. Of the use of ipecacuanha in asthma. By the same. 8. A method of treating white swellings of the joints. By the same. 9. A letter from Mr T. Lane to W. Heberden, M.D. F.R.S. 10. On the operation of mercury in different diseases and constitutions. By Edw. Barry, M.D. fellow of the college, and F.R.S. 11. The history and cure of a dangerous affection of the oesophagus. By M.

N. Munkley, M. D. fellow of the college, and F. R. S. 12. An enquiry concerning the cause of the endemial colic of *Devonshire*. By George Baker, M. D. fellow of the college, and physician to the queen's household. 13. An examination how the poison of lead may be supposed frequently to gain admittance into the human body, unobserved and unsuspected. By the same. 14. An attempt towards an historical account of the spasmodic colic, called the colic of *Poitou*. By the same. 15. An examination of the several causes, to which the colic of *Poitou* has been attributed. By the same. 16. Of the bronchial polypus. By R. Warren, M. D. fellow of the college, F. R. S. physician in ordinary to his majesty. 17. On the chicken pox. By Dr W. Heberden. 18. The epidemical cold, in June and July, 1767. By the same. 19. *Fos Cardamines*, recommended as an antispasmodic remedy. By George Baker, M. D. fellow of the college, F. R. S. and physician to her majesty's household. 20. An appendix to Dr Baker's inquiry about the cause of the *Devonshire* colic. 21. Queries by Dr W. Heberden.

Having thus exhibited the plan of this very laudable and useful work, we have not room to proceed farther, but shall hereafter select, and succinctly give our readers the substance of the most important articles.

Mr. URBAN, London, May 6,
IN your last Mag. p. 177, and following, you give it as your opinion, that there is no possibility of accounting for the entrance of either moral or natural evil into an universe, the creator and governor of which is a being infinite in power, wisdom, and goodness. You will oblige more than one of your admirers, if you will be pleased to give us your opinion of the solutions of this difficulty attempted by CRITO, a book, of which you gave us a favourable account some months ago. The author has summed up his scheme Vol. II. p. 181, &c. His solution differs from the others, in various particulars, and especially in this, That he makes the creator's primary object in producing free creatures to have been *virtue*, not happiness.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

In answer to this letter the author of the article referred to in the last Mag. p. 177, says, that his opinion of Crito's solution is sufficiently apparent from the article itself; "can virtue be desirable, says he, if there is less happiness with it than without it upon the whole". He is farther of opinion, that, setting happiness and misery wholly aside, it is impossible to prove one action better than another; for setting happiness and misery aside, why is it better to burn a fagot for the recovery of one perishing with cold, than an infant to destroy its being and torment its parents? that one is an act of malice, the other of love, depends intirely upon happiness and misery, yet Revelation itself refers not only all virtue, but all piety, into love,

of which the Objects are God and Man, and it is a fair conclusion, that all vice and impiety may be referred to the contrary disposition. To suppose that happiness should be sacrificed to virtue, which he must do who justifies the production of misery as the means of producing virtue, seems not less absurd than to sacrifice health to the practice of medicine; or the house and goods of an honest citizen to the display of mechanical ingenuity in a fire-engine.

A definition of virtue as a thing supremely valuable per se, wholly unconnected with happiness, would be curious. X.

WE have received a letter signed *Impartial*, in which are these words, "It is certain that when the spokesman of the jury (I don't say the foreman) pronounced Lord Baltimore not guilty, he was asked concerning one of the women whether she was guilty, and he immediately said *guilty*, then he was going to be interrogated concerning the other woman, when he was stopped and told that if there was no principal there could be no accessory, so that the first verdict must include all the prisoners."

Upon this paragraph we have only to remark, that it is directly contrary to the fact as it appears by the printed trial which received the sanction of the judge. By the printed trial it appears the jury was acquainted that the prisoners must be found *guilty*, or *not guilty* together, *before they went out*, and that when they returned being asked generally whether they were guilty or not guilty, said *not guilty*. How the foreman came not to be the spokesman, and how they came to be asked their verdict concerning accessories after the principal had been acquitted, by the very authority under which they had been informed that the legal guilt or innocence of the accessory was included in that of the principal, this correspondent must tell us, if he expects to be believed.

Mr URBAN,

THE other day as I was looking over the tragedy of Hamlet, I thought I perceived a forgetfulness in the author, by which he seems to me to be guilty of a contradiction.—In act I. scene VII.—when the Ghost enters, Hamlet holds conversation with his father's spirit: the concluding words of which come from the latter thus;

"Adieu, adieu, adieu.; remember me."

Now I think it is very evident, that Hamlet forgets him in his soliloquy, Act III. Sc. II. when he says,

—"Who would fardels bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life?
But that the dread of something after death,
That undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveller returns, puzzles the will, &c."

The reader will easily perceive the words in Roman, in this speech, do not agree with what happened in the first Act, where Hamlet saw and talked with a Ghost. As I am an admirer of Shakespeare, this cleared up will oblige, yours, &c. N. R.

*Alfop's Epistle to Keil.**Keile ni mendax, &c.*

DEAR John, if you are not bely'd,
You've chang'd your courſe of life;
You that ſo many nymphs have tried
To take (Good Gods!) a wife!

Of all thy num'rous female ſcum
What jade (the Devil take her)
Could thus bewitch thee to become
Cuckold from cuckold maker?

Since thou art in for't then, old friend,
And fetter'd paſt retreating,
Give me, an husband, leave to ſend
To thee, an husband, greeting:

I who (hard fate!) am forc'd to rove
True to my nuptial vows;
And leave my country out of love,
An exile for my ſpouſe.

Fain would I hear the jeſts that paſs,
The mirth that's made of me;
Fain would partake the circling glaſs,
And vent my wit on thee.

But I (ſo heav'n decrees) remain
Bleſs'd on a foreign ſhore;
And ſuch ſincere delights attain,
I need not wiſh for more.

Me a kind wife's embraces chear,
A lovely creature ſhe;
Nor can the ſun find out a pair
So well belov'd as we.

My motives ſure no man can blame,
So many charms I've wed;
Thee ſomething I forbear to name
Drew to the nuptial bed,

O Keil, in algebra and ſtaticks,
Who has not heard thy fame?
Thou mighty friend to mathematicks,
Thou lover of that fame.

No mortal can like thee decide
The motions of the Sphere;
What planets at our birth preſide,
What good or ill draws near.

You know the mighty power, the ſway
They bear o'er human paſſion;
And if your wife ſhould go aſtray
Blame not her inclination.

But Mars and Venus, you will ſay,
Favour'd this new alliance,
And, who ing in an honeſt way,
To horns you bid defiance,

Your front requires no foreign aid
In native braſs ſecure;
Sure as you found your wife a maid,
She will continue pure.

No rakes, by wanton glance allur'd,
Will e'er attempt thy bed;
Thy vaunted knowledge hath ſecur'd
Thy aſtronomick head.

No man can now with juſtice blame
The heat of your complexion;
Quench then at once thy lawful flame,
'Tis conjugal affection.

Where'er you go a thouſand cares
Are by this means allay'd;
No mother for her daughter fears,
No miſtreſs for her maid.

You need not ſeek or hedge or grove,
Or thicket out of ſhame;
Or on the hay (ſoft bed of love!)
Careſs the ſun-burnt dame.

Careleſs of what the world may ſay,
Indulge it with thy dear,
Revel it all the live-long day,
And d—n the wits that ſneer.

But ſhould thy ſtars exceeding croſs
Bereave this ſpouſe of life;
Bear with philoſophy the loſs,
And take a ſecond wife.

Aſtræa with refulgent grace
(For ought I know a maid)
Waits for thy ſtrenuous embrace;
In troth an able jade.

The girl I once had thoughts to wed
Struck with a fond deſire,
Till fortune otherwiſe decreed
And cool'd my youthful fire.

Take her, and with her as I live
An ample portion take;
But 'tis, if any thing I give,
Believe me, for thy ſake.

Quod ſatis eſt cui contingit nihil amplius optet.

HORACE,

WOULD ye, my friends, live free from
care,

Attentive lend a willing ear,
While I in humble verſe relate
The bleſſings of my humble ſtate,
I have a Living, brings in clear
About a hundred pounds a year,

The tythe well paid without law ſtrife,
(I'm not encumber'd with a wife)
A ſingle church, not grand, but neat,
My people rather good than great.

A ſtrong built houſe, and paſture good,
Where Sorrel crops his livelihood.

A garden cloth'd with greens and fruits,
And intermix'd with flower roots.

A walk, with well mow'd greenſward laid,
Where I may ſmoke in ſun or ſhade.

A terrace rais'd, whence I ſurvey
The market-folks who paſs that way.

A ſhaded bench, where I may read
Old Baker's chronicle, or Speed.

The neighb'ring clergy, kind and free,
Who give and take civility;

Of humour good, of mirth and ſenſe,
Who o'er a glaſs ſome wit diſpenſe.

(For where's the crime to meet and prate
Of country news, and tricks of ſtate?)

Some ſocial gents of goodly worth,
Who ſcorn to boaſt of wealth or birth;

Who ne'er aſſume the courtier's frown,
Yet keep above the homely clown;

Who love their country, king, and church,
And of no dues the parſon lurch.

With eaſe I keep a maid and man,
This Harry call'd, the other Nan,

A table sleek with pudding grac'd,
 Or plain or plumb, as suits my taste;
 Attended by a fav'ry dish
 Of mutton, beef, of fowl, or fish;
 A pile of salad fresh and green,
 In summer, fruit well pick'd and clean;
 Sound sparkling ale, and sometimes wine,
 When patron deigns with Vic, to dine.
 Oft o'er the fields with gun I stride,
 With faithful Banter by my side;
 Then if a mushroom is in sight,
 It serves to supper me at night.
 Or else a veltfare or a snipe;
 Sometimes a dish of double tripe:
 Thus joyous do I pass my life,
 Stranger to tumult or to strife,
 Pleasures I feel in this blest state,
 Unfelt, unknown, to rich and great:
 When airy fancy mounts on wing,
 I think myself a sort of king;
 My pipe my scepter, cup my crown,
 My elbow chair my regal throne.

E P I T A P H.

Sacred to the memory of
 The Honourable JOHN GITTENS, Esq;
 Late chief judge of the precinct of St Michael,
 One of his majesty's justices of the peace,
 A representative for the parish of St Philip,
 And colonel of the windward regiment of horse,
 In the island of Barbadoes;
 Who, by an indefatigable industry,
 Uncorrupted integrity,
 And a steady and zealous attachment
 To the good of his king and country,
 Rose to those dignified and exalted stations;
 In each of which departments he discharged
 The important duties
 With such conscious uprightness, that,
 Wherever they are reviewed, they cannot fail
 To reflect honour on the choice of his constituents.
 As an officer he was active, diligent and skilful,
 And his influencing authority was eminently
 Distinguished by raising, at a short notice,
 A considerable body of troops
 To join the royal forces,
 At a very critical period in the late war.
 As a member of the assembly
 He was constant in his attendance,
 Always anxious to support
 The dignity of government,
 And to promote the interest of the community,
 And was repeatedly distinguished by that
 Honourable body
 In being appointed one of their committee.
 To his great and ardent zeal for the
 Welfare of the public,
 May in some measure be ascribed
 That fatal, sudden stroke,
 Which so unexpectedly put a period to his life
 The 25th of February, 1768,
 In the 51st year of his age.
 Unbiaffed in his judicial capacity,
 He acted without favour or affection,
 And might not improperly have been stiled the
 Standard of order and harmony
 In the parish where he resided.
 Of him the distressed widow never sought
 Advice or assistance in vain:
 To him the orphan never fled for refuge

Without receiving paternal counsel,
 As well as protection and support
 From his benevolent hand.
 By him was charity diffused with a generous
 Liberality,

Whenever either private exigencies,
 Or public calamities petitioned for his bounty,
 But his humanity and beneficence were not
 Confined to the living,
 They extended even to the dead,
 Numbers of which were every year
 Decently conveyed to the grave
 By the means of his friendly aid.
 At his hospitable and social board were strangers,
 As well as persons of every rank and denomination
 Most cordially received:
 His affable, easy, and winning address,
 Added to a behaviour altogether untinctured with
 Pride,
 Never failed to engage their esteem, respect, and
 Affection.
 In a word, the community by his death is deprived
 Of a loyal subject, a true patriot,
 An impartial magistrate, a spirited officer,
 And a faithful friend.

Reader, whoever thou art, that deignest to peruse
 An imperfect sketch of the character of a man
 Truly valuable,
 Remember, that neither titles nor offices can ex-
 empt thee from the inevitable hand of death;
 And that nothing can support thee through that
 gloomy portal,
 But a faithful discharge of thy respective duties,
 And a conscious integrity erected on the basis
 Of unerring truth, virtue, and religion.

*An Ode in Imitation of Barnes's Anacron.
 Christianus.*

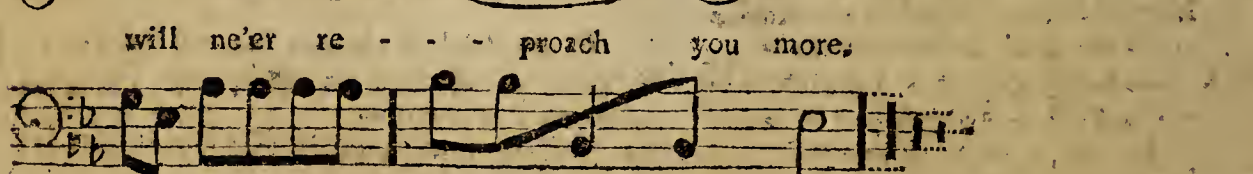
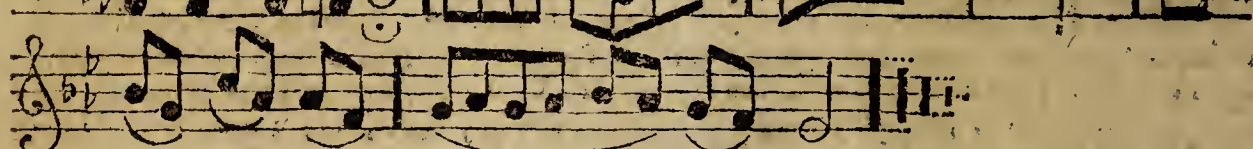
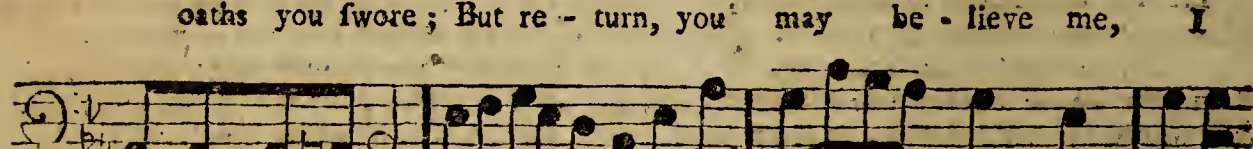
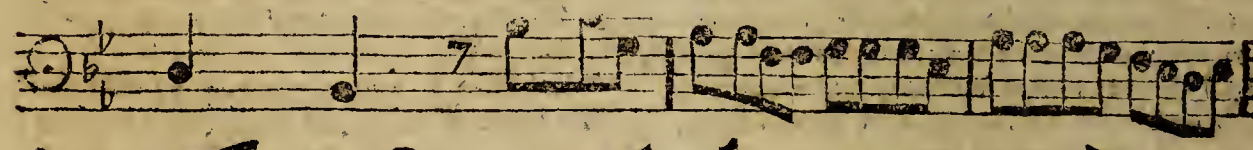
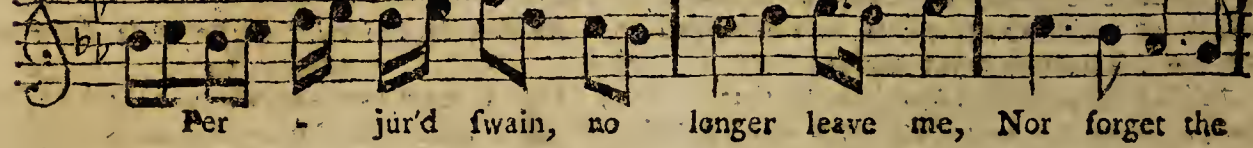
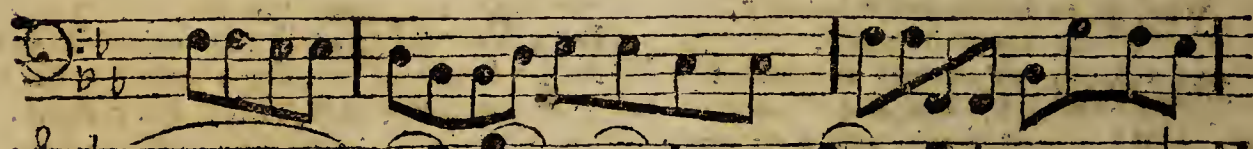
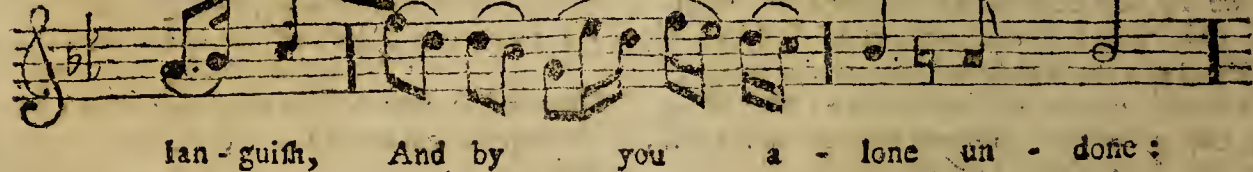
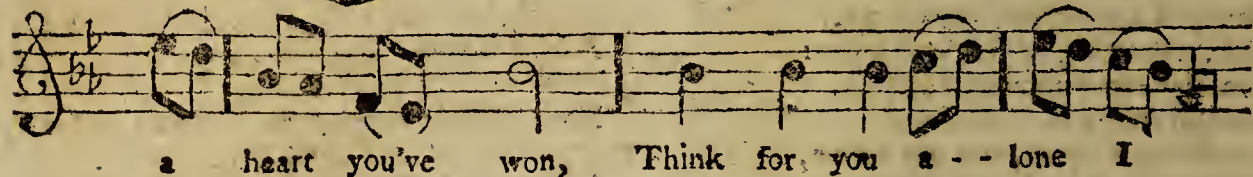
TO worldly pomp I'd tune my lyre,
 And lightly touch the trembling string,
 To sound the thrill of soft desire;
 But Christ alone my lyre will sing.
 Well pleas'd, I gladly wake the sounding chords
 To Christ the king of kings, and lord of lords.
 That Christ did fallen man redeem,
 My willing lyre shall joyous tell;
 This shall be the glorious theme,
 His conquest over death and hell.
 Yet still these foes their rebel pow'r employ,
 Till death is swallow'd up in victory.
 E'er long I must from earth remove,
 And tread the dark and dreery way,
 To dwell in mansions far above,
 And tow'ring join the blaze of day.
 And then my lyre by heav'n inspir'd shall raise,
 To God alone eternal songs of praise.
 Cowbit, April, 18, 1768. J. M:

On the death of the late Bonnell Thornton, Esq:
 HEN thou art gone, my Thornton! but
 forbear—

Vain every sigh, and impotent each tear!
 Best with the happiest skill the muse could give,
 Thy name with Swift and Rabelais shall live;
 So gay thy humour, and so arch thy wit,
 None felt the wound, tho' palpable the hit.
 * But when on death, alas! thou try'dst thy art,
 Death's repartee was, *throwing of his dart.*

* *Vide a late Poem, called the Battle of the Wigs.*

The F O R S A K E N M A I D ;

*Sung by Mrs Weichfel, at Vaux-hall ; Set to Musick by Mr Potter.**Andantino.*

Cupid, god of soft persuasion,
Hear my griefs, and ease my pain ;
Find some pleasing blest occasion,
To recall the perjur'd swain :

But if he at length refuses,
And, relentless, flies your pow'r ;
Soon the traitor Delia loses,
And shall never see her more.

Historical Chronicle, May, 1768.

THERE is a remarkable story from Alnwick in Northumberland, that one *Ripdetb*, in his way to that town, having discovered a dead child in a pond, the coroner's jury was summoned to sit upon the body, who brought in their verdict *wilful murder by persons unknown*. *Ripdetb*, who lives a few miles from Alnwick, in a few days went to that town again, and said, that the ghost of the deceased child haunted him; that he had seen in a dream the mother of the child, and that if awake he could see the woman, he should know her again among ten thousand. On this declaration, it is said, most of the women of the place were assembled, and made to pass one by one before him, one of whom he challenged, by crying aloud, '*This is the murderer*'; on which the woman was apprehended, examined, and committed to prison; but for the honour of magistracy, 'tis hoped, upon better evidence than that of this visionary.

There is also a story of a French nobleman near Paris, who having met a poor beggar-woman on the road, took her home, locked her up in a private room, bound her, and with his penknife made several incisions in her body, into which he poured a balsam, which he said, would instantly cure her wounds. In this situation he left the poor creature, and walked out, till, as he said, the experiment should take effect. But in the mean time the woman found means to disengage herself, and made her escape from the house by a window. On which the populace took the alarm, and the experiment would have proved fatal to the life of the count, had not his friends timely interposed, and declared he was mad with chymistry, and by that declaration appeased their rage. The count has since been ordered to be confined for life.

At Newcastle, the cry for Wilkes and Liberty is said to be as loud among the sailors as at London, and attended with the same violences. The women interest themselves in his favour, and are as zealous as the men, but not so *outrageous*.

The snow *Rodney*, with the last cargo of convicts for Maryland, having met with stormy weather on the American coast, was forced to bear away for Antigua. When the poor wretches arrived at that island, they were in the most deplorable condition, full of sores, almost starved, and cover'd with vermine, eleven had perished for want, and those that remained had eaten their shoes, &c. to sustain life; add to this, that the ship being leaky, they had actually lain in water a part of the voyage.

April 22.

Mary Hinds was committed to Newgate for wilfully drowning a neighbour's child near Knightsbridge, whom she decoyed from home under pretence of buying it a

cheese-cake. This act of cruelty was in revenge for a quarrel she had had some time before with the mother.

One Thorner, a sailor, was committed to Winchester goal for a rape on a girl not fourteen years old, in the fields near Gosport. Her cries alarmed a farmer's man, who with a dog pursued the ravisher, and the dog seizing him, he was by that means secured.

A magazine containing 200 barrels of gun-powder blew up at Creme in Germany, with so dreadful an explosion, that many persons perished by it, who were not near the spot where it stood, and what is still more wonderful, some flocks of sheep were so terrified by it, that they ran into an adjoining river with an impetuosity not to be restrained. A man passing by the magazine at the instant was blown into the air, and has not since been seen.

April 30.

A commission this day passed the great seal, authorizing his R. H. the duke of Cumberland, Tho. lord abishop. of Canterbury, and other lords, to open and hold the new parliament on the 10th day of May, being the day of the return of the writs of summons.

A fire broke out at a baker's in White-chapel-road, occasioned by laying wet saw dust on the oven to dry, which taking fire, soon set the neighbourhood on fire, and a coachmakers adjoining, spread the flames so rapidly that six houses were presently consumed, without giving time to the inhabitants to save any of their effects.

The village of Bracly near Amiens in France, was destroyed by fire, two houses only excepted.

A fine whole length picture of his majesty, painted by Ramsay, was presented by his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland to the university of Dublin.

SUNDAY, May 1.

A large French ship having met with bad weather, put into Portsmouth harbour to refit, and an officer in the dock-yard, two master rope-makers, and several other persons having gone on board to offer their assistance, were all obliged to continue on board to perform quarantine, the ship having been found to come from an infected place. She has since been discharged, and the people released.

TUESDAY 3.

At the rehearsal of the music for the feast of the sons of the clergy at St. Paul's, the collection amounted to 175l. only, which is 37l. less than last year.

WEDNESDAY 4.

A travelling tinker, a boy about six, and a girl about seven years old, were all poisoned, by eating bread sopped in a dripping-pan, into which the liquor from a toad,

toad, thrown into the fire and burnt had issued as the meat was roasting at a public-house at Hough near Rotherham in Yorkshire. The children died about six the same evening, and the tinker about nine.

THURSDAY 5.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, at which were present the lord-mayor, the archbishop of York, twelve bishops, and many persons of distinction. The collection at St. Paul's amounted to 186*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* and at the hall to 544*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* which, with the collection at the rehearsal, made up the sum of 903*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* A benefaction of ten guineas was afterwards paid to the treasurer, to be added to the above sum; but it is remarkable, that ever since the death of Mr. Gideon, who always gave 100*l.* to that charity, the collection has been declining.

A maid servant at Paddington was accidentally shot by a watch-gun, which was usually set by the family, as a defence against rogues; but the girl being but lately come to her place was not sufficiently apprized of the danger, and treading upon the wire that was fastened to the trigger, the gun went off and killed her on the spot.

At the circuit-court of Justiciary at Aberdeen, in indictment was preferred against James Cullen, for a rape and incest upon his mother-in-law, and for beating his father; but the mother-in-law being the only evidence against him, and proof being made of inveterate malice expressed by her previous to the alleged rape, and the father denying the fact, the prisoner was acquitted.

The prince of Monaco visited Portsmouth, and very attentively viewed the dock-yard, and went on board all the king's ships in the harbour. He was attended by the commissioners and military in their uniforms, and had all the honours that could be paid a prince who had shewn so much kindness to our late lamented D. of York.

Two Indian Chiefs just arrived at Edinburgh, have been seized with the small-pox, one of whom died this day.

A great body of sailors assembled at Deptford, forcibly went on board several ships, unreefed their top-sails, and vowed no ships should sail out of the Thames till the merchants had consented to raise their wages.

The report of the malefactors under sentence of death was made to his majesty, when James Sampson, for robbing and setting fire to the library of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; was ordered for execution; the rest were respited.

SATURDAY 7.

The illegality of Mr. Wilkes's out-lawry

came this day before the judges in the court of king's-bench at Westminster. The case was opened by serjeant Glyn, and answered by Mr. Thurloe: And the farther hearing of it was adjourned to the beginning of next term.

This day the sailors assembled in a body in St. George's fields, and went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and fifes playing, and presented a petition to his majesty, setting forth their grievances, and praying relief.

MONDAY 9.

A numerous body of watermen assembled before the mansion house, and laid their complaint before the lord-mayor, who advised them, to appoint proper persons to draw up a petition to parliament, which his lordship promised them he would present; upon which they gave him three huzzas and went quietly home.

The same night a large mob of another kind assembled before the mansion-house, carrying a gallows with a boot hanging to it, and a red cap; but on some of the ring-leaders being secured by the peace-officers, the rest dispersed.

This day the hatters *struck*, and refused to work till their wages are raised.

The skeleton of Tempest Wood of Guilford, was found in a wood near that town by two men cutting sticks. He had been missing ever since February last, had been advertised several times in the Gazette, and it is supposed had lost himself, and perished in the severe weather.

TUESDAY 10.

The new parliament met, and was opened by commission, pursuant to his majesty's proclamation, when the lower house chose the Right Hon. Sir John Cust their speaker.

A large body of lawyers assembled and pulled down the saw-mill lately erected by Mr. Dingley at Lymehouse, on pretence that it deprived many workmen of employment.

The mob which has constantly surrounded the King's-Bench prison in St George's-fields, ever since the imprisonment of Mr. Wilkes, grew outrageous; the riot act was read, and the soldiers ordered to fire. Several persons who were passing along the road at a distance, were unfortunately killed; and one youth about 17, son to a stable-keeper in the Borough, was singled out, followed, and shot dead, in an out-house where he had fled for shelter.

The coal-heavers assembled again, (See p. 197.) this day, and rendezvoused in Stepney-fields, where their numbers considerably increased, and then they repaired with a flag flying, drums beating, and two violins playing before them to Palace-yard, where they were met by Sir John Fielding, who persuaded them to part with their flag, to silence their drums, and to discharge

charge their fidlers; and then talking with their leaders, prevailed upon them to meet some of their masters at his office in the afternoon, and accommodate their differences.

WEDNESDAY II.

This day the two houses met again, and the Commons having presented to the Lords Commissioners their speaker, their lordships were pleased in his majesty's name to approve their choice, and the Lord Chancellor opened the session with the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In pursuance of the authority given Us by his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, amongst other things, to declare the causes of your present meeting, We are, by the King's command, to acquaint you, that his Majesty has not called you together at this unusual season of the year, in order to lay before you any matters of general business, but merely to give you an opportunity of dispatching certain Parliamentary proceedings, which his Majesty's desire of providing, at all events, for the welfare and security of his good subjects, makes him wish to see completed as soon as possible, and with that dispatch which the public convenience as well as your own require.

"His Majesty, at the same time, has commanded Us to assure you of His perfect confidence in this Parliament; and that He has the strongest reason to expect every thing from their advice and assistance, that loyalty, wisdom, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or suggest."

The LORDS Address.

Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most hearty thanks for that gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your people, which has induced your Majesty, at this time, to interpose your own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous disturbance of the public peace, these outrageous acts of violence to the prosperity of your Majesty's subjects, and that most audacious defiance of the authority of the civil magistrates, which have of late prevailed to so alarming a degree in and near this great metropolis.

"Your Majesty's express command, signified by your royal proclamation, that all the laws, for preventing, suppressing, and punishing, all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, be put into immediate execution, will, we hope, effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of these disorders.

But should any of your Majesty's subjects continue so lost to all sense of their own true interest, as well as duty, as to go on

to interrupt, by their lawless and desperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege allotted to each individual among us by our excellent constitution, which it has ever been your Majesty's first object and chief glory to secure and perpetuate to us all; permit us, your Majesty's truly dutiful and grateful subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to assure your Majesty of our ready concurrence in every measure that may contribute to enable your Majesty most effectually to maintain the public authority, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined resolution, most cheerfully and vigorously to support your Majesty against every attempt to create difficulty or disturbance to your Majesty's government.

Ashley Cooper, Cler. Parliamentor."

His MAJESTY's most gracious answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I receive with great satisfaction this loyal, dutiful, and reasonable address of both Houses of Parliament. It is with the utmost concern, that I see this spirit of outrage and violence prevailing among different classes of my subjects. I am, however convinced, that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority, which I will continue to enforce, joined to your support and assistance, will have the desired effect of restoring quiet and good order among my subjects."

The mob assembled before the house of Edward Russell, Esq; distiller in the Borough, broke open the door, staved some casks of liquor, drank immoderately, and began pulling down the house; but the military interposing, four of the drunkest of them were seized, and the rest made their escape. At the same time the front of the house of Richard Capel, Esq; in Bermondsey was demolished, and Mr. Capel himself wounded. The activity of these two gentlemen, being magistrates, in suppressing the tumults, occasioned these outrages.

The coal-heavers rendezvoused again in Stepney fields, and proceeded from thence to all the coal wharfs from Shadwell to Essex-stairs, carrying with them a writing, which they presented to the master's of the wharfs to sign, signifying their consent to raise their wages; which having accomplished, they next day waited on the lord-mayor at the mansion-house, to obtain a confirmation of this agreement; but his lordship very prudently declined intermeddling with their affairs.

This day the coroner's jury sat upon the body of Allen, the youth whom the soldiers pursued and shot the day before, and brought in their verdict *Wilful Murder* against lieut. Murray, corporal Maccloughland, and Donald M'Laury, a grenadier.

As the circumstances of this murder are variously told, an authentic account of it shall be given after the trial.

A proclamation was issued by order of the council, for suppressing riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies.

James Sampson, was this day executed pursuant to his sentence. (*see page 242.*)

A great body of sailors passed thro' the city (some say 5000, some 15000) to petition the parliament for an augmentation of their wages. When they were in Palace-yard, they were addressed by two gentlemen, mounted on the roof of a hackney-coach, and were told, that they could receive no immediate answer to their petition; but that it would be considered in due time, on which they gave three cheers, and dispersed. Their chiefs have since waited upon a committee of merchants, and matters seem to be accommodated.

THURSDAY 12.

The Field Officer in waiting of the Foot Guards received yesterday the following letter.

SIR, — Office, May 11, 1768.

HAVING this day had the honour of mentioning to the — the behaviour of the detachments from the several battalions of Foot Guards, which have been lately employed in assisting the Civil Magistrates and preserving the public peace, I have great pleasure in informing you, that his — highly approves of the conduct of both the officers and men, and means that his — approbation should be communicated to them through you. Employing the troops on so disagreeable a service always gives me pain; but the circumstances of the times makes it necessary. I am persuaded they see that necessity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their duty with alacrity. I beg you will be pleased to assure them, that every possible regard shall be shewn to them; their zeal and good behaviour upon this occasion deserve it; and in case any disagreeable circumstance should happen in the execution of their duty, they shall have every defence and protection that the law can authorize, and this office can give. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

B——.

The bill for an augmentation of the army in Ireland, was rejected by the House of Commons in that kingdom. (*See p. 197.*)

Upon the report of the committee of enquiry into the application of the money granted for the payment of the army, it appeared, that 17 regiments are now kept upon the Irish establishment more than in 1700; though the number of effective men at each period are exactly the same. It is said that several military officers voted against the intended augmentation.

Mr. Callen, a master butcher in Ormond

market, was most barbarously murdered by a set of villains in Smock-alley, Dublin: Mr. Preston, another butcher in the same market, was stabbed and most dreadfully wounded by the same assassins. In consequence of these murders, the populace assembled, and committed the most violent outrages ever known in that kingdom; insomuch that the insurrection which at first seemed to threaten destruction to the murderers and their abettors, became formidable to the whole city.

FRIDAY 13.

This morning died much lamented after a long and painful illness, that most amiable princess her royal highness Louisa Anne, daughter of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and second sister to his present Majesty. Her royal highness was born March 29, 1748-9. On this occasion, plays and publick diversions were forbidden; and orders for a general mourning for six weeks, were issued from the lord chamberlain's office.

Two inquisitions were taken in the Borough on persons killed by the soldiers in quelling the riot in St. George's fields on Tuesday; one on the body of Mary Jeffs, who having a basket with oranges to sell, was shot dead in removing them; the other on William Bridgeman, who was shot on the top of a hay-cart, as he was looking at the fray at a distance. On both these inquisitions the jury brought in their verdict *Chance Medley*. It appeared by the evidence, that on the justices taking down a paper that had been fixed against a wall of the prison, the mob grew riotous, and cried out, *Give us the Paper*; which the justices not regarding, stones began to be thrown; and the cry, *Give us the paper*, grew louder; the drums beat to arms; the proclamation was read; the justices were pelted who read it; great pains were taken to persuade the people to disperse; the horse-guards were sent for, and it was not till the last extremity, that the soldiers received orders to fire. But what was remarkable, not one concerned in the riot was hurt by the firing, in the open fields.

SUNDAY 15.

At Newcastle and Kendal, two shocks of an earthquake were very sensibly felt; which greatly terrified the people at church. One of the shocks was felt the whole country round.

MONDAY 16.

The rev. Mr. Lloyd received sentence in the court of King's Bench to pay a fine of 50l. for writing a poem, call'd —

The two soldiers, charged with the murder of Allen, the youth that was shot in St. George's fields, were brought by Habeas to the King's bench to be bailed; when the person who actually shot the lad, was remanded back to prison; the other admitted to bail. Alexander Murray

Esq;

Esq; the officer charged by the coroner's inquest, was likewise bailed.

TUESDAY 17.

The glass-grinders assembled in a body, to petition parliament for an augmentation of their wages.

The journeymen taylor's assembled for the same purpose.

A number of fellows, pretending to be coal-heavers, extorted money from gentlemen in the neighbourhood of London, under pretence of being in a starving condition for want of employment.

WEDNESDAY 18.

Lottery tickets began to be delivered out at the Exchequer.

A most audacious treasonable paper was stuck upon the walls of St. James's Palace; and at night a letter was found on the back-stairs to the same purport.

THURSDAY 19.

Being the queen's birth-day, who then entered into the 25th year of her age, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility and gentry on the occasion.

A fire broke out in a tar-yard at Dock-head, by the tar copper boiling over, by which upwards of 2000 barrels were consumed, and near 30 houses burnt to the ground.

The general assembly of the church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, when his majesty's high commissioner, the earl of Glasgow, made a very grand appearance. The Rev. Dr. Gilbert Hamilton, minister of Crammon, was chosen moderator.

The Sherbone waggon was stopped by the populace, and about a thousand weight of butter taken away, design'd for London.

FRIDAY 20.

Advices from America by the way of Scotland, have been received, that things are in a great confusion in New York, and that at Boston they threatened to pull down the Custom house.

SATURDAY 21.

The lords authorised by his majesty's commission, gave the royal assent to an act for further continuing the laws now in force, relating to the exportation and importation of corn, &c. till after the next session of parliament.—By this act wheat, wheat flour, barley, barley meal, and pulse, may be imported duty-free from any part of Europe.

The corpse of her late R. H. the princess Louisa Ann, after lying in state that day in the princess's chamber, was privately interred in the royal vault in king Henry the VIIIth's chapel. The procession began about ten; the dean performed the funeral ceremony; and the dutchess of Manchester was chief mourner.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when four convicts received sentence of death; Mary Hinde for the murder of

a child 17 months old in the serpentine river; James Bohannon and William Johnston for burglary; and Thomas James Pengriffs for sheep stealing. At this sessions Mr. Green and Mr. Gilberthorp were tried and acquitted, for the murder of a coalheaver and cobbler, who in a riotous manner were aiding in pulling down the house of the former.

SUNDAY 22.

At Tenterdon in Kent, a paper was pasted on the church door, threatening the farmers, if they refused to sell their wheat at 10l. a load; and the millers if they gave more; and exciting all the poor to assemble and raise a mob, and those who refused to have his right arm broke. They appointed for meeting the 30th inst.

At Hastings, in Sussex, the mob have already risen and committed outrages upon the farmers in that neighbourhood, and have threatened the life of a justice there, who attempted to commit the ring-leader to goal.

TUESDAY 24.

The Prince of Orange, with his consort, set out from the Hague, on his progress to North-Holland, Amsterdam, &c. An interview is talked of between his Highness and the Kings of Prussia and Denmark, before his return.

WEDNESDAY 25.

A terrible fray happened between the coal-heavers and the sailors belonging to the colliers in the river, in which many were killed. The sailors having been long detained in the river by the coal-heavers refusing to work, had begun to deliver their ships themselves, on which a body of coal-heavers fell upon some of the sailors by surprize, and killed two or three. The sailors took the alarm, the quarrel became general, and the consequences, the loss of many lives already, tho' still undetermin'd.

The powder-mills at Ewell in Surry were blown up, and five persons perished.

THURSDAY 26.

The Colony Agents attended at lord Hillsborough's office at Whitehall, having received some dispatches of importance from North-America, relative to commerce.

FRIDAY 27.

His Majesty came from Richmond to St. James's, where there was a levee, and afterwards a privy-council, when the Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley, Lord Mayor of London, was sworn a member, and took his place at the board accordingly.

MONDAY 30.

This day his serene highness, the prince of Monaco, having previously taking leave of their majesties and the royal family, set out from St. James's on his return home.

TUESDAY 31.

The report in the papers that 700 quart
tere

ters of wheat had been thrown over board into the Thames, has been publicly contradicted by the lord mayor of London. Such reports are of a very dangerous nature at this critical time, when bread is dear, and probably WILL BE DEARER before the harvest can be got in. The stock at home, *notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary*, is near exhausted; the granaries abroad have been ransacked; the people in France and the low countries, are in arms for want of bread themselves; no corn to be had from America but at an advanced price; and the crop on the ground in England, tho' very promising, still liable to many accidents; the people every where murmuring; trade decaying; and the poor's rates encreasing. These are alarming circumstances, which, 'tis hoped, will put a stop to publications tending to mislead and inflame. The reports of ignorant people should not be hastily credited.

Disputes having some time ago arisen between his Prussian majesty and his Swiss subjects of Neuf Châtel, reference was had to the canton of Bern, and the sieur Gaudot was charged with the management of the affair in behalf of the king. This unfortunate advocate having gained his cause, the people became incensed against him for betraying his country. The magistrates interposed their authority for his protection; but the fury of the people was not to be restrained; they broke into his house, and though the first man that entered his chamber was shot dead, yet his followers not in the least intimidated, pressed forward, and instantly dispatched the unhappy victim, by shooting him thro' with several bullets, and stabbing him with several bayonets. When their vengeance was completed, one of the assassins cried out, "He is dead, he is dead.—Long live the prince, and perdition to all traitors." On which the people expressed their satisfaction by repeated acclamations.—A more particular account of this tragical affair shall be given in our next.

The pope has absolutely refused to revoke the bull against the court of Parma.

Mr. Crissop, of Long Newton, in Yorkshire, having lost his hearing, is said to have had a barley-corn extracted from his ear in a state of vegetation. 'Tis wished that some correspondent on the spot would confirm or discredit this singular phenomenon.

The *Defiance*, an East India ship of 20 guns, belonging to the company, has been blown up by accident, and of 350 soldiers on board, besides sailors, only 35 escaped.

List of BIRTHS for 1763.

Lady of Lord Wm Seymour—of a son.
Countess of Dalhousie—of a daughter.
Her R. H. the princess of Brunswick—of a daughter.
Countess of Barrymore—of a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

His majesty the king of the two Sicilies—to the Archduchess Charlotte of Austria.
Robert Moffatt, Esq; of Hill-street—to Miss Susanna Proffer of great Pulney-street.
Jos. Darling, Esq; of new Burlington-str.—to Miss Maria Ballentine of New-Bond-str.
Wm Senior, Esq;—to Miss Charlotte Walter, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs Walter of Badley, Hants.
John Murray, Esq;—to Miss Remnant of Woolwich.
Sir Alex. Macdonald, bt—to Miss Bosville;
✓ Jeremiah Redwood, Esq;—to Miss Potter, daughter to the late archdeacon of Wells.
John Plummer, Esq; of Lewes—to Miss Eleanor Morton of Ryegate.
Capt. Wm Gosling—to Miss Gurney of Cattington.
Geo Smith of Camberwell—to Miss Maria Smith of Kennington.
Capt. Reay—to Miss Ord of Berwick.
Rev. Mr Clark of Hexham—to Miss Andrews, with 20,000l.
Christ: Hayes, Esq; keeper of the poultry-counter—to Mrs Wakefield of Tower-street.
John Hayes, son to the former—to Miss Taffel of Sheerness.
✓ Wm Mackenzie, Esq;—to Miss Cassan.
✓ Sir Wm Heathcote of Hurley, bt.—to Miss Thorpe of Salisbury.
Geo. Canning of the middle temple, Esq;—to Miss Mary Ann Costello, of Wigmore-str.
Lieut. Ragg—to Miss Jenny Lewis of Peckham.
Rev. Dr Parker—to Miss Witwell, sister of Sir John Griffin Griffin, bart.
Anthony Fountaine Eyre, Esq;—to Miss Susannah Prescott.
Fred. Rogers, Esq; commissioner of the dock-yard at Plymouth—to the relict of the late admiral Durell.
Rt Hon. E. Gower—to Lady Susan Stuart daughter to the E. of Galway.
Capt. Barnes of Lorton—to Miss Walker of Cockermouth.
Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq;—to Miss Parry with 70,000l.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

Rob. Morris of Mortimer-str. Cavendish sq
Philip Pugh, Esq; at Chynymarch, a coroner of Caermarthenshire.
Mr Riley, aged near 100, in Broad-street, Carnaby market,
Hon. Miss Verny, daughter of Lord Willoughby de Broke.
Major James Watson, aged 90, formerly in the Dutch service.
Mr Conolly, aged 107 in Dublin.
Mr Oliver Eustace, aged 100, at Naas in Ireland.
Lady Riverston in Ireland.
Only daughter of Sir Jn Bromfield in Italy.
Major Arthur St George at Dominica.
Countess of Ross in Ireland.
Rev. Jabez Earle, D. D. a dissenting minister, aged 94.
James Serjeant Esq; in the new building near Marybone.
Robert Boulton, Esq; in Printers-street, Cavendish square.

John Ashburnham, Esq; son to the bishop of Chichester.

Hon. lieut. gen. James Stewart, son to the E. of Galway in Scotland.

Geo. Prior, Esq; aged 64, at Chelsea.

Rear adm. Wm Gordon, at Banff, in Scotland.

Jos. Bushby, Esq; in Queen-street aged 87.

Lady Marg. Ingham, wife to Rev. Mr Ingham, and daughter of Theophilus, late E. of Huntingdon

Paul du Caffe, a French merch. in Soho.

Alderman Ray of St Edmund's Bury.

Capt. Dav. Creighton in the East India company's service.

Theophilus Hutchins, Esq; in Southampton street Bloomsbury.

Peter Dowling, an old soldier at Chelsea, aged 102. He lost an arm at the battle of the Boyne.

Tho. Round Esq; of the Minorities.

Capt. Gray of Carle in Scotland.

Justice Ba'ak in the Strand.

Lady of the Rev. Dr Langhorn, of Blagdon, Somersetshire.

Ann Barthelems in Lorraine, aged 110. She was wet-nurse to the marquiss of Bosompiere in 1765.

Rev. Mr Gyles, R. of St Peter, Hereford.

Jn Peter Hemel, Esq; a French merchant.

Robert Moore, Esq; of Hammermith.

Bonael Thornton, Esq; well known in the literary world, author of many pieces of humour,

Rev. Mr Wright, of Easton in Suffolk.

Geo. Tomkyns, Esq; of Buckenhill in Herefordshire.

Sam. Paul of Rodborough, clothier, worth 30,000l.

Capt. James Hyde of the Middlesex militia.

Capt. Gilbert of the horse guards, blue.

Michael Rooker, Esq; a coroner for Northamptonshire.

Eraf. Earle, Esq; son to the late commissioner.

Lord Geo. Beauclerk, lieut. gen. of his majesty's forces, col. of the 19th reg. of foot, and member for Windsor.

Joseph Hopkins, Esq; of Stanhope-street May-fair.

Mr Lawley, a farrier, (shot in St George's Fields).

Maj: Arthur St Geo. of the 62d reg. of foot

Dr Dav. Clarke, f. of the col. at Edinburgh

Rev. Dr Delany, Dean of Down, in Ireland, aged 83.

Jonathan Lacey, aged 98, at Hampstead.

Rt Harrison, Esq; formerly secretary to Dr Hough, bishop of Worcester.

Rev. Dr Bland, prebendary of Durham, &c.

Sir Sam. Duckenfield, bart. Grosvenor-sq.

James Turnville, solicitor in Chancery.

Ja. Pagget Esq; formerly of the navy.

Charles Bingley of Rupert-street.

Nath. Gibbon, Esq; formerly a conveyancer.

Rev. Dr Sam. Stedman, prebendary of Canterbury, &c.

Col. M'Namara, at Brussels, aged 102.

Relict of the Rev. Dr Bromley, and daughter of Dr Gastrel, bishop of Chester.

Eliz. Wilcocks, a miserly old maid, at Shuckburgh in Warwickshire, who, though abounding in money, denied herself the common necessities of life.

Geo. Newland, Esq; of Broad-str. buildings

James Truchard, silk-merchant.

Rob. Blackshan, Esq; aged 95, at Camberwell worth 80,000l.

John Bristowe, Esq; of the Grove, Buckinghamshire.

John Delmé, son to Peter Delmé, Esq; of Earle Stoke in Wilts.

Wm Ogle timber merchant in Oxford road.

Spencer Morris, silk mercer in Ludgate-str.

Mr Denne, banker in the Strand.

Tho. Cobbe, Esq; at Fulham,

Marie Tardie, at St Genevieve in France, aged 105.

Mr Davies, purveyor of mineral waters to his majesty.

The sister to Gen. Leighton.

Constantine Borne, aged 70, formerly shewn as an hermaphrodite.

Mr Osborne, treasurer at Ranelagh.

John Dissell of the register office for Middx.

Rob. French, Italian merchant in Soho.

Rev. Mr John Green, a dissenting minister at Islington.

Lady of Sir Dav. Dalrymple, bart. in Scotl.

Lady of the Rt Hon. Earl Cadogan, and daughter to the late Sir Hans Sloane, bart.

Marg. M'Dowal, aged 106, who had been married to 13 husbands in Scotland.

Daniel Ricks, Esq; of Sunning, Berks.

George Meers Esq; at Croyden.

Mr Cartony, timber merchant.

George Prior, Esq; at Chelsea.

Mr Schryver, lieut. adm. of the Dutch fleets.

Philip M'Guire of Long Acre, aged 105.

Hon. Rob. Lane, only son of Lord Bingley.

Philip Lautier, a French barber in Shore-ditch, aged 105. He drank nothing but water, and eat only once a day.

Capt. Downton in Carrington-street.

Capt. Williamson of the British King, in his voyage to China.

Rob. Dundas, merchant in Edinburgh.

Ja. M'Donald Esq; in his way from France.

Relict of the late judge Newell.

Mr Palmer a celebrated comedian of Drury Lane.

George Howe of Somerton Esq;

Cha. Tyndal, drowned on a fishing party at Exeter.

Jos. Archer, Esq; at Bromley, in Middx.

Philip Maguire, brandy merchant, aged 107

Esther Duggan, aged 119 in Ireland.

The E. of Dalkeith, only son of the duke of Buccleugh.

The Lady of the Hon. Cha. Sloan Cadogan, Esq; son to the Rt Hon. E. Cadogan at Caversham.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Ja. Dennis, Esq;—a baron of the Exchequer in Ireland *vice* baron Mountenoy, *dec.*

John Potts Esq;—judge of the vice admiralty court at Quebec.

Tho. Jones, Esq;—first clerk in the office of the Hon. Tho. Townshend, one of the tellers of the exchequer *vice* John Stockwell, Esq; *dec.*

John Hatfell Esq;—chief clerk of the Hon. house of commons *vice* Tho. Tyrwhitt, *res.*

Col. Boyd—gov. of Gibraltar, *vice* lieut. gen. Irwin.

Wm O'Brien, Esq;—secretary and provost master gen. of the islands of Bermuda, *vice* Geo. Brown, Esq; *dec.*

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in MAY 1768.

RANK, E. India Stock.	South Sea S. Sea An. Stock.	S. Sea An. new	Bank An. red.	Consol.	3 per Cent. 1751	3 per Cent. India Ann. 1751	3 per Cent. 1756	3 per Cent. 1758.	4 per Cent. 1762	Old Long Annuities	Lottery Tickets.	Script.	Wind-at DEAL.
91 Sunday									103 1/4 a 2	28 a 1/2	131 15 s 6 d	95 1/2	NNW
92 167 1/4		92 5/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	89 5/8 a 90	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 15 s 6 d	95 1/2	NNW
93 167 a 166 3/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 15 s	95 1/2	SE
94 166 5/8	110	92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 14 s 6 d	95 1/2	ENE
95 165 3/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 14 s 6 d	95 1/2	North
96 165 3/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 14 s 6 d	95 1/2	ENE
97 Sunday		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 14 s 6 d	95 1/2	NE
98 166 a 165 3/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 14 s	95 1/2	Do
99 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	SE
100 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	ENE
101 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	Do
102 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	ENE
103 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	Do
104 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	ENE
105 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	Do
106 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	ENE
107 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	Do
108 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	ENE
109 165 1/4		92 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4 a 1/2	93 3/8 a 3/4	92 1/4 a 1/2	90 1/2	98 1/2 a 5/8	98 1/2	103 3/4 a 104	28 a 1/2	131 13 s 6 d	95 1/2	Do
110													

Affize of Bread, 7 The Peck Loaf 7 Wheaten 2s. 6d.

17 lb. 6 oz. } Household 28. id.

Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bu/b. 56lb. 5s.
James's Market. 7 Hay 21 8s. od Steam 22s

W. Lutescapel ditto.

Bill of Mortality

Christened.

Males	614
Females	225

Whereof have

March 22. 18

Buried.

Males

March 22. 10. April 26.

Buried.

Males	894	175
Females	894	175

remains 850
under two years old 600

THE END OF THE WORLD

2 and 5 207

5 and 10 67

10 and 20 71
20 and 20 152

30 and 40 139

40 and 50 148

50 and 60 143

no and 70 100

70 and 80 79 40

100 and 90 40 60
100 and 102 60

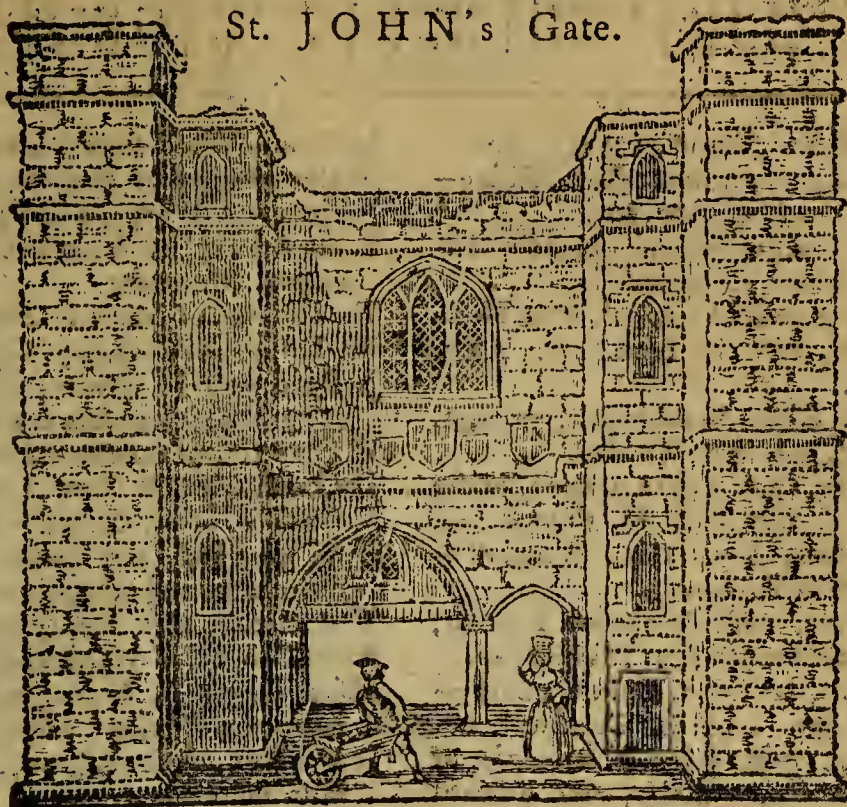
The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chesham
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JUNE, 1768.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

Continuation of the Account of Dr. Kennicott's
Collation of Hebrew MSS. 251-52
Strictures on Baretti's Account of Italy 253
Remark on the explanat. of a Deceptio Visus 254
Sweedish manner of raising Turkies *ib.*
Mathematical Questions answered 254-5-6
New Mathematical Questions proposed 256
Curious Appraisement of goods, plate, corn, and
cattle, in Hen. VII's time, by which the pre-
cise value of these articles is ascertained 257
Articles of his Majesty's State Coach rated 260
Unsuccessful Trials of the Medicines commonly
reputed specifics in cases of Canine Madness.
In a letter from Dr. Wolf of Warsaw, to Hen.
Baker, Esq; F.R.S. *ib.*
Dr. Cook's Observations on Man's Body 261-2
Hint for discov. the old language of Europe 263
Mess. Stuart and Revett's voyage to Athens 264
Farther observ. on the discolouration of a crow 265
Life of the Prince of Condé continued 266-7-8
Dr. Parsons's discoveries concerning the Rhino-
ceros defeated 269
Virtual Representation shewn in a new light 270
Meteorological Account of the Weather 271-2
New List of Parliament 273 & seq.
Mr. Ellis's account of the Coluber Cerastes 281

Inedited Coin of Sabina Tranquillina 281
Mr Ferguson's acc. of Mr Blakey's fire-eng. 282
To run a muck; its etymology 283
Antiquities in Suffex like those in Devonsh. 284
Letter to the E. of Shelburne from America 285
REVIEW OF BOOKS:—Observations on the
Manners of the Turks 286-7-8
—Defence of my Uncle, by Voltaire 289
—Adventures of Telemachus (new translat.) 290
—Observat. on the Alienations of the Crown 292
—Letter from a Farmer in Pennsylvania 293
POETRY:—Ode for his Majesty's Birth day
—Dr. Clancy to Lord Townshend—New Song
and Chorus 294
—The Month of May, from Buchanan—Fare-
well to London—Scarfdale's Favourite—
Wonders of Creation 295
—Inscription on a Burial Vault—Verses by a
Young Lady—Prologue, by Mr Colman—
Ravishment—Epigram 296
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.—Lord Lieut. of
Ireland's Speech on dissolving the Irish Par-
liament—Commons' Address—Reversal of Mr
Wilkes's Outlawry—His Sentence on former
Verdicts—Insurrection of Negroes—Lists of
Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c. &c.

With Eight additional Pages of Letter-press, a curious Print of the COLUBER CERASTES; or
Horned Viper of Egypt, and an inedited Coin of SABINA FRANQUILLINA; being the
SIXTH of a Collection never before exhibited.

By S Y L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of
St. Paul's Church-yard.

		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Pease	Beans
June	6.	44 to 52	17 to 22	13 to 17	20 to 22	25 to 27	18 to 22
	13.	42 to 51	17 to 21	13 to 17	19 to 21	25 to 28	18 to 22
	20.	42 to 52	17 to 21	13 to 17	20 to 21	27 to 28	17 to 22
	27.	42 to 52	17 to 21	12 to 16	19 to 20	26 to 28	18 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$

War Office, June 7, 1768.

4th reg. drag. capt. lieut. Rich. Ellis — captain, *vice* J. hn Hamilton, *pur*.

Ditto lieut. Fra. Jefferson, — captain lieutenant, *vice* Richard Ellis, *pur*.

1st reg foot guards, lieut. col. Wm Hudson, — captain, *vice* the Hon. col. Alex. Maitland, *pur*.

Ditto, capt Rich. Shuckburgh, — capt. lieut. *vice* lieut. col. Wm Hudson.

10th reg. foot, capt. Philip Skeene, of the 27th reg foot, — capt. *vice* H. Conran, *ex*.

13th reg. foot, lieut. Cha. Warmol — captain, *vice* Wm Popham *pur*.

15th reg. foot, capt Normand Lamont, half pay, — captain *vice* Fra. Mukins, *ex*.

19th reg. foot, maj. gen. Dav. Groeme — col. *vice* lieut. gen. Ld Geo. Beauclerk *dec*.

31st reg. foot, capt. Alex. Mackenzie, of the 66th reg. foot, — major, *vice* Edward Bromley, *pur*.

60th reg. foot, Maj. Tho. Bruce, half-pay — maj. *vice* Hon. Lucius Ferdinand Cary, *ex*.

69th reg. foot, quarter mast. John Mackle, half-pay, — quarter master.

Lieut. gen. Rob. Amiger — governor of Landguard fort, *vice* lieut. gen. Lord Geo. Beauclerk, *dec*.

Col. Rob. Boyd — lieut. gov. of Gibraltar, *vice* lieut. gen. Thomas Dunbar, *dec*.

June 11. Lieut. col. Robert Watfon — aid-de-camp to his majesty.

1st troop of horse grenadier guards, maj. Sir Fred. Evelyn, bt. — lieut. and lieut. col. *vice* lieut col. Frecheville Ramsden, *pur*.

Ditto, lieut. and capt. Ja. Adeane — maj. *vice* Sir Frederick Evelyn, *pur*.

Ditto, Guidon and capt. Jacob Sawbridge — lieut. and capt. *vice* James Adeane, *pur*.

Ditto, sub-lieut. Sam. Haynes — guidon and captain, *vice* Jacob Sawbridge, *pur*.

Ditto lieut. Edw. Whitwell, of the 1st reg. of drag. guards, — sub. lieut. *vice* Samuel Haynes, *pur*.

7th reg. of drag. lieut. Alex. Hay, — captain, *vice* Augustus Floyer, *pur*.

Ditto, cornet Jn. Burton — lieut. *vice* Alex. Hay, *pur*.

2d reg. light drag. cornet Harry Farringdon Gardner — lieut. *vice* Henry Cooke, *ret*.

The Rev. Wm. Jennings — chaplain to the Royal Hospital near Chelsea — *vice* Dr. Phil. Francis, *ref*.

B — — K R — — T S.

Henry Bowker, of Hertford, Vintner and Innholder.

Joseph Price, of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, Timber-merchant.

Thomas Blockley the younger, of Rotherhithe, Locksmith and Tinsmith.

J. Gaunt, Wood Street, London, Innholder. Moses Marden of Hackney, Grocer.

J. Frederick Wever, of Mile-end, Merch.

Barnard Levy, of Vine-street near the Minories, Merchant.

T. Tongue, of Mary-le-Bonne, Locksmith.

W. Barber, of Coventry, Grocer.

J. Read, and T. Stevens, of Stroud in Gloucestershire, Clothiers and Partners.

W. Martin, of Coleman-street, Hosier.

J. Lovel, Mary le Bone, Carver and Mason.

R. Bennet, of St. Catherine's, Baker.

Lyon Levi and Levy Bacharach, of London, Merchants and Copartners.

T. Andrews, of St. Paul, Deptford, Potter.

Rich. Cooper, of Nottingham, Butcher.

Isaac Twycrofs, Dealer and Chapman, of Lawrence-Poultney-lane, Merchant.

J. Woolley, of Bromsgrove, in Worcester-sh. Hop merchant.

Cuthbert Brooksbank, Burton, in Lonsdale, Yorkshire, Tobacco-nist.

Cuthbert Harrison, of St. Martin's le Grand, London, Haberdasher.

Benjamin Briggs, of Liverpool, Linnen dr. and Haberdasher.

John Twells, of Nag's-head Court, Clement's Lane, London, Hosier.

W. Richmond and H. Roydhouse, of St. Pancras, Partners and Carpenters.

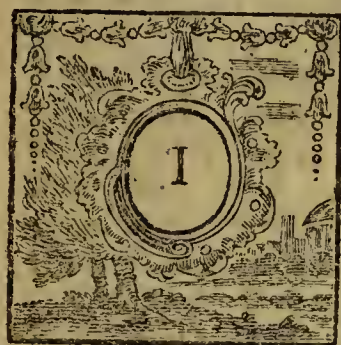
A. B's favour is received, but the subject is in part precluded; our *occasional correspondent* is requested to send his address. His observations we could wish to conclude at the words *I am yet to learn*. — H. A's remark shall have a place soon. — X. Z's farther considerations on the French claims came too late for the present month; W. R—k's favour is foreign to our plan of strict *neutrality*; and therefore cannot be admitted; the hints respecting Downing college, with some abbreviation, shall appear in our next; Dr. Cook's papers will occasionally be inserted; the paper signed *e Com. Staff*. is much too long, but proper notice shall be taken of its contents, in due time; the review of the late expulsion at Oxford is also too long, an abridgement of it is therefore recommended to the author, for which room shall be reserved in our next; the observations on the insects infecting fruit trees, &c. shall no longer be postponed; the remonstrance of the insurgents at Madrid is under consideration; Dr. H—ll's paper on the catarrhus consumption is received; it is wished it might be shortened; the account of the *fishing fish* shall appear in our next. Other papers have been received, and shall be considered.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

J U N E, 1768.

Continuation of the Account of Doctor Kennicott's Undertaking.



N the sixth year, (1765) we find that the number of MSS before known in Great Britain and Ireland, was increased with five others, two of which contain the

whole Bible. The chief business of this year was the collation of seven MSS, and part of another MS, making thirteen volumes; besides which, transcripts of the collations of 17 MSS at home, and of the same number abroad, were deposited in the Bodleian library. While the work was thus successfully advancing, it was apprehended, that it would be very desirable, if some use could likewise be made of the best editions already printed. Accordingly, the edition of *Van der Hooght* was collated with that of *Michaelis*, printed at Hall, in 1720: because in this last edition, the variations are already collected from the printed bibles of Bomberg, Buxtorf, Stephens, the Antwerp and London Polyglotts, and several other editions. It was thought proper, also, to make a collation of the beginnings of all the chapters, in the three editions of V. Hooght, Michaelis, and the London Polyglott, as the different beginnings of several chapters, in different editions, have occasioned much trouble in referring to particular verses in the Hebrew Bible. The variations growing exceedingly numerous, Dr. Kennicott was under a necessity of inventing some method singular in its kind, to answer so singular an occasion, as the regular and uncrowded arrangements of all these variations, under their respective chapters and verses. He took care, therefore, to have bound up in thirty folio volumes, (interleaved) a copy of the printed Hebrew Bible, pasted upon

writing paper, with only two verses in each page; the vacant space under each verse being left for all the variations of the MSS in that verse, to be there inserted; and this, according to the numerical order of the MSS, when catalogued and numbered in the prolegomena, to be prefixed to the whole work. No inference, however, is to be drawn, from this preparatory Bible, with regard to the number of volumes which the work will make hereafter; because it was necessary to provide a space that would be sufficient for every exigency.

Abroad, our learned and indefatigable collator, continued to meet with his usual encouragement and success. He received, this year, a second letter from the baron de Bernstorff, principal secretary of state to the king of Denmark, giving an account of the measures taken in that country to promote the Doctor's grand undertaking. Collations were likewise carried on at Erfurt, Vienna, Cologne, Florence, Milan, and Rome. At Berlin, besides the collation of a celebrated MS, directions were given for collating a Hebrew *printed* Bible, of a remarkably old edition. This was the copy from whence Luther made his version, and it contains several hundred variations from the Hebrew Bibles since printed. The baron de Bernstorff's letter is not the only one which adorns the report for the year 1765. Dr. Kennicott had, also, the honour of receiving very polite letters from cardinal Albani, and the duke de Nivernois; and singular marks of favour were shewn him by the elector Palatine, the earl of Hertford, Sir Joseph Yorke, and other eminent or learned persons. The account for this year is concluded with part of an eulogium upon the work and its patrons, that was delivered in a public oration, at Hall, in Saxony, by Dr. Sander, professor of Divinity in that university. The subscription for 1765 amounted to about £80l.

In

In the seventh year of the undertaking, (1766) thirteen MSS were collated at home, transcripts of eleven of which, were deposited in the Bodleian library; and, likewise, nineteen transcripts of the collations of foreign MSS. The MSS at home and abroad, now collated, amounted to one hundred and thirty; which may be presumed to be more than ever were made use of, to ascertain the true text of any other book in the world. The number, however, will be much greater, when the whole work is compleated. A collation was also begun this year, of a very ancient and curious *printed* Hebrew pentateuch, which, by the command of his majesty, was lent to Dr. Kennicott, from the royal library; and another collation was finished of a *printed* copy, in the Eton College library, of more value than several of our present MSS. In foreign parts, MSS were collated at Copenhagen, Paris, Cassel, Zurich, Milan, Carlsruhe, the palace of the Margrave of Baden, Durlac, and at the monastery of St. Blase, in the Black Forest.

But what principally, in the year 1766, distinguished this valuable undertaking, was a discovery most nearly connected with the nature of it, and of great importance in itself; a discovery which unfolded a new, yet decisive argument, in proof of the expediency, or rather the necessity of the Doctor's work; and, therefore, we shall give it at large, in our learned author's own words.

"The learned, says he, through Europe, have been long divided into two general classes, as to their opinions of the *printed Hebrew text of the Old Testament*; some insisting upon the absolute integrity of that text, others holding it to be in some instances corrupted. The men of this latter class were subdivided in their sentiments; for while some thought the corruptions few and of little moment, others thought them many and of great consequence. In this however, they almost all agreed, that, whatever was the real number, or nature, of the corruptions in the printed text, *that text could receive little or no correction from Hebrew MSS*; because the Hebrew MSS, now extant, were but few; and these few were modern; and all of them entirely, or nearly, the same with one another and with the text as printed. But this opinion, however prevalent till within a few years past, has been so effectually

confuted by the evidence produced from these MSS, that the common opinion (it is presumed) now is—that the Hebrew MSS, yet extant, are *very many*; and that some *differ greatly* from others, and from the printed text."

"Now amongst all these variations of opinion, it has been taken for granted by all parties, that *the text of the Hebrew Bible, as now PRINTED, is one and uniform; entirely, or nearly, the same in all the editions of it*; wherever, and by whomsoever, it has hitherto been published. And upon this imaginary sameness of all the printed copies has been founded the famous notion, formerly asserted by many, and even now by a few, that *the printed Hebrew text is perfect and uncorrupted*. Whereas, on the contrary; if that very text, as it is now printed, be at last found to vary much from itself, and some copies differ greatly from others; then can there be nothing more absurd, than the notion of all the printed copies being pure and genuine: then can nothing be more clear, than that, whenever one printed copy differs from another, this or that copy must be corrupted: and lastly, nothing can be more certain, than that, in case these differences be many and considerable, *it must be our duty to examine* (or cause to be examined) *as many as possible, of the oldest and best MSS*, in order to determine, with a degree of exactness proportioned to the importance of the subject, which of the printed editions are wrong, and which right, where they are found to differ. And, in order to such determination, the best method (which indeed is proposed to be here taken) seems to be—to republish the Hebrew text, exactly as it now stands in one of the best amongst the common editions; and to subjoin at the bottom of each page (so far as relates to each page) all the various readings, which shall have been collected either from the MSS, or the *printed* copies."

"The many and considerable differences here meant, as found in the *printed* copies themselves, are (not typographical errors, or variations amongst the several modern editions, but) such as remarkably distinguish the modern copies from the most antient. It had been before discovered, in the course of this work, that the older the MSS are, the more they differ from the modern printed text, and the more they agree with the ancient versions and the quotations in the new testament. And

And it is now found, that *the oldest printed* copies differ greatly from *the latest*; and agree more with the *oldest and best MSS.* It is to the enquiries of the present year, that the learned are indebted for this discovery, as to the merit and value of the **OLDEST PRINTED** copies; and the proof arises from the joint authorities of the four following editions".

The first of the editions here mentioned by Dr. Kennicott, is the Eton copy, already described, which, for greater exactness, was collated twice. It was printed as early as 1487, and is probably the only copy in the world of this edition. The *second* old edition was printed in 1494, of which edition was Luther's copy, spoken of in the account for the last year. The *third* and *fourth* copies are the **FIRST** edition that ever was printed of the *whole Hebrew Bible*, being printed in 1488; and a *pentateuch*, in 1492: which books are preserved in the library of the margrave of Baden-Durlach. A multitude of material various readings are found in these four editions; and it is observable, that though they very much agree, yet they still vary enough to shew, that they were not printed from one another, but from different MSS.

Dr. Kennicott closes his account for 1766, with earnestly requesting the learned, to favour him with any notices that may yet be wanting, in order to a more compleat discovery of the state of the oldest editions, and with laying before his readers a table of such editions of either the whole, or parts of the Hebrew Bible, as were printed before the famous editions of cardinal Ximenes at Complutum, in 1517, and of Felix Pratensis at Venice, in 1518.

Two diplomas are subjoined to the state of the collation for this year, one constituting Dr. Kennicott a fellow of the Royal Society at Goettingen, and the other appointing him a member of the Electoral Theodore Palatine Academy, at Mannheim. The subscription for 1766 was about 1000l.

Mr. URBAN,

MR Sharp in his late view of Mr Baretti's works, has not taken notice of what that writer has said on the subject of Gimerros, which nevertheless calls for some animadversion, as the publick may otherwise be deceived by the doctrine which he has laid down so positively, and with so specious an appearance of truth.

Mr Baretti says, that he was induced (vol. 2, p. 279) to give a description of the Gimerro, or, as the French call it, the Jumart, because no writer of travels, that he had ever read, has mentioned these animals, and also because they are but little known to his learned English friends. He then tells us, in conformity to the erroneous and vulgar opinion, that a Gimerro is an animal born of a horse and a cow, or of a bull and a mare, or of an ass and a cow, or lastly of a bull and a she-ass. He says, that he has seen some hundreds of one species, and that he has rid upon one of another species, and that the Mulateers have informed him by what artifices they contrived to bring creatures of so different a nature to engender: but though Mr. Baretti does not suspect that the Mulateers abused his credulity, the fact, they told him, is not true, nor is it a disgrace to this country that so few of his English friends have adopted the opinion.

The English anatomists, and those who are versed in natural history, know from what they see in the few mixed generations which nature admits of, that there is always in those cases, a near resemblance in the structure of the viscera, and other organs of the male and female parents; whereas a cow has four stomachs, two horns, and cloven feet; but the horse has only one stomach, no horns, and the feet not cloven. Mr Baretti indeed allows, that the Gimerros resemble the Mule so much, that unless you are apprised of it, you will not remark the difference: the true reason of this small difference is, that the mules which were shewn to him as Gimerros, were the species produced by a horse and a she-ass; but the common mules are the issue of an ass and a mare. Vide Buffon vol. 14, p. 348, who also treats the received opinion as a vulgar error.

Perhaps a no less visionary than the foregoing account, is that he gives of two distinct nations in Italy, which he says, have but lately been spoken of; he concludes his second volume with a severe stricture on English travellers, whom he upbraids with travelling to see things and not men; and tells us that he has heard of a small nation to the north of Vicenza, whose language, laws and manners, have nothing in common with modern Italy, or modern Germany, and that they are thought to be the descendants of those Cimbri, whom

Marius defeated in the neighbourhood of that town. He informs us also, that the king of Spain had been some years king of Naples, before he heard of a small Greek republick concealed in a mountain of that kingdom. Would not Mr Baretti have acted more in the character of a scholar, and a native of Italy, had he ascertained the reality of these two nations, than to have reflected on English travellers, because they have not visited them? However, it is not true, that Englishmen are so incurious as he represents them. A very learned friend of mine, in company with an ingenious Italian, travelled lately thro' that part of Italy, which the antients called Magna Græcia, where amongst other monuments of antiquity, they write me word, that they saw the ruins of the Locri, who formerly made so great a figure in that country. Had the government of Naples suffered a distinct republick of Greeks to subsist at this time, it could not have escaped the researches of my correspondents: so that most probably, the few straggling posterity of those Locri, who still retain a corrupt Greek language, may have given rise to this opinion, if there be such an opinion in Italy.

With regard to the nation Mr Baretti speaks of near Vicenza, where the inhabitants live, *as he hears*, neither under the laws of any part of Italy, or of Germany, I cannot but think the supposition improbable. A nation in the neighbourhood of so large a town as Vicenza, would not be a subject of hear-say, but a matter of notoriety.

I am, &c.

A. B.

MR URBAN,

MY question concerning a deception of sight being taken notice of by your correspondent I. H. I must take the liberty to object to that part of his reasoning, where he says, "the plain part remaining somewhat bright, the part engraved by reason of its opacity, *appears on the very surface where it really is.*" For by the deception the part engraved *appears where it really is not (i. e.) above the surface.*—This, however, may possibly be an error of the press, and the word *not* may be wanting.

Seagoe's Coffee-house,

June 7.

GEO. ELLEN.

The following Method of rearing TURKEYS is successfully practised among the Swedes.

THEY plunge the chick into a vessel of water, the very hour, if possible, at least, the very day it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole peppercorn, after which, they return it to the mother. From that time it becomes hardy, and fears the cold no more than a hen's chick. But it must be remembered, that this delicate species of fowl is also subject to a particular disorder when young, which frequently carries it off in a few days. When any begin to droop, examine carefully, the feathers on the rump, and you will find there two or three, the quill part of which, will be filled with blood; draw these, and the chick will recover, and afterwards will require no other care than is bestowed upon common poultry.

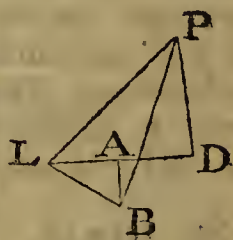
Answers to the Mathematical Questions, Page 122.

I. QUEST. (6) answered by Mr. W. Crakelt.

CONSTRUCT. Let LA represent the given error in longitude, and AB (perpendicular thereto) the error in latitude: and having joined the points L, B, constitute an isocles triangle, LPB, so that each of the angles (PLB, PBL) above the base may be \equiv to the complement of half the given variation, and P will be the port sailed from; the demonstration of which seems unnecessary.

CALCULA. The two legs in the rightangled triangle LAB being given, the hypotenuse and angle BLA will be easily found; then in the isocles triangle LPB we shall have all the angles and base to find LP, the distance run; and afterwards in the right angled triangle LPD all the angles and hypotenuse to find LD, DP, the required departure and difference of latitude respectively.

The solutions given by Mr. J. Rose the proposer, and Mr. W. Wales differ not essentially from that above exhibited.



II. QUEST. (7) answered by Calculator.

To give the solution of this question at full length would be attended with more trouble than I have leisure to bestow; therefore, in order to point out the method whereby it may be effected, I shall content myself with the following partial one.---Let the pairs of stockings be five, viz. aa, bb, cc, dd, ee , and the stockings drawn six: then the probability of taking aa , with b, c, d, e being

$$= \frac{16}{210} \left(= \frac{2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6} \right) \text{ if this be multiplied by 5 (the number of pairs), we shall have } \frac{80}{210}$$

for the probability of drawing one pair precisely:

the probability of taking aa, bb , with $c, d, \&c.$ aa, cc , with $b, d, \&c.$ being $= \frac{12}{210}$ if this be multiplied by 10 (the combinations of 2 in 5) there will result $\frac{120}{210}$

for the probability of drawing two pairs precisely: lastly, the probability of taking

aa, bb, cc together being $= \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{210}$, if we multiply this by 10 (the combinations of 3 in 5), we shall get $\frac{10}{210}$ for the probability of drawing 3 pairs precisely:

whence the value of the expectation $= \frac{80}{210} \times 1 + \frac{120}{210} \times 2 + \frac{10}{210} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{3}$ pairs.

This is the only solution attempted.

III. QUEST. (8) answered by Mr. Dymond, the Proposer.

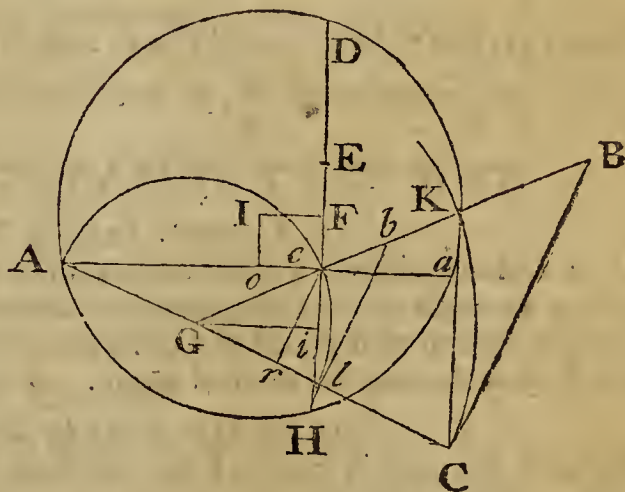
CONSTRUC. Let the ratio of the chord and tangent be that of Ee to the perpendicular ea : produce ae to A , so that Ae may be $=$ twice ea ; and bisecting Aa, Ee , with the perpendiculars oI, FI , from I as centre, through A, a , describe the circle AHa ; and producing Ee to meet the circumference thereof, make $Al =$ twice eH , and thereon, as diameter, describe the semicircle Ael ; then through e and l from G , as centre, draw GK, GC , each $=$ the given radius, and the arc KC described will be that required.

DEMONSTRA. Draw the tangents CB, lb ; the chord CK , and er, Gi , perpendicular to GL, el respectively. Then from the similar triangles BCK, ble , we shall have $CK : CB :: el : bl :: Gr : Gi = \frac{Ae}{2} = ea$, and from the

triangles $Gli, Are, Gl \times GA + Gr = Ae \times Gi = Gl \times GL + Gr$: but by the property of the circle $Ae \times ea = eH \times eE + ED = Ae \times Gi = Gl \times eE + Gl = Gl \times Gr + Gl$: whence $Ee = Gr$, and consequently $CK : CB :: Ee : ea$. W. W. R.

SCHOL. The arc el is the arc required; if in the first 90° ; but if the tangent is negative, 360° —degrees in the arc el is that required; as all affirmative tangents may be found in the third 90° , and all the negative ones in the second as well as fourth. If De be used as a radius instead of eH , another arc, el , may be found, the degrees of which added to, or subtracted from, 180° , according as the tangent is supposed to be affirmative or negative, give another true answer; having its demonstration nearly the same as that above specified.

With some little variation, the construction is also given by Mr. W. Crakelt: but the Rev. Mr. Lawson and some other correspondents refer to p. 239 of the M. S. C. for the solution.



IV, QUEST. (9) answered by the Proposer Mr. Gawith.

If u^6 be put for x ; \overline{m}^6 for y ; \overline{m}^6 for z , and r for $n^3 m$, the first equation after proper reduction will become, $16r^6 - 32r^5 - 15r^4 - 32r^3 + 16 = 0$. Now if we take this equation from $16 \times \overline{r+1}^8$; deduct $4 \times 32r \times \overline{r+1}^6$ from the remainder; add $320r^2 \times \overline{r+1}^4$ to the result, and from the sum thence arising deduct $9 \times 32r^3 \times \overline{r+1}^2$, there will remain $81r^4$: whence $16 \times \overline{r+1}^8 - 4 \times 32r \times \overline{r+1}^6 + 320r^2 \times \overline{r+1}^4 - 9 \times 32r^3 \times \overline{r+1}^2 + 81r^4 = 0$; or (by putting s for $\overline{r+1}^2$) $16s^2 - 4s \times 32r + 320r^2 - 9r^2s - 1 \times 32r + 81r^4s^{-2} = 0$, or (by putting p for $4s + 9r^2s^{-1}$) $p^2 - 32pr = -248r^2$: consequently $ps = rs \times 16 + 2\sqrt{2} = 4s^2 + 9r^2$; $s = \sqrt{x \sqrt{1.875 + \sqrt{2}} + 2 + \sqrt{.125}} = r^2 + 2r + 1$, and $r (= n^3 m) = 1.499$. Again, the second equation, by substituting v for n^3 , will be transformed to $vm - v^2 + vm - v^2 \times m^2 = 2m^4$; whence $v^2 - vm = \frac{x}{2m^2}$, $v (= n^3) = 2m$; and of course $n = 2.998$, and $m = .4211$. Lastly, the third equation becomes $\overline{nm}^6 \times u^{18} - n^6 \times u^{12} = 6 \times \overline{mu}^6$, or $x^2 - 2.374x = 2.001$: consequently $x = 3.034$; $y = 9.007$, and $z = 1.277$.

Mr. Crakelt likewise answered this question.

V. QUEST. (10) answered by Mr. Stephen Ogle, of Rotherhithe.

According to the data the measure of the force wherewith the weights will be accelerated (without considering the motion of the triangle) may be obtained in known terms. Let this be denoted by $\frac{m}{s}$ (s being the weight of both rings), and the measure of centrifugal force in direction of the sides VA , VC , when the descending weight is at any variable distance from the vertex, may be signified by $\frac{ax}{s}$ and $\frac{bx}{s}$; and the whole accelerative power will from thence be expressed by $\frac{m + ax - bx}{s}$, according to the circumstances of the problem. — Now $1 : \frac{x}{v} :: \frac{m + ax - bx}{s} : \ddot{v}$; wherefore $v\ddot{v} = \frac{mx + axx - bxx}{s}$; admit the correct fluent of this to be $v = \sqrt{p + qx + rxx}$, and the fluent of $t = x \times p + qx \times rxx = \frac{1}{2}$ (found by *Simpson's fluxions* p. 339) will solve the problem.

No other solution has been received.

ERRATA.

Page 122, line 7, for $y^{\frac{2}{3}}$ read $y^{\frac{3}{2}}$; p. 169, l. 2, for $-4um + u^2$ read $-4vm + v^2$; l. 4 for $v = \frac{uy}{x}$ read $u = \frac{vy}{x}$; p. 171, l. 2, for e read c .

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

I. QUEST. (15) by Mr. A. Wood.

If in a plane triangle a right-line be drawn from the vertical angle to the base, forming an angle at the same, equal to the complement of half that at the vertex: the line so drawn will divide the difference of the segments of the base in the ratio of the sides including the vertical angle. Required the demonstration.

II. QUEST. (16) by Mr. E. Reynolds.

An easy theorem is required for finding the sides of a rightangled triangle in whole numbers, so that the primeter and area may be express'd by the same figures.

III. QUEST. (17) by Mr. S. Ogle.

Divide a given trapezium in an assigned ratio by two right lines, drawn from opposite angles, and containing a given one.

Extract from an Inventory of the Goods, Chattels, &c. of THOMAS KEEBEL, Serjeant at Law, appraised by Valentine Mason, General Appraiser unto the most Reverend Father in God the Lord Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury. 6th Julij, 15th Hen. VII. 1500.

* * This curious Appraisement shews the Price of Silver, Gold, Corn, Cattle, Household Goods, &c. at the Time when it was made; and is in Truth a valuable Acquisition to Antiquaries.

IN THE PARLOUR.

	£.	s.	d.
A Compleat hanging of broad Alexander, containing in length 60 yards, and in breadth 3 yards—six score yards at 2 d. per Yd.	1	0	0
One dozen of cushions of verders stuffed with feathers	1	13	4
A sperver of broad Alexander	0	13	4
A feather bed and bolster	1	0	0
A pair of old fustians	0	8	0
A pair of blankets	0	2	0
A pair of flaxen sheets of 3 breadths, containing 21 yards at 6 d. each	0	10	6
A counterpane of tapestry work, <i>fore worn</i>	0	5	0
A table, two christalls, two forms, two chairs, and a cupboard	0	2	0
An old cupboard-cloth of green say	0	0	6

In the Chamber over the Parlour.

A compleat hanging of green say	0	6	8
Two carpets	0	10	0
A sperver of broad Alexander	0	10	0
An old feather bed and bolster	0	8	0
An old counterpane of tapestry-work	0	3	4
A counterpane of imagery work	0	10	0
A counterpane of verders with birds	3	0	0
A cupboard	0	2	0
A counterpane of red damask (<i>fore worn</i>) 34 yards	5	0	0
A sperver of red damask, with curtains of red coarse farcenet	3	6	8
A pillow and two cushions, covered with ray-fattin from Burges, stuffed with feathers	0	13	4
A pair of new fustians	0	13	4
Six hangings of tapestry-work, containing 90 yards, at 12 d. per Yd.	4	10	0
One remnant of black double fattin, containing 3 yards at 8 s. per Yd.	1	4	0
Three doublet-cloaths of tawney fattin, 8 yards and half, at 8 s. Yd.	3	8	0
A remnant of tawney fattin, containing 2 yards and half, at 6 s. Yd.	0	15	0
A remnant of black stamyn, containing 2 yards and half, at 2 s. Yd.	0	5	0
A pair of great old amber beads of twelve stones	0	10	0
A pair of beads ten stones, cassidens, &c. jasper, partly cover'd with gold	4	0	0
A book written in French on parchment, called <i>La Abuse in Court</i>	0	10	0
An old harness girdle, with divers little buckles	1	6	8
An altar-cloth of arras, containing in length three yards, in breadth one yard, at 1 l. 6 s. 8 d. per yard	4	0	0
Two remnants of black velvet, containing 10 yards, at 12 s. per Yd.	6	0	0
A piece of tawney velvet, containing 3 yards, at 12 s. per yard	1	16	0
Eight pieces and half of new broad Alexander, at 8 s. per piece	3	8	0
Five chests, of divers sorts	0	10	0
Two remnants of black velvet, containing 4 yards and half, at 12 s.	2	14	0
A book in French of the Chronicles, on parchment	2	13	4
A book imprinted, called, <i>Ludovicus de Vita Christi</i>	0	10	0
A doublet cloth of black stamyn, containing 4 yards, at 2 s. per Yd.	0	8	0
A little velvet pouch, with a single ring, silver, and gilt	1	0	0
A little sperver of ray-silk, with curtains of green	4	0	0

IN THE KITCHEN.

Three garnish of pewter vessels, little occupied, at 21 s. per garnish	3	3	0
Three dozen of platters, 5 great chargers, 2 dozen and three porringers, and 2 dozen and four sawcers	3	6	8
A great brass pot	0	12	0
Two brass pots of 3 gallons each	0	10	0
Four little possnets, at 12 d. each possnet	0	4	0
Three great pans, of 5 gallons each pan	0	15	0

(Gent. Mag. JUNE 1768.)

Three

	£.	s.	d.
Three other little pans	0	6	0
A little mortar of brasse, and a pebble	0	4	0
Two pair of racks	0	6	8
A little pair of racks	0	2	0
Two pair of broches square	0	11	4
Two great round broches	0	6	0
Two little round broches	0	1	8
Two bird broches	0	1	0
Two chaffing-dishes	0	2	0
A great pewter chaffour, somewhat broken	0	2	8
Three pair of pot-hooks, and four hanging irons	0	0	10
A frying-pan	0	0	6
Two cullenders	0	0	4
Two skimmers, two ladles, and a gridiron	0	1	8
A great kettle	0	2	0
A cleaving knife, and three slicing (carving) knives	0	0	8
And in lumber and trash	0	0	6

P L A T E.

Two basons and two ewers, part gilt, weighing 117 oz. at 3s. 4d. oz.	19	10	0
Three standing cups with covers, two chased and one plain, a goblet with a cover, and two little salts with covers, all gilt, weighing 96 oz. at 3s. 6d. per oz.	16	16	0
Six great bowls, with a cover gilt, and two little salts with a cover (wrethyn) wrought and enamelled, 208 oz. at 3s. 8d. per oz.	38	2	8
Two little goblets with two little covers gilt, four old goblets pounfed, two pieces chased, 22 spoons, and a flat piece, 100 oz. at 3s. per oz.	15	0	0
Six pieces, chased, with a cover partly gilt, 165 oz. at 3s. 4d.	37	10	0
Two pots (of silver double gilt) weight 94 oz. at 4s. per oz.	20	7	4
Two great basons, with two ewers, partly gilt, 183 oz. at 3s. 4d.	30	10	0
Six goblets with two covers gilt, 110 oz. at 4s. per oz.	22	0	0
Six goblets with two covers, part gilt, 100 oz. at 3s. 4d. per oz.	16	13	4
Four great salts with a cover chased and gilt, 52 oz. at 4s. per oz.	10	8	0
Twelve great spoons with knobs, wrought and gilt, 24 oz. at 4s.	4	16	0
A dozen of spoons not gilt, 14 oz. at 3s 2d. per oz.	3	4	4
A little spoon of working gold, 1 oz. 3-4ths	3	1	8
A signet of fine gold, with an eagle display'd, 2 oz. except 30 dwts at 3l. per ounce	3	17	6
A little piece with a cover gilt, 12 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ at 4s. per oz.	2	10	0
A little pot not gilt— <i>pax bread</i> —two cruets, and a sacrying bell, 25 oz. at 3s. 2d. per ounce	3	19	2
Two pottle pots, 63 oz. at 3s. per ounce	9	10	6
A wafer with a boss broken	1	0	0
A little salt, of gold, with a cover chased with oak-leaves, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at 3l. per ounce	5	0	0
A standing wafer, with a cover, gilt	1	10	0
A chalice, with a patten and cover, with round knobs, 16 oz. at 3s. 4d.	2	13	4

WEARING GEERE.

A single gown of scarlet, <i>fore worn</i> , with a hood of the same	0	10	0
A crimson gown (single) with a hood of the same	1	0	0
A night-gown of worsted-stuff, furr'd with coarse black lawn	0	12	0
A single gown, of violet colour, with a hood	0	13	4
Three single gowns of blue ray, with two hoods, <i>fore worn</i> , at 8s. each	1	4	0
Two single gowns of green ray, with two hoods	0	16	0
A gown, cloth of new blue ray and worsted	0	13	4
A new gown, cloth of blue ray and tawney	0	13	4
A gown, cloth of green ray and violet	0	13	4
An old cloak, of violet	0	5	0
A red mantle, <i>fore worn</i>	0	3	4
A brown tawney gown, furred with fox-skins	0	13	4
A brown tawney gown, furred with black lamb	1	0	0

A short

	£.	s.	d.
A short riding gown, lined with black cotton	0	10	0
A coarse single gown of muffer	0	8	0
A single gown, with a hood of murray in grain	1	3	4
A violet gown, single, with a hood	1	2	0
A doublet of black velvet	1	6	8
A doublet of tawney fatten	0	12	0
A jacket of black velvet, furred with martin-skins	1	6	8
A book, in French, wrote on parchment	1	0	0
An old scarlet gown of his first wife's, unfurred, with an old purfull, quarter deep, with lettyce	2	0	0
A woman's gown with violet in grain, unfurred, with a purfull of mynkes, quarter deep	2	0	0
A chyrle of russet camblet	0	13	4
An old gown of his first wife's, unfurred, with a purfull of white lettyce, quarter deep	1	6	8
A gown cloth of new green ray	0	13	4
The two compleat vestments of green broad Alexander	2	0	0
A frontell for an altar of green silk fringed	0	12	4
An altar cloth of green Alexander	0	5	0

IN THE CHAPEL.

Two altar-cloths of Alexander, plain	0	3	0
A crucifix of wood	0	1	8
Two images, one of our Lady, another of St. John	0	2	8
Two curtains for the altar, of changeable Tartian	0	6	8
A vestment, fore worn	0	13	4
A Corporas, and the case, of old black velvet	0	1	0
A pax, a saycrying bell, two cruets of latyn (horn)	0	0	8

IN THE BARN.

A little stack of wheat, containing, by estimation, four quarters, at 3s. 4d. the quarter	0	13	4
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IN THE GRANARY.

Fifty quarters of malt, at 3s 4d. per quarter	8	6	8
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CORN IN THE FIELDS.

A Ryck of pease, containing, by estimation, 15 quarters, at 2s. 10d. per Qr.	1	10	0
Eighteen acres of barley, at 1s. 6d. per acre	1	10	0
Eighty loads of timber (hewn) at 4s. per load	16	0	0
Two mill-stones, for a windmill, of English make	0	18	0
One fodder of lead	0	5	4
Three waynes shod with iron	10	0	0
Two plows, with the harness	0	6	8

CATTLE, &c.

Twelve score sheep, wethers, unclipped, at 1s. 8d. a-piece	20	0	0
Eight score ewes, unclipped, at 13d. a-piece	8	13	4
Eight score lambs, at 6d. a-piece	4	0	0
Twenty-seven bullocks, at 7s. a-piece	9	16	0
A couple of oxen, at	1	3	4
439 wethers of young and old (6 score to the hundred) at 9d. per C.	38	3	6
379 fleeces of wool, at 4d. per fleece	6	19	8
Six score hogs (sheep so called) that were shorn, at 12d. each	6	0	0
Fifty-three steers and heifers, at 9s. one with another	23	10	6
Eighteen kine (cows) at 8s. a-piece	7	4	0
A grey trotting gelding, at	1	0	0
A black ambling hobby, at	1	6	8
A grey ambling gelding, at	1	3	4
A little dunn ambling horse, at	1	0	0
A great black trotting gelding, at	10	0	0
And, an old grey gelding, at	0	10	0
Three swans	0	10	0
Three cranes	0	5	0
Two geese	0	3	4

An Account of the Expenses of his present Majesty's State-Coach, made in the Year 1762.

	£.	s.	d.
Coachmaker	1,673	15	0
Carver	2,500	0	0
Gilder	933	14	0
Painter	315	0	0
Laceman	737	10	7
Chaser	665	4	6
Harness-maker	385	15	0
Mercer	202	5	10½
Bitt-maker	99	6	6
Millener	31	3	4
Sadler	10	16	6
Woollen-draper	4	3	6
Cover-maker	3	9	6
	£ 7,562	4	3½

Extract of a Letter from Dr. WOLF, of Warsaw, to HENRY BAKER, F. R. S. giving an Account of Trials made with different Medicines, reckoned the most effectual in Cases of canine Madness, on eleven Persons bitten by a mad Wolf.

Dear Sir, Warsaw, Sept. 26, 1767.

IN the middle of April 1767, seventeen people, and a great many cattle, were bitten in our neighbourhood by a mad wolf. One of these, an officer, was brought hither the same day, and the usual treatment was administered to him by very able physicians and surgeons; besides which, he took the bark very copiously, with camphire. He continued well till the seventh week, when he became hydrophobious, and died in four days.

Eleven of the others applied to me on the ninth day. Their wounds were all deeply scarified, diligently washed and fomented with vinegar, salt, and theriaca, and kept open till the 80th day, in those who lived so long. Every two weeks they were blooded largely, and were purged every week with salts and jalap. Their diet was mostly vegetable, and their drink whey and water. They all eat as much as could be got of the herbs *matrisylva* and *anagallis flore phœniceo*, and they all took often of the *pulvis palmarij*.—The *muscus cinereus terrestris* could not be got, or else that would have been prescribed also.—Besides the general treatment,

Two were rubbed daily with ʒi Unguenti Neapolitani, and had their purges with calomel.

Two took every day of vinegar ʒiv, and of tinct. papaveris ʒiii, also at night Rob. Sambuci ʒfs.

One took each day of camphire, gr. xvi. with salt petre Div, and at night ʒfs of Rob. Sambuci.

Two took moschi gr. xxiv. with cin-naber ʒiifs.

Other two took spir. salis ammoniaci cum calc. viv. parati, from 40 to 60 drops.

And the last two took salis tartari cristallini ʒi, made by the installation of solutio salis tartari, with a little spirit. sal ammoniaci.

One of the first two (who used the unguent. Neapolit.) was seized with the fit of hydrophoby on the 22d day, immediately after being well purged with calomel. He was blooded copiously, plunged abundantly in cold water, and several clysters were administered without effect. Two pounds of oil, and as much of drink, were poured down by force: also saponis tartari ʒi, and moschi ʒfs, were given in three doses. He then began to drink freely, but died the third day.

His companion then left off the use of mercury, and took of the oleum animale Dippelii 80 drops in a day, till he had taken ʒvi of the oil, which was all I had, and then went on with spir. sal. ammoniaci cum alcali vinosi, 100 drops in a day.

One of those who took the vinegar fell sick the 33d day. He was immediately blooded, and vomited with ipecacuanha. This man was too strong to make experiments on by force; he refused every thing, and died the third day. His companion, an old man, began to be seized in the same manner; his blood stank intollerably, which in no other was observed: he was purged with salts, took the morsula balsami Peruviani, and drank lemonade. He recovered, and used afterwards spir. sal. ammoniaci, every day 100 drops.

The man who used the camphire fell sick the 33d day. He was thrice copiously blooded, was plunged forcibly into the coldest water for the space of two hours, and was nearly drowned. He was clystered with effect. He himself forced down, with incredible aversion and labour, a great deal of drink; by which he vomited more than fifty times abundance of frothy slime. He took several ounces of oil, and several bolusses of opium and castor, ana, gr. iiii. without effect, and died the 4th day.

A girl

A girl who used the *musk* with *cinnamon* fell ill the 62d day, and died the third day after. No farther attempt was made to save her life, she being then at a distance. Her companion, a pregnant woman, then left off the *musk*, and took instead thereof, *spir. salis ammoniaci vinosus*.

A woman, who had taken nothing, was seized with the hydrophoby on the 40th day. She suffered terribly in the night, but less in the day-time. Besides the usual symptoms, she had great pain and swelling in her belly. In the space of two days, she drank about two bottles of brandy, but nothing else. I ordered her to mix the brandy with as much oil, and to take every day two bolusses of *opium* and *castor*, by which she grew better. She took, at the last, two doies of *turpethum minerale* gr. iiii. in a bolus, which vomited and purged her, and she recovered.

After the 80th day, all the remaining people took thrice the *turpethum minerale*, except the pregnant woman, and they afterwards continued their alkaline medicines till the 100th day.

Now you see, my dear Sir, that the *bark*, the *mercury*, the *acids*, the *camphire*, the *musk*, the feeding on the most famous herbs, the sweating, the *cura antiphlogistica*, are no specifics. I don't know what to say to the *alkalies*. The danger is not yet over, and there are still four people, who used nothing, in as good health as my patients.

Of the cattle, eight died nearly with the same frightful raging as the men; the others were killed. None of those five persons who died quite lost their right senses; but they were all talking without intermission, praying, lamenting, despairing, cursing, sighing, spitting a frothy saliva, screeching, sometimes belching, reaching, but rarely vomiting. Every member is convulsed by fits, but most violently from the navel up to the breast and œsophagus. The fit comes every quarter of an hour. The fauces are not red, nor the mouth dry. The pulse is not at all feverish, and when the fit is over nearly like a sound pulse. The face grows pale, then brown, and during the fit almost black; the lips livid. The head is drowsy, and the ears tingling; the urine limpid.—At last they grow weary; the fits are less violent, and cease towards the end. The pulse becomes weak, intermittent, not very quick; they sweat, and at last the whole body becomes cold. They compose themselves quietly as to get

sleep, and so they expire. The blood let out a few hours before death appears good in every respect.

A general observation was, that the lint and dressings of the wounds, even when dry, were always black, and even when the pus was very good in colour and appearance.

I have formed no theory at all of this terrible disease; perhaps the *serum* grows frothy. The *duodenum* is surely the first and the most affected; but may be, as well from some irritation of the brain, as from sharp serous liquors in the *duodenum*. For if this was the cause, how could the disease begin after a strong purgation, and continue after a copious vomiting? Wherefore the irritation sits in the brain, or the whole mass of serum is infected.

I am, &c. WOLF, M. D.

Of the BODY OF MAN.

*C*RY, said the Spirit: What shall I cry? Ask the Prophet. All flesh is grass.----A problem as true in philosophy, as in theology, and that in a most strict and literal sense likewise.

Who would think it, yet most certain it is, that all this bulky, ponderous body, which we behold, and carry about us, was once, every part of it, green grass growing visibly in the open fields. By grass I mean, in general, what vegetables spring out of the ground.

The better to conceive of this natural mystery (which probably you never once thought of before) here presented unto you, think seriously with yourself, freely, and without prejudice contemplate the subject, and the truth thereof will soon rush in upon your mind with full force of conviction, even so as you cannot miss of being highly pleased with such a surprising lecture of natural philosophy.

How amazing is it to find that this beautiful body, with all its lovely limbs, were actually once growing green in the fields and meadows; and that the eyes of ancestors had formerly beheld us springing up in that vegetable form.

But how, may you ask, can we make this grand paradox good, and prove the truth of this so very strange assertion?

Pray attend: Was you not in infancy fed with milk and bread-corn? Have you not been fed with wheat ever since? Your drink, what has it been, but either the tincture of barley, the juice

juice of the grape, or of apples? The flesh with which you have been nourished to so large a stature, belonged once to the four-footed animals, to the fowls of the air, or to the fish of the sea; and every one of these have been fed either with corn or grass.

Yea, our fine bodies owe their original, and sustentation, either mediately or immediately, to the animal and vegetable food entirely; to the roots and stalks, to the leaves or to the fruits of plants, or to the flesh of brute creatures, which have passed through our mouths perhaps these 20 or 60 years, and all the mouths of our parents and predecessors before us: our curious, plump structures had become mere skeletons, our limbs dry, with our bones, and our trunk, and ribs, the statue of death, had they not received perpetual recruits from the field.

This very flesh, which I now call mine, has not been so long, but did belong to the sheep, or the ox, before it became part of me, and served to cloathe their bones, before it covered mine. And again, some portion of myself was once hurried through the air in the breast of a partridge, shot, or caught in a net; and another piece of me was frightfully driven through the fields, but the other day, before the full-mouth'd hounds, on the legs of an hunted hare, which was next prepared for my table.

Pray, had you ever so strange a thought as this before, and can you believe it now? or, upon a survey of the argument, can you tell how to deny it? for what are hares and partridges, &c. made of, but growing herbage and shattered corn?

Even the very fish we eat of, whether from the river or the sea, are all, in their original, a kind of grass also: They have been fed partly by sea-weeds, and partly by lesser fish, which they have devoured, whose prime and natural nourishment was from some vegetable watery world.

In short, whether we have eaten cheese or butter, bread or milk; whether we have fed on ox, hog, or sheep, or on the fowls of the air, I am certain this old body of mine, and every part thereof, even to teeth and nails, and the very hairs of my head also, are all borrowed originally from the green grass, or vegetable kingdom.

Every thing of us that has not a thinking power, that is not mind and spirit, and that is not the original solid stamen

of us, was once growing like grass on the ground; or was made of the roots which supported some herbage, and in time may revert into the like state again.

There is an universal circulation of all things terrene, and our very bones will, by and by, be flying about in the air.

Is not philosophy then an entertaining study, that teaches us our original; and these astonishing operations of divine wisdom and providence, which clothes us with a body made out of transformed grass?

Who can cavil at, or in the least doubt of the truth of the assertion, that all men are grass; and not only like unto, but was once in reality very grass, the green herb of the field.

But, after all, this makes only one portion of us, our outward, visible, ponderous, corruptible, perspirable, bulky body, and dissolves all in the grave, and returns back to its congenial elements again, from which it originally came, never to rise up such a gross body more; for flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven.

While the prime, true, real, proper, organical, invisible, staminal body, is not a fluid, but a solid, lasting principle, the mould or outlines of the other, that continues constantly with us all our lives long, which the other portion cannot do; but is continually fleeting, and flying off, while fresh recruits of like matter supply their place; so as in that respect a man may have a new body every seven years. But this solid, organical, staminal body, interwoven with the other, and serving as a mould thereto, is indeed laid in the grave along with it; but, like the plantule in a seed sown, is that very identical body which will rise again, when every man shall possess his own body, to be re-united to the soul at the last day. To this staminal body, does not St. Paul allude by these words; "That which thou sowest, is not quickened except it die; and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain. But God giveth it a body as it has pleased him, and to every seed his own body." The first is for this life only; the last, both for this and the life to come.—But of this staminal body, perhaps, hereafter. *I am, Sir, &c.*

Leigh, April, 1768.

J. Cook.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

READING in Baretti's seasonable hints to Englishmen, &c. I found mention made of a small nation to the north of Vicenza, whose language, laws, and manners have nothing in common either with modern Italy, or with modern Germany; and are thought to be the descendants of those Cimbri, whom Marius defeated in the neighbourhood of that town. He likewise mentions the old Provencal language being once the only polite language of Europe, but is now no more understood by the modern inhabitants of Provence; yet he has a notion that it still exists, at least in a good measure, as he has met with people at Demont in the Piedmontese Alps, who could easily understand some passages which had been quoted out of some old romances and poems in that language by the rummagers of libraries, as he expresses it. He adds, it is probable that several other of the most remote parts in our mountains are not wanting in objects as singular as these, and well deserving some enquiry.

I heartily join with Mr Barretti in wishing that such enquiry was made, and would earnestly recommend it to those gentlemen who may have an opportunity, and are qualified for it, to exert their utmost endeavours to attain this valuable end. But here I must observe, that it is in vain for any Englishman, let him be ever so learned or well versed in the modern languages of Europe to attempt it. It will then naturally be asked, who must? I would answer either an Armorican Briton, an Highlander, or a Welshman; to the latter of which, if any such who understands the language should make the tour of Italy, I would recommend the above enquiry. But as too many of our Welsh gentlemen, from an ill-judged pride affect to despise their native language, perhaps it may be easier to find a servant, or some other person who thoroughly understands the language, who might have an inclination to travel abroad, only on the condition of having his expences defrayed, or some other small consideration: In such case, this end may not only be as well answered, but the experiment may be made by an English gentleman. I only add, that the dialects of the modern south and north Welsh are so very different both in words and phrases, that many persons who understand the one are ignorant of the other. It is therefore possible, if such an enquiry should be made into

the languages abovementioned, even on the spot, by a person who understands one of these modern Welsh dialects only, that it may have a great affinity to the other, and yet he may remain ignorant of it. In order therefore to have the greater probability of success, if such a thing should be attempted, a person who understands both dialects should be made choice of, for some such there are, though but few; but if such an one cannot be had, and gentlemen would be at a small additional expence, they might easily procure two persons, who understood both dialects, i. e. one each; but if they should chuse to take one person only with them: I would, contrary to the commonly received opinion, recommend a person who understands the South Wales dialect, as the most ancient, and consequently the most likely to correspond with the above ancient languages. If you think the above worthy a place in your useful and extensive Magazine, you will oblige your constant reader from its first publication. F. L.

P. S. I am greatly mistaken if there are not some remains of the ancient Celtic language still existing in some of the mountainous parts of Spain.

Mr URBAN,

HAVING sent you an account of M. le Roy's voyage to Greece, and of his researches at Athens, &c. in justice to two of our countrymen I now send you a short abstract of Messrs Stuart and Revett's voyage, &c. to the same place, collected from their *Antiquities of Athens**, a work no less elegant, and much more correct than *Les Ruines des plus beaux Monuments de la Grece*, and which seems the more necessary, as no mention has been made of it in your Magazine, though it was published at London in the year 1762, and is deservedly celebrated all over Europe.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A. B.

After having employed six or seven years at Rome, in the study of painting, Messieurs Stuart and Revett determined to visit Athens, and to measure and delineate with all possible diligence,

* Vol. I. (which only is yet published) contains (besides the dedication, preface, &c.) 52 pages, in large imperial paper, and 71 plates, consisting of views, architecture sculpture.

whatever they might find there that deserved attention. With this view they published at Rome, towards the end of the year 1748, a brief account of their undertaking, of the form they proposed to give their work, and of the subjects of which they intended to compose it. Many copies of this were dispersed by their friends, and the approbation with which it was received, confirmed them in their resolution. It was published at London in 1751, by Colonel (now major general) George Gray, and again in 1752, by Mr Samuel Ball, and soon afterwards part of it was also reprinted there, with little variation, by those zealous promoters of the arts, Messieurs Dawkins and Wood. Lastly, their scheme was printed at Venice, and dispersed in various parts of Europe, by Mr Smith, the British consul, in 1753.

Our travellers left Rome in March, 1750, and arriving at Venice too late in the year to embark (as they intended) on board the currant-ships for Zant, they employed their vacant time in examining (as M. le Roy did four years afterwards) * the antiquities of Pola, in Istria, which they produced to their friends as a specimen of the manner in which they proposed to execute their Athenian work.

On their return from Pola to Venice they were still obliged to wait some months for a convenient passage. In the mean time Sir James Gray, the British resident there, interested himself greatly in their success, and was the first who set on foot a subscription for their work. At length on January 19, 1751, they embarked on board an English ship, bound for the island of Zant, from whence they continued their voyage in a vessel of that island, and touching at Chiarenza, Patras, Pentagioi, and Vostizza, they arrived on March 11, N. S. at Corinth. After a short stay there, during which they measured

an ancient temple, and made some views, they crossed the Isthmus to Cenchrea, and thence departed in a vessel of Egina, on March 16, landed and dined at Megara, slept at Salemis, and on the 17th at night anchored in Porto Leone, the ancient Pireus, once the most celebrated harbour of Athens; from whence they were conducted to that city the next morning, by a Greek, who resided there in quality of British consul.

On their first visiting the antiquities they were happy to find that they answered their highest expectations. They therefore determined to spare no expence or fatigue, and in particular to avoid haste and system. In this work, whenever any ruins are restored, the reader is apprised of it, and the reasons or authorities given. Every building was examined as low as to the foundation; and for this purpose, a great quantity of earth and rubbish was, at a very considerable expence, removed.

Fortunately for our artists, after they had been at Athens above two months, Mr Dawkins and Mr Wood, arrived there, as, had it not been for the liberality of Mr Dawkins (which they gratefully acknowledge) it would not have been in their power to continue at Athens long enough to complete their work. Mr Bouverie unfortunately died in Asia Minor, and never visited Athens, Balbec, or Palmyra.*

Our travellers quitted Athens at the end of the year 1753, and went to Thessalonica, where they were received and treated for some months with great hospitality by Mr Paradise, the British consul. Here they copied the remains

* M. le Roy (our authors observe) was at Rome in 1748, when the first scheme of their work appeared there, which soon became a general topic of discourse among the curious and learned in that city; and when he read the description of Palmyra, which he has cited, he must have known that Messieurs Stuart and Revett were then employed at Athens. By his own account he did not resolve on a journey to Greece till 1753, nor set out from Venice till May 5, 1754; which is more than a year after the last publication of their scheme, dated from Athens, was printed at Venice by Consul Smith.

* Before Mr Bouverie visited Ephesus, he had travelled over the northern part of Asia Minor, had seen the beautiful antiquities of Cyzicum, Pergamas, Teios, &c. At Ephesus, besides some Vestiges of the famous temple of Diana, he saw the remains of a temple exquisitely wrought, the columns of which are about five feet in diameter, furnishing one of the richest examples of the Corinthian order, that is any where extant. From Ephesus he passed through a noble scene of antiquities, to Samos, Miletus, Prienna, and Magnesia on the Meander, now called *Guzel-Hissar*, or Fair Castle, at which last place, to the infinite regret of all that knew him, he died. The world will have the pleasure of admiring the number and beauty of the remains in Asia Minor, when Mr Wood's leisure will permit him to publish that part of his travels.

of a very ancient and beautiful Corinthian colonnade; and would have added to them some remarkable buildings supposed to be of the age of Theodosius, had not a most destructive pestilence, which broke out while they were there, rendered the measuring of them unsafe, and indeed impracticable. In their way from thence to Smyrna, they visited several of the islands in the Ægean sea, corruptly called the Archipelago. From Smyrna they set out for England, where they arrived in the beginning of the year 1755, having spent in all near five years in this laborious and expensive journey from Rome to Athens, and from thence to London.

On the architectural prints Messieurs Stuart and Revett were jointly employed; but the sculptures were delineated, the views painted, and the whole work compiled by Mr. Stuart. In the course of it, he detects and criticises (perhaps too minutely and severely) several mistakes which M. le Roy has committed by copying implicitly the errors of Sir George Wheeler and Dr. Spon, and to which the critical knowledge which he affects to display, and the pompous circumstances of his publication, seem to give an air of authenticity. In particular, 1. The Doric Portico, which these three gentlemen call the temple of Augustus, Mr. Stuart proves from the inscription on the architrave, was dedicated to Minerva,* and from an edict regulating the sale of oils, &c. it seems to have been the entrance to a market. 2. The Ionic Temple on the Ilyssus, which perhaps was dedicated to Panops, an Athenian hero, as such a temple so situated is mentioned by Plato, † is mistaken by M. le Roy for the temple of Diana Agrotera, and he has also confounded it with the church of *Peter crucified*, though this latter is a rude modern building. 3. The Chonagic monument of Lycrates, erected in honour of several victors in the public games, (commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes) M. le Roy supposes to have been a temple dedicated to Hercules, and that the sculpture on the frieze relates to Athletic games; but Mr. Stuart clearly shows, that as this building has no re-

lation to Hercules, and that the sculpture (which he has delineated in 17 plates) represents the adventures of Bacchus with the Tyrrhenian pirates, their transformation into Dolphins, * &c. 4. A Stoa, or Portico, on the North side of the citadel (perhaps the Porcile, the most celebrated Portico in Athens) M. le Roy and most other travellers have mistaken for the celebrated temple of Jupiter Olympius, though that temple (according to Thucydides) was situated in the Southern part of the city near the fountain Collirrhoë, and tho' the stately ruins vulgarly called the Columns of Adrian stand on the very spot assigned by the ancients to Jupiter's temple. 5. M. le Roy represents the plan of this building as an exact square, each side of which measures 628 Parisian feet, or somewhat more than 669 English, whereas in fact it is a parallelogram, whose longest side measures 376 English feet, and whose shortest only 252. 6. M. le Roy supposes the Columns of Adrian, as they are called, to be the remains of the Pantheon built by that emperor, but, for the reasons above given, this also seems a mistake.

MR. URBAN,

I N your Magazine for April last, p. 150, I find an objection to my conjecture about a crow, which I saw marked like a hawk, founded entirely upon your alteration of my words; for though incubation may be used in general to signify their time of breeding, yet it does not so precisely express my meaning, as my own words did; which were, " Might it not be by a sudden fright from a hawk, when the hen crow was with egg?" This has some degree of probability in it, but the other none at all; yet Mr. Row has answered it in the handsomest manner. I find since, upon enquiry, knowing where the crow was bred, that a wood-owl (which has the colour of a hawk) had actually disturbed and driven some of the rooks from their nests, and there were some of her eggs found in the rookery.

Now, Sir, Mr. Row himself almost concurs with my opinion, in allowing that the plumage of the dam might possibly be altered by a sudden and violent fright; and, if the plumage of the dam, why not of the embryo, as this is very agreeable to the analogy of na-

* *Αθηναι Αρχηγετριάς κ. λ. π.* To Minerva, the chief Conductress, &c. M. le Roy supposes these words to mean the Noblesse, or body of the Athenian nobility, though the Athenian government being a pure democracy, no such body of men existed.

† In his *Lysias*.

(GENT. MAG. June 1768.)

* See this story related by Nonnus in his *Dionysius*, Ovid in his *Metamorphoses*, &c.

ture. There are undoubtedly many things common to all the sensitive tribes, both in the inward frame and texture of their bodies, and the manner in which their animal spirits are affected by outward objects. So that from the abovementioned circumstance, and this way of reasoning, I am inclined to think that these phænomena may be accounted for upon the same principles as the alteration of the fœtus in the human species, by the fright of the mother. But whether the fœtus is altered by the fright of the mother, of this our learned physicians are the best judges.

I am, Sir, &c. J. M.

The Life of the Prince of Condé. Continued from p. 212.

BOOK IV.

THE important service which Condé had just done the court, entitled him to the acknowledgments of the queen, and especially of Mazarin; but the dark soul of that cardinal only remembered it to punish a too fortunate and too powerful protector; he privately swore his destruction, at least that he should give the whole kingdom a pattern of submission and of dependence on his will. However, not to excite the public indignation, he still kept up appearances with the prince, while he secretly spread about him disgusts, suspicions, snares of every kind, and the most heinous calumnies. Our author finely describes the intrigues, tricks, artifices, and strokes of malice, which distinguished the politicks of Mazarin, in order to crush all parties one after the other, to destroy the Prince, and to re-establish his own authority on the ruins of all the factions.

The ungrateful minister deceived the prince, by making him the most flattering proposals, and the most alluring promises, which afterwards he always found means to avoid the fulfilling.—The enraged prince despised the minister, and treated him with disdain. After this, they were reconciled again, only to be again at variance. Each of them in turn courted the country party, in order to make it subservient to their designs. Mazarin, still cunning and deceitful, that he might render the Prince and that party irreconcilable, thought of an expedient which answered his purpose too well. There was among the malecontents a Marquis de la Boulaie, a man of an infamous character, who had obtained the confidence of the

party by false appearances of hatred to the Cardinal, but who secretly kept up a correspondence with him. It is pretended, that he made him an offer of killing Condé, without its being known who gave the blow. Mazarin was charmed with this proposal; but, says our author, he only required Boulaie to exhibit all the proofs of an assassination, and to act in such a manner that every thing might concur to render the country party suspected of that crime. He was punctually obeyed; the coach was stopped; some pistols were fired at it, by which two of the footmen were dangerously wounded; and, after that shameful exploit, la Boulaie took refuge in the hotel of the duke of Beaufort, who was the hero of the party, in order, no doubt, to countenance the prince's suspicions of the malecontents. Luckily, Condé was not in his coach when it was stopped; the cardinal had spread the report of the projected assassination; and, in concert with the queen and the prince, he had prevailed to have the coach sent empty, to prove the reality of the attempt. Mazarin counterfeited a zeal for the prince's life, he furiously declaimed against the malecontents, who, he pretended, had made an attempt on a life so precious to the state; and he inflamed Condé's resentment against the Duke of Beaufort and the Coadjutor, whom he supposed to be the authors of this heinous outrage. The Prince, strongly prejudiced against them, refused to hear them, when they appeared before him to justify themselves. He demanded justice against them of the king, he formally accused them before the parliament, and remained inflexible in spite of the pains which the leaders of the party took to demonstrate to him that he had been imposed on. However, the affair was brought before the parliament, the accused defended themselves, and the Coadjutor, who had discovered the Cardinal's secret, unmasked him so well, that the Pr. agreed to a private negotiation with the malcontents which Chavigny began; he required nothing more than the Co-adjutor's leaving Paris; but with the rank of ambassador to Rome or Vienna. That prelate would have consented to it, to satisfy Condé, if Mazarin, some days after, had not given him the choice of any recompence, in order to engage his concurrence in the Prince's destruction. Affairs were now in such a dangerous confusion, that the Cardinal saw clearly that it was necessary

cessary to hasten to the winding up of the plot. Master of the Queen's soul, which he guided as he pleased; sure of having inflamed against Condé all the resentment of the mal-contented, he sought and obtained, by means of the dutchess of Chevreuse, the support of that powerful faction, which connected itself with him the more readily, in hopes that the Prince's fall would soon enable it to crush without difficulty the Cardinal, hated, weak, and despised as he was, and as he never failed to create himself new enemies by his injustice and deceit. The Co-adjutor had private conferences with the queen and the minister. Condé had notice of it; and, in order to discover if it were true, he endeavoured to surprize it from Mazarin's own mouth. "*Cardinal, said he one day, it is publickly reported that you have nightly meetings with the Co-adjutor, disguised like a trooper.*" He accompanied this speech with a quick and penetrating look; but Mazarin, the best actor in Europe, answered him without being disconcerted, "*It would be a most whimsical masquerade, indeed, to see the Co-adjutor, with his crooked person and bandy legs, in scarlet breeches, a hat covered with feathers, and a sword by his side; if he should ever have a fancy to disguise himself in this manner, I promise your Highness I will procure you the sight of him.*" The Cardinal's free, artless, and pleasant look removed the Prince's apprehensions, and he slighted the information that he received of the plot that was forming against him.

Mazarin wanted nothing but the support of the duke of Orleans: he found means, by the dutchess of Chevreuse, to inflame the jealousy of that fickle and inconstant prince, the constant sport of the passions and the caprices of others, and to engage him to consent to the imprisonment of Condé. Having thus united all parties, and fearing no other obstacle, this ungrateful and perfidious minister made preparations for privately arresting the prince; the order for it was signed January 18, 1650. Condé having that day repaired as usual to the *Palais-Royal*, to assist at council with the prince of Conti and the duke of Longueville, the Queen gave orders to arrest them all three, and to convey them without noise to the castle of Vincennes. She was instantly obeyed, and the princes were strictly guarded in that prison.

If adversity displays mens characters

in their true light, it must be owned that Condé appeared no less great at Vincennes than at the head of armies; no one ever supported such an unexpected and grievous reverse of fortune with more fortitude and greatness of mind. Confined with the two other princes at the tower of Vincennes, in a large chamber, where neither supper, nor furniture, nor beds were provided, to avoid raising suspicions and alarms, he contented himself with two new-laid eggs, and threw himself in his cloaths on a truss of straw, where he slept twelve hours without waking. He still retained his chearfulness; he dedicated the greatest part of his time to reading, the rest to conversation, to playing at battledoor and shuttlecock, to bodily exercises, and the cultivation of flowers; he consoled his companions in disgrace by the sallies with which his gaiety inspired him. One day, the prince of Conti desiring to borrow of a gentleman, who came to comfort him, *the Imitation of Jesus Christ*, to beguile the tediousness of his prison, "*For my part, says Condé, I only desire the imitation of M. de Beaufort, to deliver me from hence, as he did two years ago. What shall we play at?*" whispered he to the son of M. de Bar, his rough jailor, *let us play at the Baton of Marshal of France.* The young officer understood not what these emphetical words meant. The princes were removed to Marcaissi, and from thence to Havre de Grace*.

Mazarin triumphed at the disgrace of the princes. He proscribed all who were attached to Condé; he deprived that prince of all his revenues; he sur-

* On the road, Condé now and then desired his guards to fall back, that he might observe at his leisure the Count of Harcourt, who had orders to conduct him to Havre, and who was become the object of his jokes; he made this stanza upon him, which was sung all over France;

This fat and short hero,
So famous in story,
The great Count of Harcourt,
All cover'd with glory,
Who succour'd Casal, and who retook Turin,
Is now the bum-bailiff of proud Mazarin,

The Original,

Cet homme gros & court,
Si connu dans l'histoire,
Le grand Comte d'Harcourt,
Tout couronné de gloire,
Qui secourut Casal, & qui reprit Turin.
Est maintenant Recors de Jules Mazarin.

vayed all the provinces and towns that belonged to him, or of which he had been governor, and subdued them by force, or by the weight of the royal authority. He also removed Conti and Longueville from their governments.— At his return to Paris, he derided the friends of Condé, to whom he had promised that prince's liberty, and the Co-adjutor, whom he had promised to raise to the dignity of a Cardinal: Thinking himself superior to every storm, he threatened the malecontents with imprisonment; he despised the hatred and clamours of the public.

However, the friends of the prince of Condé were not asleep. In spite of the Argus's, they found means to keep up a punctual correspondence with him; they made various attempts to release him; they raised troops, in particular the dukes of Bouillon and Rochefoucault, and the viscount de Turenne. The princess of Condé engaged the province of Guienne to declare in his favour; she made war in order to force the court to release him; at length the partisans of the prince signed a treaty with the Spaniards to labour in concert for his enlargement. But all these efforts would perhaps have been ineffectual, if other more powerful resources had not been employed.

In that gallant and warlike age, every thing was managed by the passions and intrigues of five or six women, who possessed the confidence of the leaders of the state, and of the various parties. The princess of Mantua, wife to one of the sons of the Elector Palatine, K. of Bohemia, was the soul of the counsels in the party of the Princes. She united all the talents which the art of negotiation requires, and all the probity necessary to deserve an entire confidence. She undertook and she accomplished the reconciliation of the D. of Orleans, the Co-adjutor, & the malecontents with the friends of the Prince, and united their efforts against the Cardinal. The parliament, on the other side, loudly demanded the release of the prisoners. All the orders of the state united in soliciting it, insomuch that the Queen was prevailed on to give her consent.

At this news, Mazarin, amazed, confounded, betrayed by the Dutches of Chevreuse, attacked on all sides, abandoned by almost all those on whom he had most depended, abandoned also himself; he made his escape for the fourth time disguised like a trooper, and arrived at the gates of Richelieu, where a body of horse waited for him.

The parliament, informed by the Queen of the Cardinal's flight, thundered forth an arret, by which he was enjoined to leave the kingdom, with his family and foreign servants, in the space of fifteen days, under the penalty of being exposed to a criminal prosecution. The Queen desired to follow him with the King; but the nobles and the burghers invested the *Palais Royal*, and prevented the execution of this project, which would have kindled a civil war.

Mazarin perceiving therefore that it was impossible for the Queen to join him, determined to go himself to restore the princes their liberty, and to get the start of the deputies who were coming to acquaint them with it. On his arrival at Havre, he informed the Princes that they were free; he intreated Condé's friendship; he was so abject as to prostrate himself at the feet of him whom he had so basely oppressed. Condé gave him a polite reception, he spoke to him in a free and cheerful tone; but, tired with the mean submissions which the Cardinal lavished upon him, he left him without making him any promise, and set out on his return to Paris, which he entered as it were in triumph, amidst the acclamations of all the orders of the monarchy, and the demonstrations of a most sincere and general joy.

(To be continued.)

Red-Lyon Square, June 13, 1768.

S I R,

SINCE Magazines are commonly supplied with matter from the works of authors, as well as from extemporaneous productions of ingenious men, great care should be taken to give the public the most faithful extracts and accounts of what you fill such collections with. I am sorry to find, that, on the contrary, my account of the Rhinoceros is misrepresented, and my name mentioned with a seeming disrespect, in your Magazine of last month, in the following words:

“ Dr Parsons, in the 41st Vol. of
“ the Philosophical Transactions, *thinks*
“ he has made a new discovery about
“ the double horn of the Rhinoceros,
“ and cleared up a difficulty insupera-
“ ble to four eminent critics, Bochart,
“ Mattaire, Mead, and Douglas; not
“ to mention that for a Rhinoceros to
“ *tear up two bulls or bears at once*
“ would be much more extraordinary
“ than that he should have two horns.

I can-

" I cannot help taking notice of a passage in *Pausanias* which seems to prove Rhinoceroses with double horns are no such uncommon animals."

In this sentence your correspondent would insinuate that I had pretended to discover what every body knew, that there are double horns upon the noses of Rhinoceroses.

Now, since I cannot have the pleasure of a little conversation with him upon this subject, having signed his paper with initial letters only, I must take this method in pointing out his illiberality and want of candour; and much neglect on your part, in suffering so crude a piece to be printed, without a strict examination of the author whose work he makes use of; for, I assert, no reader will ever conceive what he means by the words "*toft up two bulls or bears at once*," nor by the names he mentions of the critics: because he has shamefully neglected to make a fair extract of the part that relates to these matters.

However, Sir, I will inform you what my purpose was, and do expect you will, from your regard to truth, publish this justification in your Magazine for this month, June, or I must publish it another way.

When I had finished my natural history of the Rhinoceros, which was printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society, (Vol. XLII.) I took occasion to end that memoir with a vindication of Martial, in his Epigram upon the Rhinoceros, whose reading was mutilated by *Bochart*, *Mattaire*, *Mead*, and *Douglas*; and they were led into it, because they did not know there was a species of that animal in the world with a double horn upon the nose; nor was it ever noticed by any of our natural historians till my account was published.

Again, it was foolish to make a parade of the quotation from *Pausanias*, as well as a most unfair proceeding; which, he says, "he could not help taking notice of, to shew that Rhinoceroses with double horns were no such uncommon animals." Indeed, they are so common, that all those which inhabit *Africa* have the double horn, whilst those of *Asia* have only a single one; and it is no wonder he could not help taking notice of it, because he found that very quotation in my account presented to the Society in 1743, which I brought, with several other authorities,

to prove that the African species of Rhinoceroses, only, was shewn at Rome; and that Martial's own reading was right; so that, in fact, I had the honour of making two discoveries at the same time: first, of informing the natural historians, that double horns were proper to those of Africa, for every body was well acquainted with those with the single horn, by seeing several from Asia brought by India captains from time to time; and, secondly, in doing justice to Martial, which could not be done without shewing the world that such a species of that animal existed.----And indeed it was a strange omission not to mention my having, in Vol. LVI. of the Transactions, declared Dr Mead's generous retraction of his criticism, as soon as he saw a double horn brought from Angola; in which place your correspondent found the four names of the critics.

From these considerations, Sir, you see how little instruction your correspondent's paper conveys to the reader, how uncandid his omission of principal matters, and what an absurd representation he has given of the design of,

Sir, Your humble Servant,

JAMES PARSONS:

[* * The Editors of this Magazine cannot be expected to examine critically all the passages referred to in the contributions of their friends; they readily give preference to those pieces that are apparently written with a view to explain the obscurities or correct the errors of ancient writers; and they as readily admit of justifications, where justifications are necessary: they do not, however, think themselves answerable for the misrepresentations of their correspondents, but answerable only for the strictest impartiality.]

MR. URBAN,

THE opposition of the colonies to the new method of taxation will probably bring the subject of *virtual Representation* again before the public. As I have never yet seen this kind of representation precisely stated, give me leave to communicate to the public, thro' the channel of your Magazine, my Idea of it, in which you will find no essential difference between *virtual* and *actual* representation in England; but a very striking distinction between these, and no representation at all of America.

My

My notion of *Virtual Representation* is this, A numerous society being willing to unite themselves under the same form of government, and to be subject to the same laws, consent, for convenience sake, that the whole in a *national assembly* shall be represented by a part; and, to avoid confusion in choosing that part, they farther consent that certain classes among them shall have the privilege of electing the members that are to compose it; but at the same time they stipulate, that as well those who *represent* as those who are *represented*; and those also who have not the privilege of electing in common with those who have; all shall share alike in the advantages resulting from the deliberations of the national assembly; and all shall contribute alike, in proportion to their respective situations and circumstances, to the necessary expences of government.

Thus, Mr. Urban, you see, that, according to this system, those who *represent* and those who are *represented*, and those who elect, and those who *do not elect* the representatives are all entitled to the same benefits, and are subject alike to the same taxations, every other circumstance but that of the privilege of election being similar. And hence it follows that *virtual* representation in Great Britain is in effect the same as *actual* representation; the laws enacted for the government of the whole, affecting the whole equally without the least distinction---To illustrate this still more clearly;

Birmingham is said not to be *actually* represented, because, though a populous place, and a great manufacturing town, it sends no members to parliament; yet the inhabitants of Birmingham enjoy in every respect the same freedom and the same national advantages that the inhabitants of the towns do that are represented. No law was ever made that affected the property of the people of Birmingham but what affected the property of the people in like circumstances in every other part of the kingdom: so that Birmingham and every other town in England that sends no members to parliament, is to all intents and purposes *virtually* represented; because the *representatives* of the towns *that elect* make the same laws for those who do not elect, as for those who do.

Were it otherwise, and those who are *actually* represented were to be eased in any tax, by exempting them from the payment of it, and laying the burden upon those who are only *virtually* represented, would not the *virtually* re-

presented part of the people take the alarm, and protest against the acts of such a partial representation? Were a heavy tax, for instance, to be laid upon iron manufactured in the town of Birmingham, because *virtually represented* only; and a premium granted upon the same iron manufactured in *Stafford* because *actually represented*, would the people in Birmingham submit quietly to such an unjust distinction?

This, in my opinion, is exactly the case of the colonies. The representatives of the people of England lay a tax upon the Americans, to which neither they themselves nor their constituents, pay any part; and they may, by the same authority, whenever the colonies are in a capacity of bearing it, lay the weight of all the taxes for the support of government, and for the payment of the interest and principal of the national debt, upon the Americans, in ease of themselves and the people whom they represent; and they may at the same time exclude the Americans from whatever advantages in point of commerce and manufactures they may apprehend will clash with the interest of themselves and their constituents; hence I think it is *self-evident* that the *virtual representation* which it is contended the American is in possession of, is very different from the virtual representation which the Birmingham man possesses; because the virtual representative of the American, can put his hand in the American's pocket, and take out what sum he pleases, and he may at the same time clog him with whatever incapacity he pleases, without affecting himself in either of these cases; but the virtual representative of the Birmingham man must contribute shilling for shilling with the Birmingham man, and must likewise be himself subject, in like circumstances, to all the incapacities which he may think fit to impose upon him.

Were not this the case, would the numerous body of virtually represented inhabitants of this opulent kingdom, submit to be governed by the contemptible number of the actually represented inhabitants of it? It is unreasonable to think they would. But as the case stands, it were, perhaps, better that the numbers of the *actually represented* were still fewer than they are, than that they should be increased by electors like the present, whom experience has shewn, to be susceptible of every species of venality.

I am, Sir, &c. D. Y.

A Me-

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of June, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1766; continued from p. 229.

1763. June	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	S. little	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	a soft fine day, shews for rain.
2	S. W. fresh.	29 $6\frac{1}{4}$	59	Ditto.
3	E. S. E. little.	29 $7\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	very hot in the sun, some partial showers.
4	N. N. E.	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	very warm, with flying clouds.
5	- - - - -	29 $6\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	shews for rain, but none fell, cold wind.
6	- - - fresh.	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	58	Ditto.
7	N. W. little.	29 9	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
8	N. N. E.	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	55	Ditto.
9	N. W. little.	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	56	Ditto.
10	W.	29 7	57	Ditto.
11	- - - fresh.	29 $7\frac{3}{4}$	59	- - - rain for about two hours in the evening.
12	W.	29 $6\frac{1}{4}$	58	flying clouds at intervals, but no rain.
13	W. S. W. little.	29 $7\frac{1}{4}$	59	Ditto.
14	W. to S.	29 $8\frac{1}{2}$	60	ditto. quite a warm air.
15	S. E.	29 7	62	rain two hours in the evening, very warm.
16	S. W. fresh.	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	65	a slight shower or two. ditto.
17	S. little	29 $5\frac{1}{4}$	65	flying clouds no rain. ditto.
18	- - - - -	29 5	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
19	N. N. E.	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	64	Ditto.
20	N. E.	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	65	Ditto.
21	N. N. E. strong	29 $7\frac{1}{2}$	65	flying clouds, no rain, very hot.
22	N. E. little	29 5	65	a very bright clear day, cooler.
23	N. N. W. fresh.	29 6	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
24	W. - - - -	29 7	62	Ditto.
25	W. S. W. little.	29 7	65	small shower in evening, hot day.
26	- - - - -	29 7	65	flying clouds, some little rain, very hot.
27	W	29 $6\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - no rain.
28	W. N. W. fresh	29 $7\frac{3}{4}$	65	- - - shower at noon.
29	E. N. E.	29 $7\frac{1}{4}$	64	rain from 12 to 6, a fair evening.
30	S. E. fresh.	29 5	64	rain from 9 to 1, fair afterwards.
1764 June				
1	- - - fresh.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	great shews for rain, but none fell, very cold.
2	- - - strong.	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	57	Ditto.
3	- - - fresh.	30 $9\frac{1}{2}$	55	- - - a slight shower or two, very cold.
4	N. - - -	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	54	Ditto.
5	N. N. W. little	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	53	cloudy day but no rain, fine evening, very cold.
6	- - - - -	30	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	froosty morning, fine day, very cold,
7	N. to E. to S.	30	55	a fine bright warm day.
8	S. E. fresh.	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	56	a fine soft rain all day.
9	S. W. little.	29 $7\frac{3}{4}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	a cloudy morning, wet afternoon.
10	W. strong.	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	58	a lowering day, but no rain.
11	- - - little	29 $5\frac{1}{2}$	59	cloudy morning, bright afternoon.
12	W. S. W. fresh.	29 $7\frac{3}{4}$	60	lowering morning, ditto. very warm.
13	- - - - -	30	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fine warm summer's day.
14	W. little.	30	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto
15	W. N. W. fresh	29 9	66	- - - - - some flying clouds.
16	S. little.	30	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
17	E. N. E.	29 $9\frac{1}{2}$	66	a very bright clear sky, very hot.
18	- - - - -	29 9	68	fultry m. thunder, lightning & rain aft. cools the air.
19	- - - strong.	29 $9\frac{3}{4}$	64	fine bright day, hot sun, cool refreshing air.
20	- - - little.	30	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
21	- - - - -	30	64	Ditto.
22	E. to S. to W. little.	29 $9\frac{1}{4}$	66	a fine shower from 9 to 10, fultry afterwards.
23	N. E. to S. E.	29 9	69	violent storm of thunder, hail & rain, from 2 to 3,
24	E. N. E. fresh.	29 $8\frac{3}{4}$	65	cloudy morn. smart rain from 2 to 4. [wet ev.
25	N. E. to S. E. little.	29 $7\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	heavy flying clouds, & several smart showers at int.
26	W.	29 5	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
27	S. S. W. fresh.	29 $6\frac{3}{4}$	65	Ditto.
28	S. S. E.	29 $5\frac{1}{4}$	64	heavy rains all the morning, fair evening.

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	S. W. - - -	29 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	rain and sunshine at intervals all day:
30	- - - little.	29 7	64	a fine summer's day, very warm.
1765				
June				
1	N. E. fresh	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	very bright day, cold wind, but hot in the sun.
2	- - - - -	29 9	59	Ditto.
3	E. N. E.	29 9	61	- - - - - much warmer air.
4	N. N. E.	29 9	63	Ditto.
5	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	Ditto.
6	N. E. little.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	very bright morn. thunder storm about 4 afternoon.
7	- - - fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	very bright hot day.
8	- - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
9	W. N. W. little.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	Ditto.
10	S. S. E. to N. W.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	extream hot, some shews for rain:
11	W. fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	Ditto.
12	- - strong.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	Ditto.
13	W. S. W. little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	cloudy morning, mizzling afternoon.
14	- - - - -	29 8	64	mizzling rain all day.
15	S. W. fresh.	29 7	64	bright and cloudy at intervals, a few slight showers.
16	- - - - -	29 7	64	Ditto.
17	- - - - -	29 7	63	a rainy day, some strong thunder showers evening.
18	N. N. W. little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	heavy dull day, fine bright evening, no rain.
19	N. - - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	heavy morning, fine bright afternoon.
20	- - - - -	29 9	61	Ditto.
21	W. - - - - -	29 9	63	Ditto.
22	N. W. - - - - -	29 8	63	Ditto.
23	W. S. W. - - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	Ditto.
24	- - - little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	dull morning bright afternoon.
25	S. W. - - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	Ditto.
26	- - - fresh	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	bright morning, many heavy showers afterwards.
27	W. S. W. little	29 9	58	cloudy and shews for rain, very cool.
28	W. to S. - - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	mizzling rain all day from eleven.
29	N. fresh - - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	some little rain, churlish and cold.
30	N. E. little	30	57	cloudy, but fair.
1766				
June				
1	N. W. to S. W.	29 7	54	cloudy day, fine bright evening.
2	S. W. fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	chiefly cloudy, some little sun, wet evening.
3	S. S. W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	fine rain, almost constant all day.
4	S. W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	very wet till noon, fair afterwards.
5	S. W. little.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	chiefly cloudy, but fair.
6	- - - fresh.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	many flying clouds, but no rain, sun very hot.
7	- - - little	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	fine bright day, hot sun.
8	S. W. little	29 7	65	very hot bright day.
9	W. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	some smart rain about 10, rest of the day fine.
10	- - little	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	a fine bright day.
11	- - - fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	many flying clouds and some trifling rain.
12	W. N. W. little.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	a good deal of rain, many heavy showers.
13	N. W. to S.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	some part of the day cloudy, but no rain.
14	W. strong	29 7	60	flying clouds with a little rain, very cool.
15	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	Ditto.
16	- - - - -	29 7	60	Ditto.
17	S. W. stormy.	29 6	61	heavy clouds, some strong showers, very cold.
18	- - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Ditto.
19	W. strong.	29 6	59	a vast deal of rain, and very cold.
20	- - - fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	a cloudy heavy day, but no rain, very cold.
21	- - little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	a fine day with some slight showers, warmer.
22	- - - - -	29 9	64	a very fine warm day.
23	W. to E.	30	66	very bright and very hot all day, cool evening.
24	E - - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	foggy morning, hot day, cool evening.
25	S. E. fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	fair day, with some flying clouds.
26	S. S. W. strong	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	heavy flying clouds, and a good deal of rain.
27	S. fresh.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	heavy clouds till noon, rain all the rest of the day.
28	S. W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	cloudy morning, showery afternoon, cold & chilly.
29	S. S. E. little.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	many heavy clouds, some slight showers.
30	W. to S. E.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	- - - - - some heavy showers.

MEMBERS elected for the PRESENT PARLIAMENT

* * Those in *Italic* are added, after the Members returned to shew the Opposition and Poll.

* Privy Counsellors.

SPEAKER. The Right Hon. Sir JOHN CUST, Bart.

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Wm Drake, of Amerham Mount, Bucks,
L. L. D.

Wm Drake, his son.

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Richard Sutton, under secretary of state.

John Radcliffe, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire.
Aldborough, in Suffolk.

Zach. Phil. Fennereau, merch. in London.

Nicolas Linwood, of Itchell, Hants.

Aldborough, in Yorkshire

Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, son to Ld Vere.

And. Wilkinton, storekeeper of Ordnance.

Andover, in Hampshire.

Sir John Griffin Griffin, Col. 1st Tr. of H.
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Anglesea.

Owen Meyrick, of Burdord, in that Co.

Appleby, in Westmoreland.

Ph. Honeywood, col. 4th reg. of Lt H. gov. of
Hull, and a lieut. gen.

Charles Jenkinson, Esq; commiss. of treasury,
and auditor to Prin. Dow, of Wales.

Arundel, in Sussex.

Sir George Colebrooke, banker in London,
dep. chairman of the E. I. company, re-
membrancer of the first fruits, and chiro-
grapher in the court of Common Pleas.

Lauchlin Maclean, under sec. of state.

Aspburton, Devonshire.

Lawrence Sullivan, a merchant in London.

Charles Boon, a proprietor of Crawley's iron
forges.

Aylesbury, Bucks.

Anthony Bacon, merchant in London.

John Durand, of Carshalton, Surry.

Banbury, Oxfordshire.

* Ld North, chancel. of the exch. son to the
E. of Guildford.

Barnstable, Devonshire.

Denys Rolle, Esq; a grantee in E. Florida.

Jn Cleveland, son of the late sec. Cleveland.
Bath.

Sir John Sebright, a major gen. col. of the
18th reg. of foot.

John Smith, of Comb Hay, near Bath.

Baumaauris.

Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. of Baron Hill.

Bedfordshire.

Robert Henley Ongley, of Old Warden.

Earl Fitzpatrick, of Upper Ossory in Ireland.
Bedford.

Samuel Whitbread, merchant in London.

Richard Vernon, clerk comptroller of board
of green cloth.

Sir Gilius Paine.

Bedwin, in Wilts.

Hon. Ja. Brudenell, master of the robes to his
majesty.

(Gent. Mag. June 1763.)

Wm Burk.

Beerston, in Devonshire.

Sir Francis Henry Drake, clerk of G. Cl. and
ranger of Dartmore Forest.

Hon. G. Hubart, bro. to E. of Buckinghamsh.
Berkshire.

Arthur Vansittart, col. of Berkshire militia,
L. L. D. 1519

Hon. Tho. Craven, capt. in navy, brother-in-
law to the D. of Bedford, 1389

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Berwick, Northumberland.

Sir John Hussey Delaval, of Ford Castle.

Robert Paris Taylor Esq;

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Hugh Bethel, Esq;

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George Clive, banker in London, his cousin.

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Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bt. of Marden, Surry.

Robert Clayton, son of Sir Kenrick.

Bodmyn, Cornwall.

George Hunt, of Lanhidrock.

James Laroche, jun.

Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

James West, of Alscot, Warw. recorder of
St. Albans and Pool, FRS.

Nathaniel Cholmley, of Whitby Abbey.

Bossinney, Cornwall.

Ld Mountstewart, eldest son of E. of Bute.

Henry Lawes Luttrell.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

Ld Rob. Bertie, col. of 7th reg. of foot, gov.
of Corke, lieut. gen. and a lord of the king's
bedchamber.

Charles Amcotts.

Brackley, Northamptonshire.

Robert Wood, under secretary of state.

Wm Egerton, cousin to D. of Bridgewater.

Bramber, Sussex.

Earl of Winterton, son-in-law to Ld Archer.

Charles Lowndes, of Chesham, Bucks.

Brecon, County.

Tho. Morgan, uncle to E. of Oxford, adv.
gen. of the forces, Ld Lt. and Cust. Rot. of
Brecon and Monmouthshire and brigadier
genral.

Brecon. Town.

Char. Morgan, his 2d son, lieut. in the F. G.

Bridport, Dorsetshire.

Tho. Coventry, director of the S. S. comp.

Sambrooke Freeman, Esq;

Bridgewater, Somersetshire.

Visc. Perceval, son to E. of Egmont, col. in
the foot guards.

Benjamin Allen, Esq;

Bristol, City.

* Ld Visc. Clare of Ireland, vac. by promot.

Matthew Brickdale, merchant in Bristol.

Mr. Coombe, declined.

Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Col. Wm Whitmore, of 9th reg. of foot, and
a lieut gen.

Ld Pigot of Irel. late gov. of Fort St. George.

Buckinghamshire.

* Earl Verney of Ireland, FRS.

Richard Lowndes, of Hillesden, Bucks.

Buck-

- Buckingham Town.*
 * Rt Hon. Geo. Grenville, rec. of Harwich, gov. of the Charter House, and an elder brother of the Trinity House.
 Henry Grenville, his son.
- Callington, Cornwall.*
 Fane Wm Sharpe, of East Barnet, FRS.
 Tho. Worsley, surveyor gen. of Board of W. and brother-in law to Ld Grantham.
- Calne, Wiltshire.*
 Hon. Tho. Fitzmaurice, bro. to Ld Shelburne.
 John Dunning, Esq; his majesty's sol. gen.
- Cambridgehire.*
 Marquis of Granby, com. in chief of his majesty's forces, master of ordnance, and col. of royal reg. of H. Gu. blue.
 Sir Jn Hynde Cotton, of Madingly, Cambsh.
- Cambridge University.*
 Hon. Cha. Yorke, cl. of crown in chancery, rec. of Dover, FRS.
 Hon. Tho. Townshend, teller of exch. LLD.
- Cambridge Town.*
 Soame Jenyns, a lord of trade and plantations.
 Hon. Cha. Sloane Cadogan, son to E. Cadogan, surveyor of his majesty's waters.
- Camelford, Cornwall.*
 Charles Philips, of Camelford.
 Wm Wilson, of Keythorpe, Leicestershire.
- Canterbury City.*
 Wm Lynch, of Groves, near Wingham, Kent.
 Richard Mills, of Nackington, near Canterb.
- Cardiff Town.*
 Herbert Mackworth, of Knoll, Glamorgansh. major of the Glamorganshire militia.
- Cardiganshire.*
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- Castle Rising, Norfolk.*
 Thomas Whateley, barrister at law.
 Jennison Shaftoe, of Wrattling, near Newm.
- Cheffshire.*
 Samuel Egerton of Tatton Park.
 John Crewe, of Crewe-Hall.
- Chester City.*
 Tho. Grosvenor, only bro. to Ld Grosvenor.
 Rd Wilbraham Bootle, FRS.
- Chichester City.*
 Hon. Wm Keppel, col. of 14th reg. of foot, a major gen.
 Thomas Connolly, brother-in-law to the D. of Richmond, a privy couns. in Ireland.
- Chippenham, Wilts.*
 Sir Thomas Fludyer, merchant in London.
 Sir Edw. Bayntun, surveyor gen. of Cornwall.
- Christchurch, Hants.*
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- Cockermouth, Cumberland.*
 Sir George Macartney, late ambass. to Russia.
 Gov. Johnson, of West Florida.
- Colchester, Essex.*
 Cha. Gray, rec. of Ipswich, FRS. 874
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- Corff Castle, Dorsetshire.*
 John Jenkinson.
 John Bond, of Grange, Dorsetshire.
- Cornwall, County.*
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 Sir John Moleworth, of Pencarrow.
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 Henry Fletcher, 1975
 Major Senbouse, 1891
- Dartmouth, Devonshire.*
 Visc. Howe, col. of marines, treas. of navy, and a major gen.
 Richard Hopkins, a clerk comptrolier of the board of green cloth.
- Denbighshire.*
 Sir Lynch Salusbury Cotton, of Lewney.
- Denbigh Town.*
 Rich. Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, ld lt. and cust. rot. of Denbighsh. and col. of militia.
- Derbyshire.*
 * Rt Hon. Ld Geo. Cavendish, uncle to the D. of Devonsh. lord lieut. and cust. rot. of Derbyshire. 2767
 Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, of Sutton, 1786
 Sir Henry Harpur, 1314
- Derby Town.*
 Rt Hon. Ld Fred. Cavendish, uncle to D. of Devonshire, maj. gen. and col. of foot.
 Wm Fitzherbert, a commissioner of trade.
- Devizes, Wiltshire.*
 Cha. Garth, son of the late member.
 James Sutton, of New Park.
- Devonshire.*
 Sir Rd Warwick Bamfylde, lieut. col. of mil.
 John Parker, neph. to E. Poulet, col. of mil.
- Dorsetshire.*

Dorsetshire.

George Pitt, of Stratfield-Sea, Hants, amb. at Turin, col. of militia, and groom of the Bedchamber, LLD.

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* Visc. Villiers, son to E Jersey, vice-chamb. of household.

Downton, Wiltshire.

Tho. Duncombe, col. in Yorkshire militia, brother-in-law to E. Carlisle.

Richard Pennant, of Winnington, Cheshire.

Droitwich, Worcestershire.

Robert Harley, uncle to E. of Oxford, rec. of Tewksbury.

Edw. Foley, son to Tho. Foley; see Herefordsh. *Dunwich, Suffolk.*

Gerrard Wm Van Neck, son of Sir Joshua.

Miles Sarne, sen. of Yoxford and Soterley.

Durham County.

Hon. Fred. Vane, bro. to E. Darlington.

Sir Tho. Clavering, of Axwell Park, near Durham.

Durham City.

Jn Tempest, jun. of Sherborn, near Durham.

Jn Lambton, a major gen. and col. of foot.

Eastloe, Cornwall.

Jn Buller, jun. son to the member for Exeter.

Richard Hufsey, of Truro, Cornwall.

St. Edmondsbury, Suffolk.

Hon. Chas. Fitzroy, bro. to D. of Grafton, col. of drag.

Hon. Aug. Jn Hervey, groom of the bedch. col. of marines, capt. in navy, and brother to E. Bristol.

Essex, County.

Sir Wm Maynard, bro. to Visc. Maynard, 2597

Jn Luther, of Mylefs, Essex, 2897

Mr Houlton, 2021

Mr Hervey, 1778

Evesham, Worcestershire.

Jn Rushout, son of Sir John.

George Durant, of Tong Castle, Shropshire.

Exeter City.

Jn Rolle Walter, of Bickon, Devonshire.

Jn Buller, com. of adm. comptrol. of mint, and rec. of Exeter.

Eye, Suffolk.

Visc. Allen, of Ireland, col. in the army.

Hon. Wm Cornwallis, bro. to E. Cornwallis, a capt. in the navy.

Flintshire.

Sir Roger Mostyn, lord lieut. and col. of mil.

Flint, Town.

Sir Jn Glynn, capt. of militia, LLD.

Fowey, Cornwall.

Philip Rashleigh, son of the late member.

James Moodyford Haywood.

Gatton, Surry.

Hon. Jn Damer, eldest son of lord Milton.

Joseph Martin, banker in London.

St. Germans, Cornwall.

Edw. Elliot, rec. gen. of Cornwall, a com. of trade.

Samuel Salt, of the Inner Temple.

Glamorganshire.

Hon. Geo. Ven. Vernon, son to lord Vernon.

Gloucestershire.

Thomas Tracy, of Sandywell-Hall, Gloucestershire.

Edw. Southwell, of King's Weston, L. L. D.

Gloucester City.

Charles Barrow, of Hygrove, L. L. D.

George Aug. Selwyn, surveyor of mint, regist. in chancery in Barbadoes, and paymaster of Board of W.

John Cater, Esq; declined.

Grampound, Cornwall.

Grey Cooper, joint sec. to treasury.

Ch. Wolfran Cornwall, of Burton Prior near Winchester.

Grantham, Lincolnsh.

Ld. George Sutton, son to the D. of Rutland.

* Sir John Cus, SPEAKER.

Grimshy, Lincolnshire.

Joseph Mellish, merchant in London.

Anthony St. Leger; a lieut. col. in the army.

East Grimstead, Sussex.

Col. John Irwin, of the 57th reg. a major gen.

* L. Geo. Sackville, bro. to D. of Dorset.

Guildford, Surry.

George Onslow, son to late speaker, out-ranger of Windsor Forest.

Sir Fletcher Norton, king's counsel.

Hampshire.

Sir Simeon Stuart, chamberl. of excheq. for life.

Ld. Henley, son of E. of Nottingham.

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W. Ashburnham, son to bishop Chichester.

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Wm. Edwardes, of Johnstown.

Helfton, Cornwall.

Col. Wm. Evelyn, of the 2d reg. of F. G.

Earl of Clanbrassil, in Ireland.

Herefordshire.

Tho. Foley, recorder of Droitwich.

Tho. Foley, jun. his son.

Hereford City.

Jn. Scudamore, of Kent Church.

Richard Peers Symons, of the Mund, Kent *Hertfordshire.*

Tho. Halsey, of Great Gaddesdon, Hertfordsh.

W. Plumer, jun. son-in-law to Visc. Falkland

Hertford, Town.

John Calvert, of Aibury.

W. Cowper, neph. to Mr Cowper, cl. of the H. of Lords.

Heydon, Yorkshire.

* Sir Ch. Saunders, vice adm. of white, lieut. gen. of marines, and el. bro. of Trinity.

Beilby Thompson.

Heytesbury, Wiltshire.

Col. W. A'Court, of the 11th reg. a lieut. gen.

Ch. Fitzroy Scudamore, dep. ranger of Wiltshire forest, custos of chancery in Ireland, and dep. conferrer to his Majesty.

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* Rt. Hon. James Grenville, bro. to E. Temple, receiver of crown rents for Warwicksh. and Leicestersh. and joint vice treasurer of Ireland.
Robert Prat, neph. to L. Cambden, master in chancery.

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Hon. Henry Seymour, groom of bedch.

Hythe, Kent.

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John Sawbridge, of Ollantigh, in Kent.

Ilchester, Somersetshire.

Peter Legh, of Booths near Knottesford in Cheshire.

Brownlowe Cust, son to the Speaker.

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Tho. Staunton, Holbrook-hall.
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Sir John Turner, of Wareham, Norfolk.
Hon. Thomas Walpole, bro. to Ld. Walpole,
Kingston upon Hull, Yorkshire.

Hon. Ld. Robert Manners, lieut. gen. and col. to the 3d. reg. of Dr. Gu. lt. gov. of Hull.

William Weddell of Newby, near Thirsk.

Capt. Lee, declined.

Knafsborough, Yorkshire,

Sir. Anth. Th. Abdy, King's counsel.
Hon. Robert Boyle, Walsingham, bro. to E. Shannon, a capt. in the Royal navy.

Lancashire.

* Ld. Strange, son to E. Darby, ch. of the duchy of Lancaster, ld. lieut. of Lancash. and col. of the militia.

Hon. Archibald Hamilton, cousin to Duke Hamilton.

Lancaster, Town.

Francis Reynolds, prov. marsh. of Barbadoes.
Sir Geo. Warren, neph. to E. Cholmondeley.

Launceston, Cornwall.

* Humphry Morice, warden of Stannaries, Cornwall.

W. Amherst, bro. to Jeffery, aid de camp to the King.

Leicestershire.

Sir Thomas Cave of Stanford-hall, Northamptonshire. L. L. D.

Sir John Palmer, son of the late member.

Leicester, Town.

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Mr. Darker 1284

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* Visc. Bateman of Ireland, master of buck hounds.

John Carnac.

Liskeard, Cornwall.

Edward Elliot of Port Elliot,
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* Rt. Hon. Ld. Brownlow Bertie, bro. to D. Ancaster.

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Thomas Gilbert, comptroller of King's wardrobe.

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Richard Pennant, of Warrington, Chesh.

LONDON.

* Hon. Tho. Hanley, Lord Mayor, bro. to the E. of Oxford, 3729

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Edward Herbert, of Highgate, Middlesex.
William Fellows, of Naaton, in Norfolk.

Loggerhall, Wiltshire.

Lord Garlies, son of earl Galloway, vac. by Promotion.

Peniston Lamb, son of Sir Matthew.

Lymington, Hampshire.

Harry Butrard, ranger of New-forest, Hants, governor of Colshot castle.

Adam Drummond, bro.-in-law to D. of Bolton

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Robert Gregory, Esq;

Malden,

Malden, Essex.

John Bullock, lieut. col. Essex militia.

John Huske, nephew to the late gen.

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Earl of Donegal of Ireland.

Thomas Howard.

Malton, Yorkshire.

Visc. Downe of Ireland.

Savile Finch, of Tharbury, near Rotherham.

Marlborough, Wiltshire.

Hon. Rob. Brudenell, vice cham. to Queen,
and col. of the 4th reg. of foot.

James Long, brother to Sir Walter.

Marlow, Bucks.

William Clavon, brother to Sir Kenrick.

William Dickenson a merchant in London.

St. Mary's, Cornwall.

Edm. Nugent, Son of Lord Clare, capt. of
comp. in F. G. and of bedch. to the king.

Geo. Bowcawen, son of the general.

St. Michael's, Cornwall.

John Stevenson of Brentford, Middlesex.

James Scawen of Maidwell, Norththons.

Merionethshire.

John Pugh Price, of Gogarth, Cardiganth.

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Hon. Charles James Fox, 2d. son to Lord
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Lord Stavordale, son of E. of Ilchester.

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Edw. Kynaston, of Hardwick, Shropshire.

Montgomery.

Rd Clive, father of Id Clive.

Newark, Nottinghamshire.

John Manners, house-keeper at Whitehall.

* Rt. Hon. John Shelley, treas. of houshd.
keep. of rec. in Tower. cl. of pipe in exch.

Newcastle under Line, Staffordshire.

Alex Forrester, bar. at law.

John Wrottesley, cap. in army.

Newcastle upon Tyne.

Sir Walter Blacket, of Wallington.

Sir Mat. White Ridley, of Eaton-hall.

Newport, Cornwall.

Richard Bull, of Ongar, Essex.

Wm. de Grey, his Majesty's attor. gen.

Newport, Hampshire.

John Eames, master in chan.

Hans Sloane, South Ston ham, Hampshire.

Newton, Lancashire.

Peter Legh, of Lame, Cheshire.

Anthony James Keek, of Houghton Grange.

Newton, Hampshire.

Sir Jn. Barrington, of Swainston.

Harcourt Powell, of Richmond, Surry.

Norfolk.

Tho. de Grey, lt. col. of Norf. militia.

Sir Edward Atley of Melton Constable.

Northallerton, Yorkshire.

Daniel Lascelles, bro. to memb. for Yorksh.

Edward Lascelles, capt. in col. Hale's dragoons

Northamptonshire.

Sir Edm. Isham, assessor to dep. E. Marsh.

Sir William Dobson, of Finedon, Norththons.

Northampton Town.

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Hon. W. How, col. of foot.

John Plumtre, of Fredville, Kent.

Oakhampton, Devonshire.

Thomas Pitt, of Baconnie.

Thomas Brand, of Hoo, Hertfordshire.

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 consist. court of Abp. of York.
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Rocheffer, Kent.
 John Calcraft, of Ingreffs, Kent.
 Wm. Gordon, of Rocheffer.
New Romney, Kent.
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 tagu, cl. compt. of his majesty's household.
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 Rose Fuller, of Rose-hill, Sussex.
Ryegate, Surry.
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 Visc. Gage of Ireland, paym. of the pensions,
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 * Hans Stanley, cofferer
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 Sir Wm. Baggott of Blithfield, near Litchfield
Stafford.
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 John Duntze, of Tiverton. *Totness, Devonshire.*
 Peter Burrell, nep. to memb. for Grampound, deputy paymaster.
 Philip Jennings, lieut. col. of horse guards. *Tregony, Cornwall.*
 Thomas Pownal, of Salt Fleesby, Lincolnsh.
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 Hon. Geo. Boscawen, br. to lord visc. Falkmouth, lieut. gov. of Scilly Islands, lieut. gen. and col. of foot.
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 Wm. Graves, of Bake in Cornwall.
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 Hon. Edwin Sandys, son of lord Sandys.
 Earl Percy, son of D. Northumberland, son-in-law to E. Bute, and aid-du-camp to the king.
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 Sir Ch. Davers, of Rougham, Suffolk.
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 Geo. Powlett, cousin to D. Bolton, gr. porter
Windsor, Berkshire.
 Hon. Geo. Ld. Beauclerk, uncle to D. St. Albans, and col of Foot, dead.
 Hon. Aug. Keppel, bro. to E. Albemarle, rear admiral of Blue, eld. br. Trin. House.
Woodstock, Oxfordshire.
 Rt. Hon. Ld. Robert Spencer, br. to D. Marlborough.
 William Gordon, colonel in the army.
Worcestershire.
 Hon. John Ward, son of visc. Dudley and Ward.
 * Rt. Hon. Wm. Dowdeswell.
Worcester.
 H. Crabb Boulton, director of E. In. Comp.
 John Walsh, of Hockenhell, Berkshire.
Wotton Bassett, Wiltshire.
 Hon. Hen. St. John, bro. to lord viscount Bolingbroke, a lieut. colonel.
 Tho. Esccourt Creswell, Purv. of Chelsea Hof.
Chipping Wycomb, Bucks.
 Robert Walter, of Hall-Barn.
 * R. Hon. Isaac Barré, a vice treasurer in Ireland, and lieut. col.
Yarmouth, Norfolk.
 Richard Walpole, banker in London.
 Ch. Townsend, a commiss. of Admiralty.
Yarmouth,

Yarmouth, Hants.

Jervoise Clarke, Esq;
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Edwin Lascelles, of Gawthorpe-Hall,

York.

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Charles Turner.

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Airshire.

David Kennedy, bro. to E. Cassilis.
St. Andrews, Forfar, Perth, Coupar, Dundee.
Wm. Pultney, neph. to late Gen. Pulteney.
Annan, Sanquhair, Lochmaben, Dumf. Kirkbt.
William Douglas.

Anstruthers, Craill, Pettinween, Kilrenny.

Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther.

Argyleshire.

Rob. Campbell, of Fin nab, lt. cl. in the army
Bamfshire.

E. of Fife in Ireland.

Berwickshire.

James Pringle, major of Foot, master of works in Scotland, son of Sir Robert.

Brechin, Aberbrothock, Aberdeen, Montrose, and Inverberwie,

Hon. Tho. Lyon, bro. to E. Strathmore.

Bute and Caithness shire.

Lord Fortrose, of Ireland

Clackmannanshire.

Robert Adam, of Dowhill,

Dumbartonshire.

Arch. Edmonstone, jun. neph. to D. Argyle.

Dumfriesshire.

Arch. Douglas, col. of dragoons, a lieut. col.
Dumfries, Culrofs, Stirling, Innerkelben, and Queensferry.

James Masterfon of Neston.

Dunbar, Lauder, Berwick, Haddington, and Jedburgh,

Patrick Warrender, lieut. col. of dragoons.

Edinburgshire.

Sir Alex. Gilmour, clk. comptrol. of Household.

Edinburg.

Sir Law. Dundas, vice-adm. of Shetland.

Elginshire.

Francis Grant, col. in the army.

Elgin, Gallen, Kintore, Bamff, and Inverary.

Sir And. Mitchell, K. B. min. plen. to the King of Prussia.

Fifeshire.

John Scot, col. foot.

Forfarshire.

Earl Panmure of Ireland, col. of foot, lieut. gen.

Fortrose, Forreys, Inverness, and Nairn.

Hector Munro, lieut. col. in E. Indies.

Sir Alexander Grant, protested.

Haddingtonshire.

Sir George Suttie, of Balgoun.

Inverness shire.

Simon Frazer, a col. in the army.

Kincardineshire.

Rob. Rickart H-phurn, lieut. col. dragoons.

Kinghorn, Dysert, Kirkcaldy, Bruntisland.

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John Hope, a merchant in London.

James Dundas, protested.

Nairnshire.

Pryce Campbell, jun. a commiss. of Treasury.

Orkney and Zetlandshire.

Tho. Dundas, brother to Sir Lawrence

Peeblesshire.

Rt. Hon. James Montgomery, Ld. Advocate

Peebles, Lanerk, Linlithgow, Selkirk.

John Lockhart Ross, capt. in the Navy.

Perthshire.

David Graeme, col. of foot, maj. gen. and sec. to the queen.

Renfrewshire.

William M'Dowall, of Castlefimple.

Rossshire.

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Hon. James Stuart, son of Earl of Bute.

*Alexander Muir.**Roxburghshire.*

* Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, treasurer of the chamber, clerk of the signet in Scotland.

Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Glasgow, & Renfrew.

Rt. Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, son to D. Argyll.

Selkirkshire.

John Pringle, of Hayning.

Stirlingshire.

Thomas Dundas, of Castleary.

Sutherlandshire.

Hon. James Wemyss, son of late Earl Wemyss, lieut. in Navy.

Tayn, Wick, Dingwall, Kirkwall, Dornock.

Hon. Alex. Mackay, col. of foot.

Wigtownshire.

Hon. Keith Stuart, capt. in the Navy.

Wigtown, Whitehorn, New Galloway, Stranraer.

Augustus Selwyn, Esq;

Mr. Gordon protested.

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John Hatfell, Esq; Clerk Assistant.

Hardinge Stracey, clerk of committee of Privileges and Elections

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Mr. Joshua Stevens, House keeper.

Mr. Joshua Stevens, Mr. John Kirby, Mr. William Whitbam, and Mr. Charles Williams, Messengers.

Mr. Benjamin Roffe, Under Secretary.





Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

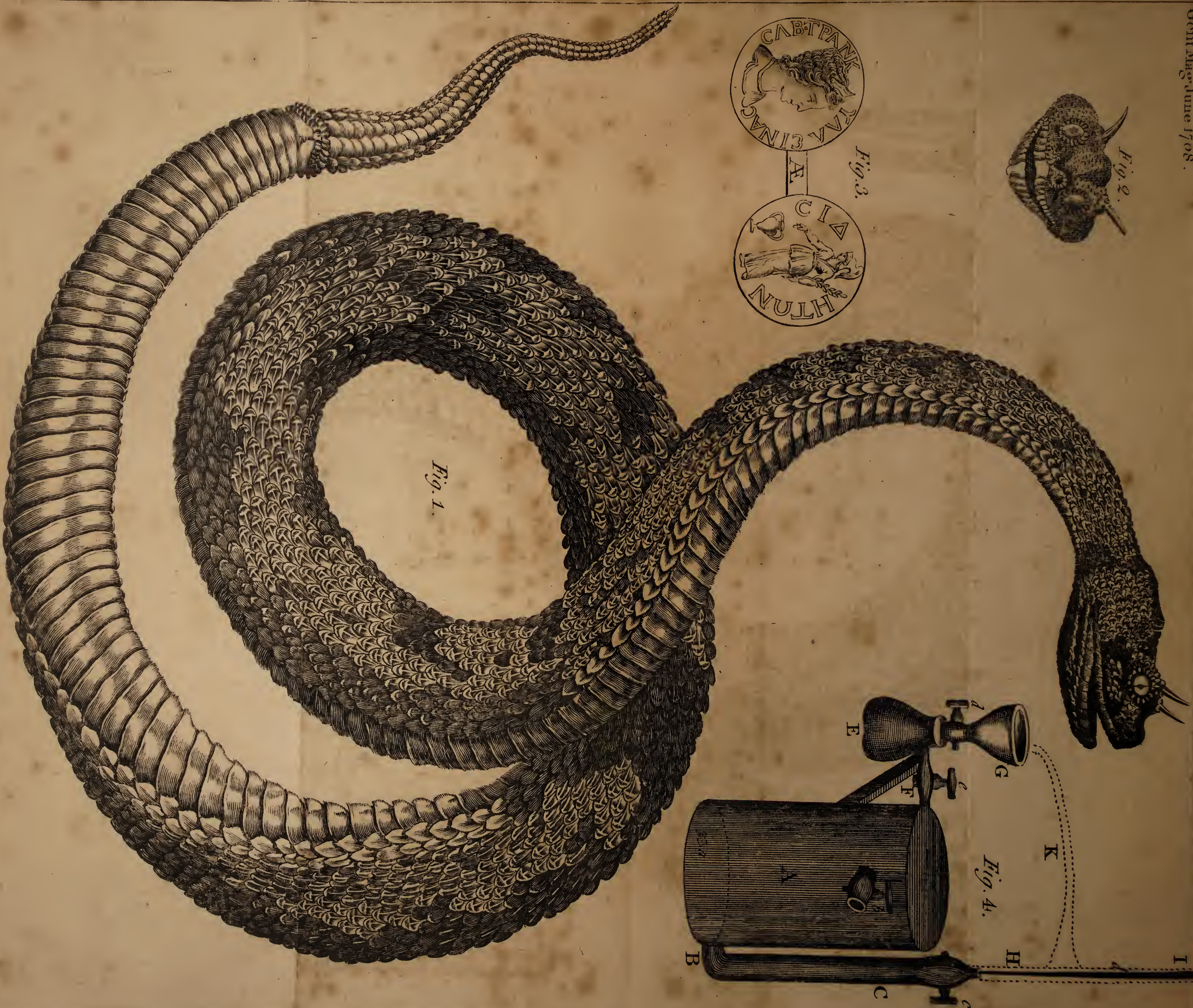


Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.

An account of the Coluber Cerastes, or Horned Viper of Egypt, by John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S.

THE Coluber Cerastes, or Horned Viper of Egypt, is very rare, and scarce to be found in any of the cabinets of Europe; and the authors who have treated on it, have given unsatisfactory descriptions of it, and inaccurate figures.

The ancient Egyptians most certainly esteemed it a hieroglyphic of some importance; for when we examine their monuments of the greatest antiquity, such as their obelisks, temples, statues, palaces, and even their mummies, we are almost sure to find many representations of it on them. Those two immensely large stones, lately brought from Alexandria in Egypt, now in the court-yard of the British Museum, which appear to be part of the grand cornice of some magnificent palace, have many figures of the Cerastes curiously engraved upon them.

Dr. Hasselquist, a pupil of the celebrated Linnæus, who was in Egypt in 1750, has given us a particular description of this curious animal; but neither he, nor the former writers on Egypt, that mention the Cerastes, say any thing about the venom of its bite. This we are informed of only by Dr. Turnbull, who lived many years in Egypt, both at Alexandria and Cairo, and who was so kind as to present me with two specimens of it.

Dr. Linnæus, in his System of Nature, p. 217, calls it Coluber Cerastes.

Dr. Hasselquist, in his Iter. p. 315, Coluber Cornutus; the following is an extract from his description.

The head, between the horns, is much depressed; the cheeks are swelled out, so that the hinder part of the head is considerably thicker than the neck; the snout is short and blunt; the outward front of the upper and under jaws have a small cavity, or depression, in both; the nostrils project like those of a pug dog. Fig. 1. 2.

The eyes have a perpendicular narrow and black pupil; the iris is of a yellowish grey colour; the orbits of the eyes are neatly set round with small hemispherical scales.

The tongue is divided at the extremity into two parts.

In the upper jaw there are no teeth, but two bones placed lengthways in the palate: in them are fixed several small teeth, generally about ten: they are sharp, of an equal length, and bend a

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little towards the throat. On the side of the under jaw, near the snout, are placed three or four teeth; but none quite in the fore or hinder part.

Just above the eyes, near the upper part of their orbit, are two tentacula, which we call horns, about a quarter of an inch long; they are not straight, but bend a little outwards; they are channeled lengthways, sharp pointed, but not very hard; their basis is surrounded with a circle of small erect scales.

The body is narrow towards the neck; the diameter of the thickest part of the middle about an inch; the tail grows suddenly taper, and ends in a sharp point.

The top of the head, the back, and upper part of the tail, are variegated with large irregular spots, of a bright ochry colour, or reddish brown; the throat, belly, and under part of the tail, are whitish. The length of this specimen is as follows; from the nose to the anus $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; so that the whole serpent is 26 inches long.

The belly is covered with 145 broad scales, or scuta; the tail with 43 pair of small scales, or squammæ.

The number of squammæ and scuta have been thought by late authors to be the best method of determining the species of serpents; but they are not ignorant that they differ now and then: Hasselquist reckoning 150 scuta, and 50 pair of squammæ to his Coluber Cornutus.

NUMBER VI.

A coin of Sabinia Tranquillina.

IT is brass, of the smaller size; the head of a young woman with this inscription, CAB. TPANKYAAEINA. C. *Sabina Tranquillina Augusta*. On the other side, Minerva standing in a girl tunic, and a helmet on her head, bearing an olive branch in her left hand, and with the right casting something into a double handled vase placed on the ground. The inscription CIAHTON, *Sidetarum*.

The frequent veneration of the people of Sida in Pamphilia, for the Roman empresses appears from the coins struck by them in honour of *Julia Domna*, *Julia Maesa*, *Sallustia Urbina*, and *Salonina*, already published by Vaillant. To which this of *Furia Sabin. Tranquillin.* (hitherto inedited, and of excellent preservation) makes a very elegant accession.

The gentile name of *Sida*, according

to Polybius was Σιδάρης, but Σιδάρης, according to Stephanus, a city very famous; for on a coin of Gallienus we read ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΑ ΠΑΜΦΥΛΩΝ. *Sidetarum Prima Pamphyliorum*, and on another of the same emperor, ΣΙΔΗΤΩΝ. ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΤΗΣ. ΕΝΔΟΞΟΥ. *Sidetarum Illustrissimæ et gloriosæ*.

The main honours paid to Pallas by the people of Sida, the coin exhibits: there the goddess had a temple, as Strabo informs us, and it is represented on a coin in the Devonshire collection published by Haym. What the *Diota* or double handled vase on our coin means, seems at present uncertain.

Mr. FERGUSON's Account of the Principles by which Mr. BLAKEY raises Water from Mines, or from Rivers, to supply Towns and Gentlemens Seats by his new-invented Fire Engine.

I Am not at liberty to describe the whole of this simple engine, yet I have the patentees leave to give such a description of it as will shew the principles by which it acts.

In Fig. 4. let A be a large, strong, close vessel, immersed in water up to the cock *b*; and having a hole in the bottom, with a valve at *a* upon it, opening upward, within the vessel. A pipe B C rises from the bottom of this vessel, and has a cock *c* in it near the top, which is small there, for playing a very high jet *d*. E is the little boiler, (not so big as a common tea-kettle) which is connected with the vessel A by the steam-pipe F; and G is a funnel, through which a little water must be occasionally poured into the boiler, to yield a proper quantity of steam: and a small quantity of water will do for that purpose, because steam possesses upwards of 14,000 times as much space or bulk, as the water does from which it proceeds.

The vessel A being immersed in water up to the cock *b*, open that cock, and the water will rush in, through the bottom of the vessel at *a*, and fill it as high up as the water stands on its outside; and the water, coming into the vessel, will drive the air out of it (as high as the water rises within it) thro' the cock *b*. When the water has done rushing into the vessel, shut the cock *b*, and the valve *a* will fall down, and hinder the water from being pushed out that way, by any force that presseth on its surface. All the part of the vessel above *b*, will be full of common air, when the water rises to *b*.

Shut the cock *c*, and open the cocks *d* and *e*; then pour as much water into the boiler E (through the funnel G) as will about half fill the boiler; and then shut the cock *d*, and leave the cock *e* open.

This done, make a fire under the boiler E, and the heat thereof will raise a steam from the water in the boiler; and the steam will make its way thence, through the pipe F, into the vessel A; and the steam will compress the air (above *b*) with a very great force upon the surface of the water in A.

When the top of the vessel A feels very hot by the steam under it, open the cock *c* in the pipe C; and the air being strongly compressed in A, between the steam and the water therein, will drive all the water out of the vessel A, up the pipe B C, from which it will fly up in a jet to a very great height.---- In my fountain, which is made in this manner, after Mr Blakey's, three tea-cups of water in the boiler will afford steam enough to play a jet 30 feet high.

When all the water is out of the vessel A, and the compressed air begins to follow the jet, open the cocks *b* and *d* to let the steam out of the boiler E and vessel A, and shut the cock *e* to prevent any more steam from getting into A; and the air will rush into the vessel A through the cock *b*, and the water through the valve *a*, and so the vessel will be filled up with water to the cock *b*, as before. Then shut the cock *b*, and the cocks *c* and *d*, and open the cock *e*; and then the next steam that rises in the boiler will make its way into the vessel A again; and the operation will go on, as above.

When all the water in the boiler E is evaporated, and gone off into steam, pour a little more into the boiler, thro' the funnel G.

In order to make this engine raise water to any gentleman's house; if the house be on the bank of a river, the pipe B C may be continued up to the intended height, in the direction of H I. Or if the house be on the side or top of a hill, at a distance from the river, the pipe, through which the water is forced up, may be laid along on the hill, from the river or spring to the house.

The boiler may be fed by a small pipe K, from the water which rises in the main pipe B C H I; the pipe K being of a very small bore, so as to fill the funnel G with water in the time that

that the boiler E will require a fresh supply : And then, by turning the cock *d*, the water will fall from the funnel into the boiler.

When either of these methods of raising water perpendicularly or obliquely, is used ; there will be no occasion for having the cock *c* in the main pipe B C H I ; for such a cock is requisite, only, when the engine is used as a fountain.

A contrivance may be very easily made, from a lever to the cocks *b*, *d*, and *e* ; so that by pulling the lever, the cocks *b* and *d* may be opened when the cock *e* must be shut.

The boiler E should be inclosed in a brick wall, at a little distance from it, all around, to give liberty for the flames of the fire under the boiler to ascend round about it. By which means (the wall not covering the funnel G) the force of the steam will be prodigiously increased by the heat round the boiler ; and the funnel and water in it will be heated from the boiler ; so that the boiler will not be chilled by letting cold water into it ; and the rising of the steam will be so much the quicker.

Mr Blakey is the only person who ever thought of air as an intermediate body between steam and water ; by which means the steam is always kept from touching the water, and consequently from being condensed by it. And, on this new principle, he has obtained a patent ; so that no one (vary the engine how he will) can make use of air between steam and water, without infringing on the patent, and being subject to the penalties of the law.

This engine may be built for a trifling expence, in comparison of the common fire-engine now in use : it will seldom need repairs, and will not consume half so much fuel : And as it has no pumps with pistons, it is clear of all their friction ; and the effect is equal to the whole or compressive force of the steam : which the effect of the common fire-engine never is, on account of the great frictions in their pumps. (See Mr Blakey's Letter to Mr Ferguson, in our Mag. for April, page 149.)

MR URBAN

WE have an expression of doubtful and very obscure original, it is the phrase *to run a muck* ; Mr Johnson interprets it, *to run madly and attack all that we meet*, and he cites the authority of Mr Dryden. The question is, whence the expression was borrowed,

and what could give occasion to it ? I remember a gentleman, who loved an etymology, observed, that it probably came from *running to Mecca* in one of those expensive and tedious pilgrimages which the followers of *Mohammed* think themselves obliged once in their lives to undertake, as prescribed in the *Koran*. And in confirmation of this, he remarked, that to *saunter*, which is now a common English word, came at first from *Sainete Terre* ; the *Croisees* running in an idle manner, and to the neglect of their affairs, under pretence of being engaged in expeditions to the *Holy Land*. The etymology of *saunter* is undoubtedly probable, and may be the truth ; but if Mr Johnson has given us the real sense of *running a muck*, in his interpretation of the phrase, as I suppose he has, the chargeable and expensive pilgrimages to *Mecca*, do not seem to come up to it ; these imply only idleness and extravagance, which are not the ideas conveyed by *running a muck*, since this rather means, running a riot, and assaulting people's persons with madness and fury, so as to endanger or take away their lives. I am therefore of opinion that this expression came to us from the island of *Java* in the *E. Indies* ; Tavernier says, certain *Java Lords*, on a particular occasion, ' called the English traitors, and drawing their poisoned daggers, cry'd a ' *mocca* upon the English, killing a ' great number of them before they had ' time to put themselves into a posture ' of defence.' Tavernier's *Voyages* II. p. 202. Again he tells us, that a *Bantamois* newly come from *Mecca*, ' was ' upon the design of *moqua* ; that is, in ' their language, when the rascality of ' the *Mahometans* return from *Mecca*, ' they presently take their *Ax* in their ' hands, which is a kind of *Poniard*, ' the blade whereof is half poisoned, ' with which they run through the ' streets, and kill all those which are not ' of the *Mahometan* law, till they be ' killed themselves.' Ibidem p. 199. This seems to be an exact description of what we call *running a muck*, according to Mr Johnson's sense of it ; and if the English did not bring the expression from the island of *Java*, the *Hollanders* might, and so it might come to us thro' their hands. Whereupon it may be pertinent to observe, that the term *Mohawk* came in like manner from *North America* to England ; by which we mean both those rustians who infested the streets of London in the same cruel manner which the *Mohawks*, one of the

the six nations of Indians, might be supposed to do, as likewise the instrument by them employed in their assaults.

Yours, T. Row.

P. S. As we know not the original of the word *Mocca* or *Moqua* in the *Javanese* language, it is possible it may come from *Mecca*, since, as you may observe, this town is mentioned along with it in the latter quotation above. But still it will not allude to the pilgrimage to that place, merely as a pilgrimage, for this implies nothing of massacres and assassinations, but to the furious enthusiasm of certain zealots after their return from thence. The word *Assassin*, that I may just mention it, is taken from the name of a people in Asia, just as *Mohawk* is in N. America, so that there is nothing wonderful in words coming from even the remotest countries; but of the word *Assassin* I may perhaps write you a line on a future occasion.

MR URBAN,

OF the many essays on the natural history and antiquities of different parts of England, that have from time to time been published in your Magazine, none has given me greater pleasure, on perusal, than the account of the Dorsetshire antiquities, and natural curiosities, inserted in the Magazine for March last; as some particulars in it seem to correspond with others of the like kind in Suffex.

Pits of the same form are to be seen on several parts of the South Downs; but the most that I have observed, are on that part that lies between the rivers Ouse and Adur, in the neighbourhood of Lewes, Brighthelmstone, &c. but have taken notice of none so large as those of Dorsetshire are said to be, nor do they lie so closely conjoined together. For what use these pits were designed, or by whom made, is perhaps difficult to be known; but one thing seems very plain, and that is, that they were made by art, as the soil is firm and chalky. At my first viewing them, I readily concluded that they were the work of some remote age; and, perhaps, nothing more probable than for them to be made by the Britons, for some religious use.

All along the sea-coast, between Shoreham and Brighthelmstone, is found washed up by the sea, a bituminous substance (exactly agreeing with the description of the *Kimerage* coal) called by the inhabitants *Strumbolo*, and which, till of late years, was the chief fuel of

the poor inhabitants of Brighthelmstone, who were very careful to pick it up, after it was brought up by the tide; but since that town has become more populous, by the resort of gentry, it has grown out of use, on account of the nauseous smell it emits at burning. As no stratum of this fossil is to be found in the cliffs on the coast of Suffex, it must consequently form the bottom of the sea, and, by the violent agitation of the water, be torn up, and brought on shore by the tide.

On almost all parts of the South Downs, may be seen a great number of barrows, some of which are large, and scattered singly, here and there one; on other parts they are smaller, and a great many near together; they are chiefly of a round form, with a trench round their basis, and a circular cavity on their top. There are likewise some few of the long kind, the longest of which, that I have seen, is on the hill near Aldfriston, which is about 130 feet in length. It has three cavities on the top, like those of the round fashion, one being at each end, and the other near the middle, with a ditch on each side. A few years since, this barrow was opened in part, at the North-end, but no signs of interment discovered.

Whether Britons, Romans, or Danes, had the greatest share in erecting these lasting monuments to the dead, there is perhaps no certain proof of, as it is agreed that they all erected such monuments, and all adopted the custom of cremation, and depositing the ashes in an urn.

According to Olaus Wormius, the Danes raised long barrows over their sea-commanders, who died, or were slain in battle; they being made to represent a ship, as a distinguishing mark of honour from other officers, who probably had other forms of interment.

Heathfield. Yours, &c.
June 15, 1768. STEPHEN VINE.

The learned Reader is desired to correct the following Errors in last Mag.

In p. 208. col. 2. l. 11. for *ονομαζουσι* r. *ονομαξουσι*; l. 13. for *κεφαλες* r. *κεφαλης*; l. 15. for *Gedryn* r. *Gedoyne*; l. 22. for *εκατω* r. *εκατω*; l. 29. for *φουδων* r. *φουουων*; l. 49. for *Habiones* r. *Halifiones*.

p. 209. col. 1. l. 43. for *plebeiani* r. *plebi universæ*.

H. D.'s hints are taken in good part, and his intended favour will be thankfully received; his address is requested.

A Letter

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of SHELBURNE, occasioned by his Lordship's Letter to his Excellency Governor BERNARD (see p. 220.)

Massachusetts-Bay, Feb. 22, 1768.

MY LORD,

HIS excellency governor Barnard has been pleased to give orders to the secretary of this province to read to the house of representatives a letter he had received from your lordship, dated Whitehall, the 17th of September, 1767; which having done, the secretary withdrew, without leaving a copy as usual. The house were both grieved and astonished, to find your lordship under a necessity of expressing such unfavourable sentiments of the two houses of the general assembly, as well as of some particular members of this house, altogether strangers to you, with regard to the election of counsellors in May last. They observed that your lordship's letter had a reference to several of his excellency's letters, upon which your sentiments seemed to be formed; and as his excellency had intimated to the speaker of the house his desire of having a copy of a certain letter, which the house had directed to be sent to the speakers of the several houses of assembly in the other colonies, a copy of which, it is presumed, will be laid before your lordship, the house appointed a committee to wait on his excellency, and acquaint him, that they were ready to lay before him the said letter, and their whole proceedings, relating to an important affair then before them, if he should desire it. And the same committee was directed, humbly to request his excellency to favour the house with a copy of your lordship's letter, together with his own letters to which it referred: whereupon messages passed between the governor and the house, which the house beg leave to inclose to your lordship.

As the house think they have just grounds of suspicion, that his excellency's letters to your lordship contain, at least, an implication or charge and accusation against them, which they are kept in ignorance of; they rely upon your known candour and justice, that upon this their humble request, you will be pleased to give orders that copies be laid before the house of representatives; that they may have the opportunity of vindicating themselves and their constituents, and of happily removing from your mind an opinion of them, grounded, as your lordship

might then reasonably judge, upon good information, as having behaved in a manner unbecoming the character of loyal subjects. They hope you will be so favourable as to suspend your further judgment of them, till they can be made acquainted with the matters that may have been alledged against them, and can make their defence. In the mean time, they beg leave just to mention to your lordship, that the elections of the last May, so far as this house had a part in them, were made with a freedom and deliberation, suitable to the importance of them: that they were influenced by no motives, but the prosperity of his majesty's government and the happiness of his subjects; that the non-election of several gentlemen of distinguished character and station, was by no means the effect of party prejudice, private resentment, or motives still more blameable; but the result of calm reflection upon the danger that might accrue to our excellent constitution, and the liberties of the people, from too great an union of the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers of government, which, in the opinion of the greatest writers, ought always to be kept separate: nor was this a new opinion, formed at a certain period; but it has been the prevailing sentiment of the most sensible and unexceptionable gentlemen in the province for many years past, upon principles which your lordship's thorough knowledge of the constitution, and the just balance of the several powers of government, this house is assured, will justify. And although his excellency was pleased to exercise his undoubted right of negating some of the gentlemen elected, the house have had no reason to alter their opinion of them, as being unexceptionable, in point of ability, fortune and character. They beg pardon for this further trouble given to your lordship, which they could not avoid, being solicitous to set their conduct in its true point of light before you; and they rely upon your known justice, that you will intercede with the throne for this province. They are assured, that your lordship will not suffer a province to be misrepresented, even by persons in station here: and if there be any such, they flatter themselves that their removal will render this people happy in the esteem of the parent country, and much more so in the smiles of the best of kings.

Signed by the speaker.

30. *Observations on the religion, law, government, and manners of the Turks; in two Vols.* Nourse.

ALL the account here given of the Turkish religion, consists in a few scraps, extracted from Sale's translation of the Alcoran, and a very imperfect account of a pilgrimage to Mecca, said to have been copied from a Mahometan's journal.

As to government, the author insinuates, that the Grand Signior is not so despotic as many Christian Sovereigns; and very severely censures those who represent the Turkish government as a series of oppression and cruelty, from the Vizir to the slave. The stories he relates, to justify the Turkish government against this charge, are very curious.

He tells us, that a black eunuch, called the Kislar Aga, or master of the seraglio, laid it down as a maxim of government, that no man in the empire should be worth above one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds; that being intrusted with the whole sovereign power, he acted upon this principle, and, with the assistance of two or three despicable minions, practised such extortion, during six years, that he appeared to have resolved not to leave any individual in that vast empire worth a shilling. That this oppression excited neither commotion or disturbance, and that the black might therefore have continued it without controul, if he had not offended two formidable bodies, the janissaries and the lawyers: That when these had combined to destroy him, they had no better way to make their complaint known to the Grand Signior than to set the city on fire, which they did for twenty nights successively, in many places, not only with impunity but success; for the Sultan being then roused to enquire into their grievances, thought fit to destroy his black eunuch, though he left the poor creatures, whose houses had been burnt by his opponents, without redress.

"This most rare and remarkable fact," says the author of this performance, "might singly shew how *Law* can at last effectually controul the sovereign of Turkey."

The reader, however, will probably be of a different opinion: he will, perhaps, from the very picture of Turkish government here exhibited, conclude that the accounts he has formerly read of it are true: that it is not administered according to law, but is indeed a series of oppression from the minister to the peasant; and that the people are still sacrificed, even when one powerful body takes vengeance of another. There is not, thank God, a single state in Europe, in which any such oppression as that of a Kislar Aga, who determined no subject should be worth thirteen hundred pounds, can be practised, or would be borne: there is no state in Europe, in which one faction would with impunity have burnt the metro-

polis, as a means of punishing the other.—Whether there are laws in Turkey, it is not worth while to enquire; if they are perverted and dispensed with by caprice or avarice, and the will of petty tyrants is eventually the rule of right, the state is under the worst despotism that can exist, whatever this writer, contrary to the very facts he relates, may pretend.

The account he gives of the quarrel between this Kislar Aga and the lawyers, will alone prove the deplorable state of the people, with respect to the administration of justice.

A Judge had received a bribe on one side, the Kislar Aga had received a bribe on the other; the Judge determined for his benefactor; the Aga was offended; and one of his servants, in the ardour of his zeal, went and horse-whipped the disobedient magistrate upon the bench.

Such is the state of law in that country, which evil-minded persons have falsely represented as without order, subject to caprice, cruelty, and avarice, and tending to the oppression of the subject, and the destruction of mankind! How much is the Grand Signior obliged to this author, for doing justice to his government and administration!

Among other strange things related by this gentleman, are conversations between the Sultan and his Vizir, when no other person was present; whether he was the confidant of the sovereign, or the minister, does not appear; perhaps he may be the Vizir himself, who having fled from popular fury, or royal displeasure, may have taken shelter here, disguised like a Franck.

Among other particulars relative to the manners of the Turks, are the following.

Robbery, whether publick or private, is almost unknown among them; and, both in time of peace and war, the roads are as safe as the houses.

In Turkey, men do not attain to great offices by birth, but by merit and abilities, which frequently exalt a cottager to a palace.

The Sultan never marries, but has only concubines; and this privilege is granted to a descendant of Ibrahim Kan, as an acknowledgment of a signal service rendered by his ancestor to the prince.

Other subjects are allowed four wives, and as many concubines as they can keep. The poor, who cannot afford to maintain more than one wife at once, marry a woman for a certain time, or during pleasure; and wives are thus continually changed, without reproach or ill-will. By this means, many mischiefs are avoided; the commerce of men with pregnant women, the legal confinement of a man to a barren woman, and the commerce of many men with a common prostitute. The Turks have no commerce with prostitutes; and, instead of women pining in celibacy, or forced into prostitution,

tion, women are brought into Turkey from other nations.

Yet the Turks are remarkably strong in their parental affections, and the children reciprocal in their obedience, submission, and filial duty. Their women live together with as little jealousy as their friends.

The face of a Turkish woman, this author says, it is impossible for any man but her husband to see, and therefore he supposes, that the encomiums which are to be found in romance and song on the beauty of the Circassians, are mere creatures of the imagination; but though a Circassian, when she is become the property of a Turk, is never seen, it does not follow that she is never seen before. We have accounts of Circassian beauty from those who have visited Circassia, and not merely from fanciful *beaux esprits*, who have seen only the walls within which Circassian ladies were immured in Turkey.

The warm, or rather hot bath, is in universal use among the Turks; and this author supposes the people are much enervated, and rendered prematurely old by the practice. Lady Mary Wortley Montague has given a much more particular account of these baths than is to be found here; but, by her account, it does not appear that each bath is a small stone cistern; just sufficient to receive a man lying at full length, which this author says is the fact, and that two never bathe together in the same vessel.

The Turks universally detest gaming; and though they play at chess and draughts, it is merely for amusement. The men hold dancing, which in Europe is a genteel accomplishment, in persons of the highest rank, in great contempt. But some of the Greeks are dancers by profession, and are always to be hired for amusement. The Turks are fond of their own music; but no Turk will deign to touch an instrument; nor have they any ear for Italian or French musick.

The great accomplishments of their women, however, are singing and dancing; but they practise them only in private.

“The Grand Signor often diverts his ladies with a variety of recreations. In the month of May they have the great tulip-feast, which requires vast preparations. There are in the gardens of the seraglio large parterres of variegated tulips, which, on those days, are interspersed with all kinds of singing-birds; shops are erected round them, and furnished by the Grand Signor with all sorts of trinkets, toys, and rich stuffs; some of the most facetious females of his court are the shop-women; he buys from all, and regales all his ladies:” at night the whole machinery is decorated with lamps, and makes a pleasing prospect even at a distance.

“Great men indulge their women with the like amusements, and on these occasions of festivity some call in neighbouring ha-

rens; so that, perhaps, the women pass their time more happily and agreeably than we imagine.”

Though wine is prohibited, the vice of drinking gains ground. It is a frequent request of great men, to such Christians as they can trust, to procure them the best wine; and they have invented small leathern boxes in which they can carry it home without the privacy of a servant: some have filled large leathern pipes with it, like those we use for the starting of beer; and, winding them round their bodies, concealed their prize under their apparel, and so carried it into the seraglio, at the risk of life. However, drinking wine, and even chewing opium, is in general considered as detestable and infamous.

The number of Janissaries in the Turkish empire is supposed to be between two and three hundred thousand; but the policy of a late Sultan has reduced them to a state of quiet dependance and submission. Among other expedients, he gave them liberty to import merchandize duty free. This has induced many of them to engage in trade, and has converted their martial spirit into a commercial one; and thus the very people, who lately rejoiced in the confusion of rebellions and revolutions, are now anxious to preserve the publick tranquillity, for the sake of their own advantage. The Turkish cavalry, called *Spahis*, consists of a regular body of about thirteen thousand, divided under six standards.

There is, besides, a large body of the people who, as the condition of feudal tenures, must appear in the field, with each three or four horsemen well-mounted and accoutred.

The police of Constantinople, this author says, is admirable; and, as a proof of it, he tells us that thirteen poor drunken wretches struck the whole city with a panic, so that all the shops were shut up at once; that they proceeded to the exchange, unchecked by any magistrate civil or military, and were there quelled by the Greek shopkeepers, with no other weapons than the poles of their shutters; but that these Greeks, in this well policed city, and under this free and equitable government, immediately shut up their shops and ran away, for fear of being hanged for the service they had done the publick. Poor Gulliver was not in greater danger, when he had extinguished the fire at Mildendo. The Sultan, however, was graciously pleased to pardon them; and to give full permission to any of his subjects to destroy all disturbers of the public peace.

This pardon could scarce have been necessary in a well-policed city, governed by equitable laws; nor would a permission have been given, in any such city, or under any such government, for the people to become at once judge and executioner, when one party thought fit to charge another with be-

ing disturbers of the peace: instead of being permitted to destroy, they should have been commanded to secure, and bring them before a civil magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

False weights are punished with great severity; and it is not uncommon, says this writer, as you pass through the street, to rub against the body of a baker, who is hanging in the door-way of his shop to a staple driven into a cross beam for that purpose.

To this account of the Turks, some account of the Greeks is added, by which it appears, that this part of the Christian church is extremely corrupt, and that the clergy have nothing in view but preferment, which they pursue by the most shameful and public venality and prostitution.

The Turkish government in Wallachia and Moldavia, according to the account of this author, justifies the account that others have given of the Turkish government in general. "These principalities, says he, "are taxed to an inconceivable height, and "the princes justify that oppression, by the "constant demands of the Porte; their purses "must be ever open, or they are instantly "deposed." If this is not despotism, by which, as Montesquieu observes, the whole code of right is swallowed up, there is not, ever was, or ever can be, any such despotism in the world.

This author says, that an ordinary writer, or clerk, employed in an office of accounts belonging to the Janissaries, having some dispute with Zonana, a Jew of great probity and reputation, who was their commissary and paymaster, vowed that his head should be the *first he would strike off*, if it should be in his power. This fellow came to be Visier, twenty years afterwards, and within three days he did strike off the head of Zonana, then a very old man. Yet this government, in which a petty clerk reckoned upon striking off heads, as the privilege of high office, and in which he did with impunity strike off the head of a worthy, respectable, and opulent subject, to gratify private malice, is not despotic! The author adds, that this revenge was dangerous, because Zonana was greatly beloved by the Janissaries; but he does not pretend it was dangerous, as a violation of the law, which exposed the murderer to a prosecution.

The modern Greeks, according to this author, are almost strangers to the virtues, arts, and learning of their ancestors, yet retain their levity; without the least knowledge of Homer, Anacreon, or Theocritus, they abound in poetry, such as it is; love-songs, ballads, and pastorals, and are eternally singing and dancing. They have preserved the Cretan lyre, the pipe of Pan, with seven unequal reeds, and the pipe of the Arcadian shepherds. They also still use the ancient long dance led by one person, either with women alone, or with men and

women intermixed, called by pre-eminence the Greek Dance: they have also the martial Pyrrhic dance, and love dances which are exceedingly immodest.

The following remarkable instance is given of the zealous attachment of the Greeks to the rituals of their religion.

"At the accession of Sultan Mustapha, their present Emperor, the Greek churches were in a ruinous condition; one of them had been almost entirely burnt down: the Mahometan law does not permit new churches to be erected; even large repairs are prohibited. On the birth of the Sultan's first child, the Vizir suggested to his Sovereign what kind of favours he should confer on his different subjects, during the ten days appointed for the rejoicings on that great event, so important to the peace of the empire. Amongst others he mentioned, as a most acceptable indulgence to the Greeks, a permission to repair that church which the fire had almost destroyed: he durst not ask leave to rebuild it, though there was scarce a wall standing. The Grand Seigneur condescended to grant them the ten days for that repair. No sooner was this known, but every Greek mason and labourer quitted all his other work, and flew to contribute his assistance at the church; two or three thousand men constantly relieving each other, the whole was accomplished; and the church rebuilt, in less time than was allowed for the repair, and that without any one disturbing a sixpence. The only reward the workmen received for their indefatigable labour was conscious merit, and the priest's blessing."

Upon the whole, this is a trifling and jejune performance, written very unskilfully with respect to language, and abounding with affected flourishes and common-place sentiment: the very orthography is unsettled; the word *Bashaw* is spelt *Pashaw*, *Paschaw*, *Pascha*, *Pashia*, *Pashi*, and *Paschy*; and *Mahomet* is spelt *Mahomet*, *Mahomed*, *Mahommed*, and *Mehemet*.

Nothing has contributed more to corrupt our language than the hasty translations of foreign Gazettes for our news-papers: in these the word *Pacha*, or *Pascha*, was first substituted for *Bashaw*: the word *Pacha*, pronounced by a Frenchman, gives the same sound as *Bashaw*, pronounced by an Englishman, and is therefore the French manner of expressing the Turkish name of that officer. Thus *Pacha* and *Pascha* have crept into other compositions, with innumerable barbarisms of the same kind, which at length perhaps it may not be very easy to detect, and trace back to their source.

The reader may see the best account of the modern state of domestic life in Turkey, of the Mahometan religion, as practised by the Turks, and particularly of a journey to Mecca, that is extant, in this or perhaps any other language, if he consults a little book written by one Pitts, the father

ther of a dissenting teacher now alive, who, when a boy, was taken prisoner by the Moors, and being by cruel treatment compelled to profess Mahometanism, went a pilgrimage to Mecca with his patron.

31. *A Defence of my Uncle. From the French of Voltaire. Bladon.*

This is a defence of some of Voltaire's deistical tenets, against the author of a work entitled, *A Supplement to the Philosophy of History*. It can afford entertainment only to those who have read the controversy to which it alludes.

The author, in the course of his work, has mentioned the *Divine Legation of Moses*; but all that he says of it tends only to shew, that he does not, or affects not to understand it: he represents it as an attempt to destroy the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, the most ancient and useful opinion among men. Whereas the Divine Legation was written expressly to establish that doctrine; for if the Legation of Moses is divine, Christianity is true, and the immortality of the soul is the very foundation of Christianity. On the contrary, if the Legation of Moses is not divine, Christianity is not true; and, consequently, as no other divine revelation will now be admitted, the immortality of the soul must be referred wholly to reason, and reason knows nothing about it. A proof of the Divine Legation of Moses, therefore, by whatever means, is a proof of the immortality of the soul.

As it may be of some use to shew the fallacy of a popular writer, whose works uniformly tend to injure civil society, by lessening the hopes of virtue and the fears of vice, in common with all the opponents of revelation, the following passage is extracted: "The Bishop of Gloucester says, that the doctrine of the immortality, and of a judgment after death, is absolutely necessary, and that the Jews were ignorant of it." By this, Voltaire would insinuate, that the Bishop has asserted the doctrine of the immortality of the soul to be necessary to the Jews, at the very time when they were ignorant of it. But, on the contrary, the Bishop has laboured to shew, that it was not then necessary to the Jews, and why: it was not necessary, because by the extraordinary interposition of providence, the exact distribution of good and evil in this life, in proportion to the obedience or disobedience of the Jews, then under a theocracy, superseded it. And, to prove this extraordinary interposition, and the non-necessity of future reward and punishment consequent upon it, as a test of the divine legation of Moses, is the object of the Bishop's work.

Upon this perversion of the Bishop's sense, Voltaire declaims, "What horror! what mistakes! if the whole universe believed the immortality of the soul, the Jews,

(*Gent. Mag. June, 1768.*)

"who did not believe it, must have been only a savage, insensible people, not guided by God." But if Voltaire had understood the Bishop's book, he would have known that the Bishop has inferred their guidance by God from their ignorance of that doctrine.

What confidence can be placed in such a writer, who probably laughs at his admirers, with the same kind of pleasure that a set of choice spirits of our own country enjoyed when they heard a lye gravely reported and defended at the 'Change, which they had themselves a few hours before forged at St. James's.

One chapter in this strange rhapsody is entitled, *Of Men of different Colours*. The author, to invalidate the Mosaic account of the creation of mankind, insinuates, that, because some men have beards, and some have none; some have wool on their heads, some hair; some are black, some white and some copper-coloured; they are of different species, and not descended from one couple. But, instead of attempting to account for these varieties, as some have foolishly done by talking of Jacob's peeled sticks, let us ask M. Voltaire to account for the differences that distinguish the inhabitants of the several little districts in this little island.

A Lancashire face, a Welch face, and a Scotch face, are as well known by their local and characteristic differences, as an African, an American, and a European. Mr Voltaire will not pretend, that this difference is a proof that Lancashire, Scotland, and Wales, are inhabited by men of different species; and it will be time enough, when he has assigned the physical cause of this difference, to consider whether a similar cause will not produce the more striking differences between inhabitants of countries more distant from each other.

As to the effect of particular colours and figures that are placed before pregnant women, it is surely to be regretted that we still continue to reason about what may be determined by experiment, if indeed experiment has not already determined it. Negroes, in a succession of generations, become less black in a country of white people; but the first child of a Negro man and woman, brought hither from Africa, and conceived after their arrival, will be the same that it would have been if born at home, though the mother should never see a Black, not even her husband, during her whole pregnancy. Yet this difference of complexion being a novelty, and connected with a change of life in matters of the greatest moment, may well be supposed to have an effect upon the mother's imagination, much stronger than any casual exhibition of a particular colour.

As to Jacob's artifice, it is surely very absurd to reason concerning the truth or falshood of a report; when we can so easily appeal to fact. Why do we not try whe-

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ther the effect, said to have been produced by Jacob can be produced now, before we talk of colour in men produced as Jacob produced colour in sheep? If the experiment should fail, we shall at least confute error, if we are not yet able to investigate truth; and it will be then proper to examine how far this discovery will affect the general credibility of Moses's history. X.

32. *The Adventures of Telemachus, the Son of Ulysses, Translated from the French of Messire Francois Salignac de la Mothe-Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray.* By John Hawkesworth, L.L.D.

This work was published by subscription, at one guinea, and is adorned with forty-eight copper-plate cuts, designed by Wale, and engraved by Grignion. Of this book, we can only transcribe the preface, and exhibit specimens.

PREFACE.

“The Telemachus of the celebrated archbishop of Cambray is a work of such reputation, that it would be scarce less absurd to recommend it, than to recommend the writings of Homer and Virgil: it holds the first class among the moral works of imagination in France, it has passed through innumerable editions, art has been exhausted to adorn it, and learning to illustrate its beauties; it has been translated into every language in Europe, the Turkish not excepted, and there are no less than five translations of it in our own: To translate it, indeed, is easy; but to translate it so as to give it the same rank in a foreign language that it holds in the original, is difficult. It has generally been thought, that a perfect knowledge of the corresponding words, through all their inflexions, in two languages, is a sufficient qualification to translate one into the other; and, consequently, that a fine book in one language will, in the hands of a translator so qualified, necessarily become a fine book in another; this however is so far from being true, that a book which has any merit, besides that of truth and sentiment in the abstract, will be bad in the version in proportion as it is good in the original, if the translator is qualified only for verbal interpretation.

To translate a work of fancy, which owes great part of its power to poetical beauties and elegance of composition, some taste for poetry, and some skill in writing is certainly necessary, of which all who have hitherto translated Fenelon's Telemachus into English were totally destitute: their versions, indeed, are, in general, so much the same, that, one having failed, it is difficult to conceive what encouraged the hope that another would succeed: my translation is, at least, very different from all others; and yet I have scrupulously preserved, not only every incident, and every sentiment, but even every metaphor, as far as the different genius of the two languages would admit.

To those that have read this work only as

an exercise at school, its beauties are wholly unknown; and among them that have learned French in this country, there is not, probably, above one in fifty who can now read it in the original with more advantage, than a native of France would read Pope's Rape of the Lock in a prose translation.

To both these, therefore, as well as to persons who are wholly unacquainted with the French Language, this version, if I have been able to accomplish my purpose, may be acceptable: it may also facilitate and sweeten the labour of those that are learning it; it may give them a relish for a book that will probably be put into their hands; and though it may not much assist them in a mere verbal construction, it may perhaps shew them its insufficiency, and excite an attempt to transfuse the spirit with the sense.

My principal view, however, was much more extensive, than to assist learners in the French language. I have attempted to render a work full of ingenious fiction, just reasoning, important percepts, and poetical imagery, as pleasing in English, as it is in French, to those who read it as their native tongue: if I have succeeded, I have not only made a valuable addition to our polite literature, but rendered my country a much more important service, by putting into the hands of our youth one of the few books, which genius and learning have dedicated to virtue; which at once captivate the imagination, inform the understanding, and regulate the will.

That an edition offered to the public by subscription, might bear the same proportion to the price that is usual on other occasions, it has, at a considerable expence, been adorned with cuts, designed by Wale, and engraved by Grignion, the two principal artists in this country: so many different designs, of the historical kind, have been made for foreign editions, that the subjects were at last exhausted; and, as it was thought better to have originals than copies, the designs for this edition are emblematical, not intended to represent any particular event, but the principal subject of each book, as well with respect to the action, as the moral principles it inculcates.

The arguments which have been hitherto placed at the head of the several books, where they could only anticipate the events, and lessen the pleasure that arises from the gradual progress of the action, are now prefixed as a table of contents, with an explanation of the cuts, and references to the pages from which the subjects have been taken.”

The description of the grotto of Calypso, from Book I.

“The grotto of Calypso was situated on the declivity of an hill, and commanded a prospect of the sea, sometimes smooth, peaceful and limpid, sometimes swelling into mountains, and breaking with idle rage against the shore. At another view, a river was discovered, in which were many islands, surrounded

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ed with lines that were covered with flowers, and poplars that raised their heads to the clouds: the streams which formed these islands, seemed to stray through the fields with a kind of sportful wantonness; some rolled along in translucent waves, with a tumultuous rapidity; some glided away in silence, with a motion that was scarce perceptible; and others, after a long circuit, turned back as if they wished to issue again from their source, and were unwilling to quit the paradise through which they flowed: the distant hills and mountains hid their summits in the blue vapours that hovered over them, and diversified the horizon with cloudy figures that were equally pleasing and romantic: the mountains that were less remote were covered with vines, the branches of which were interwoven with each other, and hung down in festoons; the grapes, which surpassed in lustre the richest purple, were too exuberant to be concealed by the foliage, and the branches bowed under the weight of the fruit: the fig, the olive, the pomegranate, and other trees without number, overspread the plain; so that the whole country had the appearance of a garden, infinitely varied and without bounds."

The vanity and brevity of life, from the speech of Arcefus to Telemachus, in the sixth Book.

"One generation passes away after another, like the waves of a rapid river; and time, rushing on with silent but irresistible speed, carries with him all that can best pretend to permanence and stability. Even thou, O my son! alas! even thou, who art now happy in the vigour, the vivacity, and the bloom of youth; shalt find this lovely season, so fruitful of delight, a transient flower, that fades as soon as it is blown: without having been conscious that thou wert changing, thou wilt perceive thyself changed: the train of graces and pleasures, that now sport around thee, health, vigour, and joy, shall vanish like the phantoms of a dream, and leave thee nothing but a mournful remembrance, that they once were thine. Old age shall insensibly steal upon thee; that enemy to joy, shall diffuse, through thee, his own languors; shall contract thy brow into wrinkles, incline thy body to the earth, enfeeble every limb, and dry up, for ever, that fountain of delight, which now springs in thy breast: thou shalt look round upon all that is present, with disgust; anticipate all that is future, with dread; and retain thy sensibility, only for pain and anguish. This time appears, to thee, to be far distant: but, alas! thou art deceived; it approaches with irresistible rapidity, and is, therefore, at hand: that which draws near so fast, can never be remote; and the present, for ever flying, is remote already; even while we speak it is past, and it returns no more. Let the present, therefore, be light in thy estimation; tread the path of virtue, however rugged, with perseverance; and fix thine eye upon futurity. Character of a great Prince, from B. xxii.

The proof of abilities in a King, as the

supreme governour of others, does not consist in doing every thing himself: to attempt it, is a poor ambition; and to suppose that others will believe it can be done, an idle hope. In government, the king should not be the body, but the soul; by his influence, and under his direction, the hands should operate, and the feet should walk: he should conceive what is to be done, but he should appoint others to do it; his abilities will appear in the conception of his designs, and the choice of his instruments: He should never stoop to their function; nor suffer them to aspire to his: neither should he trust them implicitly; he ought to examine their proceedings, and be equally able to detect a want of judgement or integrity. He governs well, who discerns the various characters and abilities of men, and employs them to administer government under him, in departments that are exactly suited to their talents. The perfection of supreme government, consists in the governing of those that govern: he that presides, should try, restrain, and correct them; he should encourage, raise, change and displace them; he should keep them, for ever, in his eye, and in his hand: but, to make the minute particulars of their subordinate departments, objects of personal application, indicates meanness and suspicion; and fills the mind with petty anxieties, that leave it neither time, nor liberty, for designs, that are worthy of royal attention. To form great designs, all must be freedom and tranquility; no intricacies of business must embarrass or perplex, no subordinate objects must divide the attention. A mind that is exhausted upon minute particulars, resembles the lees of wine, that have neither flavour nor strength: and a king, that busies himself in doing the duty of his servants, is always determined by present appearances, and never extends his view to futurity; he is always absorbed, by the business of the day that is passing over him; and this, being his only object, acquires an undue importance, which, if compared with others, it would lose. The mind that admits but one object at a time, must naturally contract; and it is impossible to judge well of any affair, without considering many, comparing them with each other, and ranging them in a certain order, by which their relative importance will appear. He that neglects this rule in government, resembles a musician, who should content himself with the discovery of melodious tones, one by one, and never think of combining or harmonizing them into music, which would not only gratify the ear, but affect the heart. Or he may be compared to an architect, who should fancy the powers of his art exhausted, by heaping together large columns, and great quantities of stone curiously carved, without considering the proportion of his building, or the arrangement of his ornaments: such an artist, when he was building a saloon, would not reflect, that a suitable stair-case should be added; and when he was busy upon the body

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of the building, he would forget the courtyard, and the portal: his work would be nothing more, than a confused assemblage of parts, not suited to each other, not concurring to form a whole: such a work would be so far from doing him honour, that it would be a perpetual monument of disgrace; it would shew, that his range of thought was not sufficient to include all the parts of his design at once, that his mind was contracted, and his genius subordinate; for he that sees only from part to part, is fit only to execute the designs of another. Be assured, my dear Telemachus, that the government of a kingdom requires a certain harmony like music, and just proportions like architecture.

From these extracts the reader will be able to judge of Fenelon's descriptions, principles, and sentiments, as they appear in this version of his celebrated work. X.

33. *Observations on the Power of Alienation in the Crown before the first of Q. Anne, supported by precedents and the opinions of many learned judges. Together with some remarks on the conduct of Administration respecting the case of the Duke of Portland.* Almon, 1s.

The principal allegations in this pamphlet are as follow. It has been asserted that the king being only tenant in tail, cannot grant away his estates for ever. But the contrary is true, king William being tenant in fee of the premises in question, and consequently he had a right to alienate them for ever; this appears by a statute of the 1st of Ann, Chap. 7, which restrains the crown from alienating its private property. If the king, with respect to this private property had been only tenant in tail, he would have been restrained by the very nature of his tenure from the alienation which the act is made to prevent. Such act, therefore, would not only have been unnecessary, but absurd.

This author also cites several authorities to prove, that the king may alienate even those inheritances which are settled by parliament on him and his successors.

It has been said that the application for a statute to quiet the possession of the subject, and render more effectual an act of the 21st of king James implies that the grant from king William was supposed not to be valid *per se* with respect to the present possessor of the lands.

This author asserts that neither the act for which application was made, nor the act of 21 king James had any relation to grants from the crown. But related merely to hereditaments, to which the possessor could shew no other right than 60 years possession.

In the answer to the duke of Portland's case, (see p. 230.) is this argument.

The surveyor general says, that the forest of Inglewood is not in the grant to the duke

of Portland by king William. Therefore the forest is not the duke's right.

The author of the observations says, this argument is incomplete, and that the conclusion will not follow from the premises except the defect is thus supplied.

The surveyor general says, that Inglewood is not in the grant.

What the surveyor general says, must of necessity be true—therefore

The forest is not the duke's right.

The minor, or second proposition of this syllogism, is itself supposed to stand in need of proof.

It is said that the surveyor general's report shews a title in the crown to the lands claimed by the duke; and that this report was transmitted to the duke, who never published it.

Granted, says the observator, but it was as easy for the surveyor general to make out a title in the crown, as to assert there was one. No inference can be drawn from an unaccepted challenge to the duke to produce it, because it is neither a paper locked up in his private cabinet to which recourse can be had only through him, nor even a record *se-crited* in his stewards office, but is only the copy of a paper, the original of which, is in the power of him who gives the challenge, who may himself publish it when he pleases, if he thinks it of advantage to his cause.

The duke of Portland affirms that the forest of Inglewood is included in the grant to his ancestor; Mr Zachary Chamber affirms it is not.

The fact is, that the duke's claim is founded on a grant by king William of the honour of Penrith with all its appurtenances; both these assertions therefore may in some measure be consistent. The duke of Portland's assertion may be strictly true if the lands in question, are or were appurtenances to the honour of Penrith; and yet if the lands in question are not expressly included by name, Mr Chamber's assertion may be literally true, though it cannot in the least affect the duke's title.

The duke of Portland's family having held these lands sixty years, affords the strongest presumption that they were included in the grant; for neither was the king or parliament at that time of a temper to suffer so bare-faced an usurpation.

The observator quotes several authorities to shew, that when alienation of lands by the crown were thought exorbitant, the authority of parliament was essentially necessary to a resumption. The following is very remarkable.

Extract from a record of parliament of the 6th of Henry IVth in consequence of a proposed resumption, "also considering the grants made by patents under the great seal of the king, and of his progenitors and predecessors, to divers persons, as well for term of life, as *in fee simple*, or *in fee tail*, or otherwise, it would not be honest,

“ honest, nor expedient, for the king our lord,
 “ to make repeal, revocation, or resumption of
 “ any such patents, and that as well for the
 “ clamour and other inconveniences that
 “ might happen, &c. therefore it is agreed,
 “ &c.”

There is no instance, says this writer, of resumption of crown lands without authority of parliament since the time of Henry III.

The author proceeds to consider the conduct of the administration relative to the grant in question, supposing the strict legal merits to be with the crown. For this we must refer to the pamphlet, except in the following particular, which is too remarkable to be omitted.

The author of the reply to the duke of Portland's case, says, that the duke contrived virtually to keep his promise to the duke of Portland, by ordering him a copy of the papers he had applied for leave to inspect after it was found that the promise of such leave could not be fulfilled, and waited a reasonable time for the duke to prepare and set forth his title, (see p. 230.)

The reply is as follows: The duke of Portland's memorial demanding an inspection, &c. is dated the 2d of December. Mr Bradshaw's letter, by order of the treasury, directing the inspection, the 12th of December. The surveyor general's report, refusing that inspection, is dated the 15th of December. The order of the treasury, for making out the leases to Sir James Lowther, is dated the 17th; and Mr Cooper's letter, informing the duke thereof, and containing a copy of the surveyors refusal, is dated the 22d of the same month, on which day the board of treasury adjourned for the holidays; and before they met again, the leases had passed through all the forms, and were actually delivered to Sir James Lowther.

I should be glad the writer would inform the public, in which period of this time this boasted transaction passed. It could not be previous to the 15th of December, *because it was in consequence of the duke of Grafton's conviction, which must be after the surveyor's report.* It is plain he was not convinced on the 12th, for then he ordered the inspection. If it was after the 17th, it was too late, for then it was quite unnecessary for the duke of Portland to produce his title, the final order for making out the leases being then signed. We have therefore two days for the duke of Grafton to invent this notable equivocation to excuse his breach of promise, for him to order the surveyor general to draw out a state of the crown title, for the surveyor-general to draw that state, *exactly as it was in his office*, for that state to be transmitted to the duke of Grafton, and by him to the duke of Portland; and for that nobleman either to prepare his title, or evince, by his delay, that he never intended to do it.

All who think it worth while to weigh the merits of this famous controversy, should read this pamphlet. X.

34. *Letter from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.*

These letters were lately published in America, and the editor of this edition says, in a preface, that they speak the general sentiments of the inhabitants, and that he has published them here to give Great Britain an opportunity to produce a full answer, by shewing that *the Americans are taxable by our parliament, though they have no representative in it.* Not to preclude any future answer to the pretence that a British Parliament cannot tax the Colonies because they are not represented, it may be here observed, that admitting the principle, a British Parliament cannot legally tax the inhabitants of London.

Let the inhabitants of London be supposed only 30,000; the livery, who alone have votes for members of parliament, amount but to 8,000, but if those that have votes only are represented, and the whole number taxed, three fourths of the inhabitants of London are taxed illegally: it cannot be said that though the livery chuse members the freemen chuse the livery, and so are represented by them as they are represented by the members, for the livery of every company chuse themselves; i. e. they determine which of the yeomanry shall be summoned to take the gown.

The same may be said with respect to the inhabitants of a county, a very small portion of them have votes for the Knights of the shire; a very small proportion of them therefore is represented in the manner that the Americans pretend is necessary to give a power of taxation.

The question is not what our constitution might be, but what it is; and at present, according to our constitution, a house of commons, chosen by the citizens, freeholders, and burgesses of a certain class in this kingdom, shall be deemed to represent all British Subjects, though they be neither such citizens, freeholders, nor burgesses.

Either to be legally represented in a British parliament it is not necessary to have a vote immediately or remotely for member of parliament, or great part of the inhabitants of Great Britain are not legally represented: and if those only that are legally represented can be legally taxed, great part of the inhabitants of Great Britain are taxed illegally. But if by a parliament chosen as our constitution prescribes, i. e. by *persons of a particular class only*, all British subjects are legally represented, then he that lives in Pennsylvania is, to all intents and purposes, as effectually and legally represented by a parliament so chosen, as he that lives in London; and the right of taxation can with no more shew of reason be denied of the one than of the other.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day,
June 4, 1768.

By WM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

PREPARE, prepare your songs of praise !
The genial month returns again,
Her annual rites when Britain pays
To her own monarch of the main.
Not on Phenicia's bending shore,
Whence commerce first her wings essay'd,
And dar'd th' unfathom'd deep explore,
Sincerer vows the Tyrian paid.
To that imaginary deity,
Who bade him boldly seize the empire of the sea.

What tho' no victim bull be led,
His front with snow-white fillets bound,
Nor fable chaunt the neighing steed,
That issued when he smote the ground :
Our fields a living incense breathe :
Nor Libanus, nor Carmel's brow,
To dress the bower, or form the wreath,
More liberal fragrance could bestow :
We too have herds, & flocks, beside the rills
That feed, and rove, protected, o'er a thousand
hills.

Secure, whilst GEORGE the scepter sways,
(Whom will, whom int'rest, and whom duty
draws

To venerate, and patronize the laws)
Secure her open front does freedom raise.

Secure the merchant ploughs the deep,
His wealth his own : secure the swains
Amidst their rural treasures sleep,
Lords of their little kingdoms of the plains.

Then to his day be honour given !
May every choicest boon of heaven
His bright, distinguish'd ray adorn !
Till, white as Britain's fleece, old Time shall
shed

His snows upon his reverend head,
Commanding filial awe from senates yet unborn.

To his Excellency the Lord Visc. Townshend,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General-
Governor of Ireland, &c.

MY LORD,

A Muse that once attention drew
From Stanhope, Swift, and Montesquieu,
But now to deep oblivion doom'd,
And in the midst of life intomb'd ;
Oppress'd by Fate, and wreck'd by Time,
Attempts to soften into rhyme.

Tho' dismal night's perpetual shade
Spreads her dark curtain o'er my head ;
Rous'd by the sound, I hear your name,
The nation's universal theme ;
And every tongue's loud accents show
What blessings from your wisdom flow ?
Whose worth and guardian care excel
All that old Rome's long annals tell.

Some tuneful Bard, whose happier days
By Fortune's favours glide in ease,
Shou'd sing how both Minervas spread
The laurel-wreath on Townshend's head ;
And paint him in his curious page,
At once the hero and the Sage.

Like Mars, in battle wield the sword ;
Like Nestor, grace the council-board ;
Like Moses, bear the sacred wand,
Deriv'd from Heav'n to bless the land.

Thro' the rough form which horror wears,
Thro' pointed darts, and brandish'd spears,
Blind Homer's muse cou'd force her way,
And find where Ammon's offspring lay ;
There, on his couch, the martial story,
Inflam'd him with the thirst of glory.

But how shall my weak Clio venture
To think her rugged form shou'd enter ;
Where courtly elegance is plac'd,
And nice discernment forms the taste :
Where Townshend, by Apollo taught,
Can strictly judge each line and thought.

As Cupid from her lover bears
The wishful sigh to Chloë's ears ;
And tinges with persuasive art
The *billet-doux* that wins the heart :
So Pallas is that heav'nly guest
Who rules the motions of your breast ;
Brings all your innate worth to light,
Which cheers the heart, and charms the sight ;
And can with equal power infuse
Soft pity for an outcast Muse.

MICHAEL CLANCY, M. D.
Durrow in Ireland, March 20, 1768.

SPRING : A new Song and Chorus.

Performed at Ranelagh,
By Mrs Arne, Mrs Barthelemon, Mr Champ-
ness, Mr Raworth, &c.

THE birds sweetly carrol, Spring leads up
the year,
And trips it away with the light-footed hours ;
In spite of black Winter that scowls in the rear,
She wakes as she passes her blossoms & flowers,

CHORUS.

Then smile with the season,
Ye children of reason,
Her blessings let Nature impart ;
Of sorrow beware,
The Winter is care,
But joy is the Spring of the heart.

While nature thus scatters her fragrance around,
Inchants with her music the forest and grove ;
Embroiders with daisies the green velvet ground,
And brings forth the season of rapture and love,
Smile, smile with the season, &c.

New life should flow briskly, and dance in the
veins,
As it shoots thro' the fibres of plant and of tree ;
The warmth of kind nature has broke Winter's
chains,
And bids all creation be happy and free !
Then smile with the season, &c.

As a frost, wicked frost, may the blossoms de-
stroy,
Lay waste in a night the fair hopes of the day ;
So the heart may be nipp'd, and be dead to all
joy ;
To guilt-blighted blossoms, 'tis Winter in May.
Then smile with the season, &c.

Ye

Ye daughters of Britain, let nature's own hand
 Spread the rose on the cheek, give the glance to
 the eyes ; [command,
 In the gay round of pleasures let prudence
 Nor think it too low, *to be merry and wise.*
Then smile with the season, &c.

When Spring is too forward, 'tis nipp'd in the
 bloom,
 The bud and the blossom is blighted, and dies ;
 So youth in her beauty may meet the same doom,
 Then be not too forward—*be merry and wise.*
Smile, smile with the season, &c.

*The following is the Beginning of a Latin-Poem
 of BUCHANAN, all written with the same
 Spirit.*

On the MONTH of MAY.

NOW MAY, with revels, dance, & song,
 Invites the muse to join the jovial throng.
 Hence, irksome labour, fire of pain,
 Nor longer here, ye watchful cares, remain !
 Discord avault, with baneful hate,
 Banish Complaint, and silence stern debate !
 See ! May renews the smiling hours,
 And paints the blooming fields with verdant
 flowers !

The youthful honours of the year,
 On every side diffus'd, all nature chear.
 This month the laughter-loving dame,
 Wit without gall, love, and the graces claim.
 The sky with purer lustre glows,
 And Venus all her charms on earth bestows ;
 With nice address she decks her form,
 As if she meant her warrior's heart to warm ;
 While Cupid, glorying in his art,
 Points on a bloody whetstone every dart ;
 In gall or in ambrosia dyes,
 And with a fiercer flame his torch supplies.
 Venus the balmy air perfumes,
 While on her head the vernal chaplet blooms ;
 With emeralds her arms are bound,
 And her rich robe falls graceful on the ground.

A FAREWEL to LONDON.

*Written on the Author's Retreat about eight
 Years ago.*

A DIEU, ye scenes of anxious care,
 Destructive wiles, and baneful air ;
 Ye scenes of noise and pomp, adieu ;
 I nobler pleasures now pursue.
 O ! guide my steps, thou sov'reign will,
 To some delightful grove or hill !
 Where fountains tinkle, warblers sing,
 And flowers salute the welcome spring.

There grant me chearful innocence,
 Health, peace, and decent competence ;
 Let friendship, skill'd in sacred lore,
 Each harm divide, and swell my store :
 Let Pope and Milton, Watts and Young,
 Adorn my thoughts, correct my tongue ;
 Still breathing more exalted joys
 In Handel's notes, or strains of Boyce.

Thus may my future days be spent
 In tranquil freedom, sweet content ;

Diffusing bliss, or healing woe,
 If heav'n the bounteous means bestow.
 Of these and *Julia's* charms possess'd,
 (Charms worthy of the noblest breast)
 Each heart-felt rapture she'd improve,
 Inspire, and yield perpetual love.

By the Same. Written in November last.

SCARSDALE'S FAVOURITE.

Tune, Hearts of Oak.

COME Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders
 all,
 Attend to your int'rest, and honour's loud call ;
 If sense can attract you, if virtue inspire,
 Come see them united in Clark and his Sire.

C H O R U S.

Join your hearts then and tongues in so worthy
 Wit, judgment, and spirit, [a cause ;
 Merit, sound merit,
 All wait on the 'Squire, & demand our applause.

Let bribes ne'er entice you with flatt'ry or rage,
 But candour or prudence your favour engage ;
 Now seize this occasion, true worth to befriend,
 For praise would be lost, when the croud shall
 commend.

Join your hearts, &c.

Behold him supporting the fault'ring address,
 Humane to the needy, a friend in distress :
 How happy the neighb'rhood ! how blest are
 the poor ! [door !
 Who find all their wants thus supply'd from his
Join your hearts, &c.

So bright an example his country must charm,
 Whose favour he courts to protect her from
 harm ; [share,
 You then who the blessings of freedom would
 No longer contend, but to Sutton repair.

C H O R U S.

See the nymphs all advance in so lovely a cause,
 They always give spirit ;
 Merit, sound merit,
 Is crown'd with fresh lustre by female applause.

On the Wonders of Creation.

WHEN God told Abram, as we see †,
 How numberless his seed should be,
 The images were, to Abram giv'n ;
 The dust of th'earth and stars of heav'n.

Thus with the dust the stars we see
 Are nam'd, and may as numerous be,
 Of which who want of faith betray
 Take God Almighty's name away.

Ye num'rous stars then vast in size
 That move by rule and tune the skies,
 With rapid whirl and living glow
 Fulfill your maker's pleasure so.

Long as ye wheel in silent dance
 Your great creator's praise advance ;
 And as you burn, and as you shine
 Bespeak the whole a work divine.

† Genesis xiii. 16, and xv. 5.

INSCRIPTION *on a Burial Vault belonging to a Family of the Name of ALEXANDER, at Loddon in Norfolk.*

WHEN on this spot, affection's down-cast eye

The lucid tribute shall no more bestow ;
When friendship's breast no more shall heave a sigh

In kind remembrance of the dust below ;
Should the rude sexton, digging near this tomb,
A place of rest for others to prepare,
The vault beneath to violate presume :—

May some opposing Christian cry, "Forbear,
"Forbear, rash mortal ! as thou hop'st to rest,
"When death shall lodge thee in thy destin'd bed,

"With ruthless spade, unkindly to molest
"The peaceful slumbers of the kindred dead !

VERSES, *by a YOUNG LADY.*
On the Absence of her Sister.

FAREWEL each grove and purling stream,
No more ye're chosen for my theme ;
Since *Sylvia* trips far distant plains,
No joy for *Daphne* now remains :
With her is fled each dear delight ;
With her, Content hath wing'd its flight :
The hills and dales with sighs I fill ;
With tears supply the murmur'ing rill.

Th' enamel'd mead, that verdant scene,
Once charming, now provokes my spleen :
The blackbird's note has lost that charm,
Which made my soul with rapture warm :
What us'd to please, now tasteless seems,
The budding trees, bright Phœbus' beams ;
For absence vows each joy to four,
And make a day of every hour.

At her return the birds shall sing,
As at the glad approach of spring :
The shepherd's care neglected strays,
When she inspires his rustic lays :
His pipe he tunes to please her ear ;
The nymphs with chaplets gay appear,
To crown the fair, and hail her Queen,
Whom none can equal on our green.

O Time ! you'll move on leaden wing,
'Till *Sylvia* to my sight you bring ;
Then earnest I'll intreat your stay,
Nor longer chide you for delay :
Haste, haste, at length retrieve your fame ;
This cruel indolence disclaim ;
Restore the nymph, and then each grove
Shall joyfully resound with love.

PROLOGUE, *spoken by Mr POWELL,*
at the closing of the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden, on Saturday, June 4, being the Anniversary of his MAJESTY's Birth-day.

Written by GEORGE COLMAN.

LET us, ere yet we finish our career,
And close the labours of the circling year,
Due homage to our Royal Master pay,
And hail with plaudits this auspicious day !
His birth distinguish'd this illustrious morn ;
His birth, who boasts *he was a BRITON born.*

Tyrants, whose vassals tremble and obey,
Feel the poor triumphs of despotic sway.
The hated sov'reign, with imperious awe,
Issues his edicts, and proclaims them law ;
While Superstition, grim and savage maid,
Rivets the cruel fetter Law has made.

Empire like this a British King disdains :
O'er a free nation, which he loves, he reigns ;
The monarch's pow'r upholds the people's right,
And liberty and loyalty unite.

Thrice happy Britain, on whose sea-girt isle,
Freedom & Commerce guardian-angels, smile !
O may each subject with his monarch prove
The virtuous raptures of his country's love !
Hail, like his King, each happy native morn ;
And boast, like Him, *he was a BRITON born.*

RAVISHMENT. *To Miss *****.*

(Imitated from La Fontaine.)

THE Justice seated on the bench,
Comes a fresh wench,
With her complaint,
Ready to faint :

"An't please your Worship,
"Doctor ——— has by force ;"

And blush'd—you know the rest o' courses
The Judge, who being most exact,
Had enter'd deeply in the fact,
Cries—"How the duce cou'd he prevail

"'Gainst one so vig'rous and so hale !
"God knows, the Doctor's weak enough,

"And little made for work so rough ;
"While you, in stature like a giant,

"With muscles and with joints so pliant,
"Appear to me both stout and hearty,

"And able to make good your party ;
"In short, 'tis matter of surprize,

"You did not tear out both his eyes."

"Yes, I confess, that when in tears,
"I can kick—can scratch—can box ears ;
"Have a tongue shall make the house ring ;
"And egad give as good as they bring ;
"Alas ! your Worship—when I laugh,

"I find I'm not so strong by half."

May 30.

Y. W. W.

EPIGRAM.

A Young Gallant, in serious Mood,
To Father John confess'd his crimes :
Six times had he transgress'd a law,
Too loosely kept in modern times :
Go, said the Friar, and for this fault
Two *Ave Marias* duely pay.

Another came : Nine times had love
Seduc'd his steps from virtue's way :

Three *Ave Marias* for this sum
Exactly were the penance given.

Behold a third, one more debauch'd,
For his slips mounted to eleven :

Our Monk was puzzled, for it was
Impossible to split an *Ave* ;

And, for repeated faults like these,
'Twas not enough to cry *peccavi*.

Some time he study'd : Go, at last,
My son, he cry'd, and do't once more ;

So shall thy crimes the penance suit,
And for the whole say *Aves* four. P.

Historical Chronicle, June, 1768.

FRIDAY, May 27.

HIS excellency the lord lieut. of Ireland went in state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to several bills. And then his excellency was pleased to make the following speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The advanced season of the year, and the extraordinary length of your attendance, make it necessary for you to return to your several countries as soon as possible.

"Amongst the many good laws which have been passed, it was with particular satisfaction that I gave the royal assent to that for limiting the duration of parliaments: His majesty's gracious condescension to his subjects, in that instance; calls for the warmest returns of gratitude and affection; and I trust it will be productive of the most substantial and permanent advantages to the kingdom in general.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I am commanded to thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which have been granted to support the present establishment; and, you may be assured, they shall be applied, with the utmost frugality, to the purposes for which they were intended.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"That the inconveniencies, which unavoidably attend a general election, may be as little felt as possible, his majesty, in his paternal goodness, hath commanded me, with all convenient speed, to dissolve the present parliament, and to issue writs for calling a new one, as soon as the usual and constitutional course of proceedings in like cases will permit.

"But his majesty will not put an end to this parliament, without having first thanked you for the many eminent proofs which you have given him of your inviolable fidelity and attachment to his person, family, and government: Nor can his majesty in the least doubt of receiving fresh marks of the same affection, loyalty, and zeal, in the choice of representatives at the next general election.

"I recommend it to you, most earnestly, that, by your example and authority, you do, in your several stations, preserve that good order, and due execution of the laws, so peculiarly necessary at this time.

"And that you do, by your firmness and prudence, discountenance the repeated attempts, which have been made by false representations, to alienate the affections of the people; to fill their minds with groundless jealousies; and stir up unjust complaints.

"I return you my warmest acknowledgments for the very honourable and obliging manner in which you have ex-

pressed your approbation of my conduct, and I desire you will be assured that my best endeavours shall, upon every occasion, be uniformly and strenuously exerted to promote the interest and prosperity of Ireland."

And then the Lord Chancellor declared, that it was his excellency the lord lieutenant's pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to the 14th day of June next; and the parliament was accordingly prorogued to the 14th day of June next.

SATURDAY May 28.

The parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 14th of June, was by the lord lieutenant, by his majesty's command, declared to be dissolved.

In the address of the House of Commons presented to his excellency, they, after returning him their most sincere thanks for his mild, just, and prudent administration, express themselves as follows:

"Happy in having devoted our own existence to the liberties of our country, we find ourselves under an indispensable obligation, at our approaching dissolution, to express the warmest acknowledgments to a chief governor, in whose administration, and with whose assistance, we have been gratified with the noble opportunity of distinguishing ourselves from our predecessors, by leaving to posterity a monument of our disinterested love for the people we have the honour to represent, and an example that the happiness of our constituents, has, in our own breasts, taken place of every consideration.

"The many good laws obtained during this session of parliament, particularly those for the encouragement of tillage, and the support of our manufactures, and the fund which has so happily been established for the reduction of our national debt, by the tax on absentees, will ever remain the most lasting and honourable memorials of your excellency's administration, and will in as eminent a degree, distinguish your public, as the most amiable manners adorn your excellency's private character.

TUESDAY May 31.

At the adjournment of the sessions at the Old Bally, Thomas Bready, for rioting, with a number of others on the 29th of March, breaking windows, and committing other outrages, was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in Newgate three months, and to pay a fine of one shilling. Peter Hellot, convicted some time ago, of conspiring with others to cheat the insurers of divers sums of money, was fined one shilling, and to be imprisoned two years.—On the 29th of May twenty-seven of the soldiers were wounded in St. Giles's fields, and several of them dangerously,

dangerously. Some of the wounds were cuts in the face, even to the bone; and two of the soldiers were absolutely lamed.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.

Near 200 persons assembled with clubs and other offensive weapons, at Boston in Lincolnshire, and insisted that Butcher's meat should be sold at three pence a pound, which for the sake of peace was complied with, and they all dispersed quietly.

THURSDAY 2.

Both houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last adjournment, and further adjourned to the 21st instant.

FRIDAY 3.

By the epistle from the yearly meeting of the people called Quakers, held in London, it appears, among other things, that the sufferings of Friends, brought in this year, being chiefly for tythes, and those called church-rates, in England and Wales, amount to 3469 l. and upwards; and those in Ireland to 1560 l. and upwards. And by accounts from the several quarterly meetings in England, and by epistles from Wales, North-Britain, Ireland, Holland, New-York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and from Maryland, several have joined the society through conviction, in divers places; and that considerable openness appears in many parts towards the testimony of truth.

SATURDAY 4.

This day his majesty entered into the 31st year of his age. (*See Thursday 23*).

The entertainments at the theatre royal in Covent-garden, for this season, were closed with an occasional prologue in honour of his majesty's birth-day. (*See Poetry*).

Two very interesting Affairs are much talked of; the first, an agreement between the French and Genoese, for the island of Corsica, for the possession of which island the French are actually making preparations; the other, a rupture between our court and the emperor of Morocco, on account of some threatened confiscations of British property, on pretence of a duty on corn shipped at Terrara, unjustly claimed by the emperor, and absolutely denied by the British Consul.

Mr. Oldham, a young gentleman near Sheffield, having taken 200 l. out with him on business, was way laid and murdered, and his body carried into a wood. The murderers are not yet discovered.

SUNDAY 5.

The Rev. W. Coutts, a Romish Priest, renounced the errors of Popery at St. Martin's Ludgate, and was received into the communion of the church of England.

At Hungerford an experiment is said to have been successfully tried by applying toads to the breast for the cure of a cancer. The toads are applied to the mouths of the ulcers every 24 hours, to which they fasten like leeches, and suck

out the venom, and die in great agonies. In proportion as the venom abates the poison grows less and less fatal, till the cure is accomplished. We wish to have this fact confirmed.

Fine large Mackerel were sold in London at three-half-pence each. A premium set on foot by Mr Janßen, Chamberlain of London, for encouraging the Mackerel-boats to bring their fish to market, has greatly contributed to reduce the price, and that reduction has had an effect upon the price of meat, which is likewise fallen a penny in the pound.

MONDAY 6.

Hon. Edw. Willis took the oaths in the court of King's bench, to qualify himself as one of the judges of that court, in the room of the late judge Hewett, created lord Lifford, and lord chancellor of Ireland.

Commodore Palliser sailed from Spithead in his majesty's ship *Guernsey* for Newfoundland, for the protection of the British fishery there.

His majesty's ship *Superb* arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, but lost from Corke, where she had landed general Irwin's regiment, that had been absent 12 years.

Monday the coal-heavers and sailors had a terrible battle, when many were wounded on both sides. The coal-heavers are grown a terror to the whole neighbourhood of Stepney and Wapping, and commit the most shocking outrages.

TUESDAY 7.

The publishers and venders of the North-Briton No. L. and of the North-Briton Extraordinary No. IV. were cited before the court of King's Bench. The rules of the court against the former were made absolute; the latter were ordered to appear next day.

Sir James Langham, Bart. paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the City 6000 l. pursuant to the will of the late Sir John.

WEDNESDAY 8.

The affair of Mr Wilkes's outlawry came on to be tried at the court of King's Bench. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a short speech, wherein he signified, that he was perfectly satisfied with the state of the argument as it was left by Mr serjeant Glynn, (*See pag. 242.*) that he did not mean to quit the firm and solid ground on which it rested, and was persuaded, from the justice of the court, that his outlawry would be reversed. The attorney general then, in support of the outlawry, entered upon a very long argument, to which no one of Mr Wilkes's counsel replied. The judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the outlawry was illegal, and must be reversed. Their lordships differed as to their reasons, but all concurred in the reversal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

Lord

Lord Mansfield made a very long and elegant speech on the subject of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, and justification of his own conduct, which had been the cause of much popular abuse being thrown out against his lordship.

The attorney general then demanded judgment on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes desired to avail himself of several points in arrest of judgment. He said, that when he had the honour of appearing before the court on the 20th of April, he had stated the case of the alteration of the records at Lord Mansfield's own house; that his lordship had replied; but his lordship had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one judge, however distinguished for great ability, was not the judgment of the court, which he desired, and submitted to. At last the court fixed next Tuesday to debate whether both verdicts ought not to be set aside, on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officer, but by the solicitor general.

In an address to the freeholders of Middlesex published since the reversal of the outlawry, Mr. Wilkes makes this remarkable declaration. 'In the whole progress of ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny and arbitrary power. The *General Warrant*, under which I was first apprehended, has been judged illegal. The *Seizure of my Papers* was condemned judicially. The *Outlawry*, so long the topic of virulent abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to law; and on the ground first taken by my learned counsel, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, is formally reversed.' This it is thought necessary to insert, as it has been said in all the papers, that the error on which the outlawry was reversed was discovered by Mr. Wilkes's enemies.

THURSDAY 9.

No. LI. of the North-Briton was read in court, and a motion made by the attorney general against Bingley the publisher.

FRIDAY 10.

Priden and Williams, venders of the North-Briton Extraordinary, No. IV. gave bail for their appearance the last day of term.

SATURDAY 11.

The rule was made absolute against Bingley, for publishing No. LI. of the North-Briton. Having refused to give bail on the proceedings against him, upon a supposition of their illegality, an attachment was served upon him, and he was committed to Newgate.

Was tried at the court of King's Bench, the master of a late lock-up-house in Chancery-lane, on an indictment, for a

conspiracy with a person (since deceased) to inveigle, kidnap, and carry out of this kingdom several persons. In the course of the evidence it appeared, that great cruelties had been committed on a man, unjustly confined, who was beaten with the thick end of a horse-whip, &c. and afterwards carried away, with many others, in the dead of the night, under a strong guard, on board a ship lying below Gravesend. The defendant was found guilty. The whole of this iniquitous and illegal proceeding, was first brought to light by the accident of one of those poor unhappy wretches endeavouring to escape out of a garret window, and falling to the ground one evening, just as a gentleman was passing by, who with great publick spirit has very laudably taken much pains to bring this affair to light, which was a scandal to humanity.

SUNDAY, 12.

Right Hon. Lord Viscount Weymouth took the sacrament, to qualify himself as one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

The insolencies of the Coal-heavers arrived to such a height, that the military was called in to the assistance of the civil power, and an engagement ensued, wherein several were killed on both sides; 20 of the desperadoes however have been apprehended, and pursuit made after many more. The goals are full of those fellows, who would neither work nor let others work, so that the business on the river has been greatly obstructed.

WEDNESDAY 15.

Mr. Wilkes's counsel moved for an arrest of judgment on the verdicts formerly obtained against him, for re-publishing the North-Briton, No. XLV; and for printing and publishing the *Essay on Woman*; but the court, after many learned arguments, unanimously agreed to confirm the verdicts.—The impropriety of filing the information by the solicitor general, instead of the attorney general, and the alteration of the record by the judge, were the chief points insisted on by Mr. Wilkes's counsel; but as the business of the attorney general necessarily devolves to the solicitor general in case of a vacancy, that argument fell of course; and all the judges agreed, that the alteration of the record at the judges' chambers, was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. Serjeant Glynn, however, insisted, that as a *Writ of Error* was intended to be brought before a higher court, the alteration of the record, under such peculiar circumstances, should be stated on the back of the record to be transmitted to the lords, otherwise that important point could not come before that house; but this was refused. He concluded, by intreating their lordships, for the sake of the safety of every subject of this nation, to fix some limits to the discretionary

discretionary power of altering records; that counsel may know for the future when they can be certain of the cause they are to plead; and that the subject may not be liable to ruin at the discretion of a judge.

FRIDAY 17.

The lord chancellor, assisted by the master of the rolls and the chief justice of the court of Common Pleas, gave judgment in the court of Chancery on the will of Sir George Downing, and unanimously confirmed the same in favour of founding a new college in the university of Cambridge, by the name of Downing college, for which purpose he left an estate of 4000 l. per annum.—*Some hints respecting the foundation of this college are received; and shall be inserted in our next.*

SATURDAY 18.

Mr Wilkes received judgment at the bar of the court of King's Bench on both verdicts; viz. for *re-publishing* No. 45, a fine of 500 l. and ten months imprisonment; for the *Essay on Woman*, a fine of 500 l. and twelve months imprisonment; besides finding sureties for his good behaviour for seven years; himself in 1000 l. and his two sureties 500 l. each. He was but a short time in court, and came from the King's Bench prison, and returned to it, with the utmost privacy, without being known to the mob.—Mr. Wilkes's counsel moved for a Writ of Error, which was allowed.

MONDAY 20.

The chambers of Mr. Magson was robbed of Bank notes to the amount of 2252 l. 7s. as also of about ten guineas in gold, in a canvas bag; and a red Morocco letter-case, in which were several papers and memorandums. One hundred pounds reward is offered for the discovery of the robbers.

TUESDAY 21.

This day both houses of parliament met according to their last adjournment; and were prorogued to the 11th of August.

The agents for the American colonies attended lord Hillsborough's office at Whitehall, on affairs relative to the commercial interests of Great Britain and the plantations.

WEDNESDAY 22.

William Manwaring, Esq; appointed chief Prothonotary in the Common Pleas, in the room of Geo. Cooke, Esq; deceased; took the oaths and his seat; as chief Prothonotary of the court.

The post-master general dismissed a country post-master for opening a letter, and has ordered a prosecution to be commenced against him for that offence.

The publishers and venders of the North Briton extraordinary, No. iv. gave bail for their appearance on the first day of next term.

THURSDAY 23.

His Majesty's birth-day was observed with the utmost demonstrations of joy: The

fire-works on Tower-hill in the evening, were the grandest that have been played off for many years.

FRIDAY 24.

This day came on the election of sheriffs for the city of London and county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing; when the aldermen Halifax and Shakespeare were chosen.

WEDNESDAY 29.

Mary Hindes, for the wilful murder of a child of three years old, by drowning it in St James's Park, was executed at Tyburn.

THURSDAY 30.

During the course of the present month, considerable damage has been done by thunder and lightning, in different parts of the kingdom. The fruits of the earth have suffered prodigiously, both in the field and in gardens; the hops, in many places, have been blasted; the apple trees damaged; and even the clover grass blighted. The rains have likewise swelled the rivers in many places; the meadows have been overflowed, and the grass spoiled; but what is still of worse consequence, the forward wheat, it is feared, has suffered considerably, not only by being laid, but by the fatal misfortune that has attended it for two years past, by washing of the flower, or what the naturalists call the *Farina*, by which it is impregnated, and without which the ear, though fair to the eye, is only an empty husk. What is remarkable, the cherries on the trees that were advanced to plumpness, instead of ripening have become sickly and withered off; in short, the season seems critical, and the show for plenty not yet to be relied upon.

The island of Montserrat has been threatened with a very dangerous insurrection of the negroes. The plot was to be carried into execution on St. Patrick's day, which the principal White inhabitants, chiefly Irish, usually assemble together to commemorate. Those negroes that attended within doors, were to have secured the swords of the gentlemen; and upon a signal given, those that were without, were to fire into the room, and put every man to death, as he endeavoured to make his escape. The savages had cast lots for the ladies, who they intended to carry off to Porto Rico, in the ships which then lay in the harbour, and were to have been secured upon the same signal. The conspiracy was discovered but a few days before it was to have been carried into execution, by a woman who over-heard two of the conspirators disputing about the disposition of their arms. Five of these wretches have been already executed, and many more must suffer the same fate.

A fire has lately happened at Montreal that has consumed 150 houses; besides greatly damaging others.

AMERICAN

AMERICAN NEWS.

Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's superintendent for Indian affairs, has lately held a treaty with the Indians, at which were present 750 of the Six Nations, Cannewagas, and other Canadian Indians; and 70 of the Tribes inhabiting the banks of the Susquehanna. The grievances complained of by the Indians, were the neglect of the confirmation of the boundary they had agreed to some years since; the late cruel murders committed by Stump; and the killing their people by the Virginians. Being assured, that the boundary should be ratified by order of the great King, at another meeting, and that all their other grievances should be redressed, they seemed pacified, and expressed their satisfaction. The compliments of condolance were made to them for their lost brethren, and considerable presents given to them, on which they finally agreed to bury the hatchet, cover the graves of the deceased, brighten the chain, and ratify all former treaties.

Major Rogers, with 13 men, having gone from the fort at Michilimackinack, on occasional business, fell into an ambush of 140 or 150 Touwou Indians, who fired upon them, and killed 8 of the 13, wounded 4, and took Major Rogers prisoner; but the firing of the guns being luckily heard at the fort, a detachment of 90 men turned out, soon came up with the Indians, fired upon, and put them to flight, leaving four of their number dead. During the last skirmish, Major Rogers found an opportunity to escape.

"The house of Representatives of New England have transmitted, among other letters to several of the great officers of state, one to the lords commissioners of the treasury, dated Feb. 17, in which the house beg leave to lay before their lordships the great difficulties to which they are reduced, by the operation of divers acts of parliament, imposing duties, to be levied on the subjects of the American Colonies, and made with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue: And they intreat the favour of their lordships candid judgment and great interest in the national councils for redress: to induce them to which, they make the following among other representations.

"The blessings of the British constitution will for ever keep the subjects in this province united to the mother-state, as long as the sentiments of liberty are preserved: But what liberty can remain to them, when their property, the fruit of their toil and industry, and the prop of all their future hopes in life, may be taken from them at the discretion of others?—It has till of late, been the invariable usage for his majesty's requisitions to be laid before their own representatives: and their aid has not been tributary, but the free and

voluntary gift of all: The change is in its nature delicate and important; your lordships will judge whether there be any necessity or pressing reasons for it: The house are not insensible that the colonies have their enemies, who may have represented them to his majesty's ministers and the parliament, as seditious, disloyal, and disposed to set up an independency on Great Britain: But they rely upon the candour of your lordships judgment: They can affirm, that with regard to this province, and, they presume all the colonies, the charge is injurious and unjust. The superintending authority of his majesty's high court of parliament, the supreme legislature over the whole empire, is as clearly admitted here as in Britain; so far as is consistent with the fundamental rules of the constitution; and it is not further admissible there.

"The house are humbly in opinion, that a representation of their constituents, in that high court, by reason of local circumstances, will for ever be impracticable: And that his majesty's royal predecessors were graciously pleased, by charter, to erect a legislative in the province, as perfectly free as a subordination would admit, that the subjects here might enjoy the unalienable rights of a representation: And further, that the nation hath ever since considered them as subjects, though remote, and conceded to acts of their subordinate legislation. Their charter is a check upon them, and effectually secures their dependance on Great Britain; for no laws can be in force till the king's government has given his assent; and all laws that are made are laid before his majesty, who at any time, during three years after they are made, may disannul them at his royal pleasure. Under this check, the house humbly conceive, a representation in parliament cannot be necessary for the nation, and for many reasons it cannot be eligible to them: All they desire is to be placed on their original standing: That they may still be happy in the enjoyment of their invaluable privileges, and the nation may still reap the advantage of their growth and prosperity.

"The house intreat your lordships patience one moment longer, while they just mention the danger they apprehend to their liberties, if the crown, in addition to its uncontroverted right of appointing a governor, should also appoint him a stipend at the expence of the people, and without their consent. And, also, whether, as the judges, and other civil officers of the province, do not hold commissions during good behaviour, there is not a probability, that arbitrary rule may in some time take effect, to the subversion of the principles of equity and justice, and the ruin of liberty and virtue.

"It is humbly hoped, that your lordships will conceive a favourable opinion of the people of the province; and that you will patronize their liberties, so far as in your great wisdom and candour you shall judge to be right."

Signed by the SPEAKER."

List of BIRTHS for 1763.

Lady of the Hon. Wm Brabazon—of a son
Lady of the Hon. Cha. York—of a son.
Lady of Sir Gervas Clifton, bt.—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1763.

Robert Scot, late member for Newry in Ire!—to Miss Benson, of Sackville-str.
Rev. Mr Henchman of Chester—to Miss Henny Dutton.

Francis Stephens—to Miss Polly Reade of New York.

May 26. Rev. Mr Rogers of Horningheath, near Ipswich—to Miss Drew.

Wm Hawkins, Esq;—to Miss Ann Stephenson, of Milford-street, Bath.

27. Rd Maidman, Esq;—to Miss Woodrowe of Portsmouth.

28. Geo. Bostock, Esq;—to Miss Susannah Bellamy, of Argyle Buildings

29. John Alleyne, Esq; of the Middle-Temple—to Miss Rosewell of Clapton.

30. Edw. Sampson, Esq; of Henbury—to Miss Browne of Salperton, in Gloucestersh.

31. John Lumley, Esq; of Curzon-str.—to Mrs Eliz. Bready of Sackville street.

Ld Justice Clerk—to Miss Lockhart of Edinburgh.

Powell Snell, Esq; of Colthorpe—to Miss Philips of Herefordshire.

June 1. Counsellor Newman of Canterbury—to Miss Eliz. Jeken, of that city.

2. Rev. Mr Wilmot—to Miss Martha Dawson of Welbury, in Yorkshire.

5. Geo. Bentley, Esq; of Hyde str.—to Miss Susannah Bradley of Argyle buildings.

6. Rev. Mr Rouse—to Miss Eliz. Jones of Aishcut.

7. Rev. Mr Thompson, R. of Foxley, Wilts—to Frances Brooke, sister to Sir Archer Croft, bart.

8. Rev. Mr Altham—to Miss Mompeffon, daughter of col. Mompeffon.

9. James Grance, Esq; of Bradney in Monmouthshire—to Miss Sally Morrison.

10. Wm Dan. Master, Esq;—to Miss Dalison, of Hamptons, Kent.

11. Sam. Cotes, Esq;—to Miss Creswick of Boswell court.

12. Geo. Boddington, Esq;—to Miss Frances Sheen, of King-str. Bloomsbury.

Hon. Trevor Hampden, Esq; son of Lord Trevor—to Miss Gæme of Golden-square.

13. Rev. Mr Gregg—to Miss Catherine Brett, of Bath.

14. John Olive, Oporto merchant—to Miss Ames, of Bristol.

15. Jos. Whatley, Esq; of Dean-str.—to Miss Eliz. Bradford, of King-str. Golden-sq.

Tho. Jefferson, Esq;—to Miss Lucy Horn of Piccadilly.

16. Wm Bowles, Esq; of Vauxhall—to Miss Nightingall of Ham Common.

Sam. Gibbs, Esq; of Herksley-park, Essex—to Mrs Martin, daughter to the late Sir Wm Rowley.

Ja. Calvert, Esq; of Old-str. to Miss Jones.

Rev. Mr Sam. Cooke—to Miss Cassandra Leigh, youngest daugh. of Dr Leigh of Oxford

19. James Berry, Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Hinde of New-bond street.

20. John Whitfield, Esq;—to Miss Barnard of Harrow, with 10,000l.

21. Wm White of Manchester, Esq;—to Miss Hopkins of Chouseley, Berks.

John Pickford, of Welbeck-str. Esq;—to Miss Fanny Joel, of Upper Brook-street.

22. Rev. Dr Horne, Pres. of Magdalen col.—to Miss Burton of Hatton Garden.

John Line Esq;—to Miss Shubrick of S. Carolina.

24. John Mariot, Esq;—to Miss Mariot of St James's.

25. Sir John Palmer—to Miss Charlotte Gough.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

HON. Fra. Foxcroft, in New-England.
Joseph Lowndes, Esq; in the Isle of Wight, aged 95, formerly a great contractor with the government for pork.

Alex. Carmichael, Esq; nearly related to Lord Hyndford.

Andrew Home, accomptant general of excise in Scotland.

Lady of John Talbot Dillon, at Liège.

Edw. Montagu, Esq; at Savannah le Mer, in Jamaica.

Starkey Middleton, Esq; in the West Indies

Col. Colville, at Virginia.

Major James Clephan, in Scotland.

Lady of Josiah Morley, Esq; at Craven in Yorkshire.

John Pickering, formerly lieut. gov. of Tortola, which he quitted, and joined the people called quakers.

Rev. Mr Floyd, V. of Westening, Bedfordsh.

Rich. Lambert Esq; nephew to the late Earl of Cavan.

Dr John Row, in Ireland.

Capt. Marshal of the Boston packet.

Cha. Willis Esq; in King street.

Lady of Alderman Dobson of York.

Lady of Geo. Fursdon, Esq; of Fursdon in Devonshire.

Mrs Shepherd, many years housekeeper to the Treasury.

May 27. Lady of Rich. Bradshaw, Esq; of Dover street.

Alderman S.ow of Hantington.

Ja. Crighton, Esq; of Stretten-str. Westm.

28. Relict of Nich. Styleman, Esq; of Norfolk.

Wm Aldrich, Esq; at Barnes in Surry.

Lady of Wm Dilke, Esq; of Packwood.

Lady Frances Waldegrave, 2d daughter of Lord Waldegrave.

Samuel Rouge Esq; at Newington.

29. Rt Hon. Harry E. of Stamford. His Lordship married Lady Mary Booth, only daughter of George, E. of Warrington; and

is succeeded by his eldest son Geo. Harry Lord Grey, member for Staffordshire.

Miss Charlotte Louth, daughter to the bishop of Oxford.

Geo. Moss, Esq; in King str. Bloomsbury.

30. John Priestman, Esq; in Wardour-str.

John Williams Esq; of the Inner Temple, by a fall from his horse.

Rev. Mr Pocklington, V. of Rotheby, Leicestershire.

Rev. Mr Parry, R. of Mortimer, Berks.

31. Ja. Stapleton, Esq; of Cavendish square

Tho. Ford, Clerk of the arrains at the Old Bailey. His bill for defending a noble lord against a late remarkable prosecution is said to have amounted to 1130l.

Lady of James Maxwell, Esq; Bedford row.

Cha. Pratley, Esq; in Chancery Lane.

Miss Polly Leeson, only daughter of Cha. Frederick Leeson, Esq.

Rev. Mr Ichenor, R. of Great Baddow.

June 1. Launcelot Crachrode, Esq; in Worth-street.

2. Mr Blagden, surgeon on Snow-hill.

Capt. Thomas Sinclair, in the W. I. trade.

Joseph Matteaux, diamond merchant.

Esther Claridge, a maiden Lady on Tower Hill, who for 30 years had confined herself to her chambers on a love affair.

3. John Peter Chaumier, Esq; a French merchant.

Jonathan Weatherby, Esq; aged 90, formerly a merchant in London.

Maj. Wm Harris, of the city militia.

4. Her Grace the Duchess of Dorset.

Jos. Redpath, Esq; at Edgware.

Relict of John Burton, Esq; of Acton.

Edw. Blessington, Esq; at Highgate.

Wm Wright, Esq; of Pall Mall.

James Steward, who made the voyage round the world with Lord Anson. The messenger who carried the news of his death to his brother, brought a letter back that his brother died about the same time.

5. Geo. Cook Esq; one of the knights of the shire for Middlesex, prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas, one of the joint paymasters of his majesty's forces, and col. of the Middlesex militia.

Rich. Ashby, timber merch. Oxford road.

Henry Marshall, late a dry salter in the Borough.

James Gerrard, Esq; of Lambourn, Berks.

6. Lady of Thomas Phipps, Esq; of Leigh, near Warminster, Wilts.

Lady of col. Mercier of Virginia, daughter of Christopher Neville of Lincoln.

Christ. Hallet, Esq; in Mount-street.

Wm Janssen, Esq; brother to the chamberlain of London.

7. Farmer Pearce of Westburygreen, agd 103

Rev. Mr Pierce, of Barford in Norfolk.

8. And. Millar, late an eminent Bookseller.

Tho. Carter, Esq; at Islington.

Rev. Mr Fancourt, aged 90, a dissenting minister.

Lady Amelia Waldegrave, 3d daughter of Lord Waldegrave.

9. Lady Bathurst, aged 80, married to his lordship about 60 years.

Ezekiel le Roche, Esq; at Newington Euts.

Edw. Allen, of Rathbone place, Esq.

10. Lady Drury, mother to the countess of Buckinghamshire.

Burton Langley, Esq; a promising youth at the university.

Hon. Tho. Grosvenor, 3d son of Lord Grosvenor.

11. Benj. Denton, Esq; at Maryland point, aged 93.

Hon. Tho. Arundell, Uncle to Ld Arundell Mr Davers of Wigmore-street,

12. Wm Lloyd, Esq; late of Beconsfield, Bucks.

Wm Cawthorne, Esq; at Hackney, aged 84.

Mrs Neave, student of St John's college, Cambridge.

13. Rev. Mr Hen. Hammond, at Staines.

John Sparrow, Esq; of Bradleys, Essex.

Relict of Sir Jn Nesbit, bt. at Edinburgh.

14. Ja. Short of Surry-street, a great optician, and F. R. S.

Alderman Forty of Salisbury.

15. Tho. Woolaston, formerly a Barbadoes merchant.

Rob. Mayne, Esq; at Hampstead, aged 75.

16. Rev. Mr Lewis Vilette, C. of St Luke.

Philip Henry Cluff, Esq; an officer in the army in the reign of Q. Anne.

Jac. Percival, Esq; at Brook Green, aged 80

Capt. Cha. Beringer, at Clapton.

17. Miss Amelia Lee, niece to the late Baron Mountnay of Ireland.

Lady of Steph. Cottrel, Esq; assistant master of the ceremonies.

Jos. Nelthorpe, Esq; in Stanhope-street.

19. Daniel Fenwick, Esq; at Highgate.

Jos. Bond, late of Pool in Dorsetshire.

21. The daughter of Sir Mathew Lamb, bart, by the bursting of a blood vessel in a fit of coughing.

Michael Heathcote, Esq of Bennet-str. St James's, an old servant to the late king.

23. Hardley Stukeley, Esq; of Lincolnsh.

25. Maj. Tho. Matthews, in Dean-street.

27. Rev. Mr. Doughty, of St. James's Clerkenwell.

ECCLESIASTIAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Mr Thomas Peckard, collated to the R. of Holy Trinity in Goodramgate, York, with St. John Delpike R. and St. Maurice V. annexed.

Rev. Geo. Collins—Swiffeld V. in Wilts.

Rev. Henry Whitfield—to St Margaret Lothbury, with Alvely, V. in Essex by disp.

Rev W Keylett—to Workfall, V. Yorksh.

Rev. Mr Hugget—to Mortimore, L. Berksh.

Rev. Mr Truffel, installed a prebendary of St Paul's.

Rev. Dr Berkley—to a canonry at Canterb.

Rev. Fred. Dodsworth—to Figleden, V. with Colne, and the chapels of Be. wich and Chirril annexed, by dispensation.

Rev. Rich. Scales—to little Hormead, R. Essex, with great Hormead V. by dispensat.

Rev. Wm Cole, collated to Eysbury, R. in Huntingdonshire.

Rev. Mr Simmonds—to St Mary V. in Leicester.

Rev. Rt Blighe—to the deanery of Elphin.

Rev. Jos. Deane—to the deanery of Killaloe

Rev. James Dickson—to the deanery of Downe, all in the kingdom of Ireland.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in JUNE 1768.

	BANK	S. Sea An.	South Sea	S. Sea An.	Bank An.	Confol.	1751	3 per Cent.	1758.	4 per Cent.	Old Long	Lottery	Scripts.	Wind at
1	Stock.	old	new	red.	3 per Cent.	1751	1758.	3 per Cent.	1758.	1762	Amities.	Tickets.		DEAL
2	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	SE
3	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	SW
4	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	NE
5	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	NNE
6	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	NE
7	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
8	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
9	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	ENE
10	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	SSE
11	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	SW
12	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	WSW
13	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	South
14	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	NE
15	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	SW
16	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
17	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
18	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
19	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
20	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
21	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
22	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
23	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
24	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
25	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
26	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
27	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
28	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
29	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do
30	169 1/2	170	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	Do

Bill of Bread,	The Peck Loaf,	Wheaten 2s. 9d.	March 22. to April 26.	2 and 5	212	50 and 60	95	May. 31	439
Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bush. 56lb. 5s.	Household 2s. 1d.	Christened.	Buried.	5 and 10	94	60 and 70	110	June 7	398
James's Market,	May 21. 8s. 6d. Straw 25s.	Males 668	Males 901	10 and 20	62	70 and 80	72	14	454
Whitbread's ditto.	May 21. 6s. Straw 23s. 10d.	Females 578	Females 834	20 and 30	47	80 and 90	27	21	495
		Whitbread's have died under two years old	609	30 and 40	162	90 and 102	102		
				40 and 50	142				

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

St. JOHN's Gate.



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheste
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For JULY, 1768.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Lists of Birth's, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Embellished with an elegant Head of Lord MANSFIELD, drawn from the life, by Falconet;
also a Plate exhibiting Dr Franklin's Magic Square of Squares, and a curious inedited
Coin of ALEXANDER SEVERUS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner
St. Paul's Church-yard.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Pease	Beans
July	4. 42 to 52½	17 to 21	12 to 16	20 to 21	22 to 24	17 to 21
11.	42 to 52½	16 to 21	12 to 16	19 to 21	22 to 24	17 to 22
18.	42 to 53	16 to 20½	12 to 16	17 to 20	23 to 25	17 to 21
25.	40 to 52	15 to 20	12 to 16	18 to 20	22 to 24	18 to 22

Interesting Advices from AMERICA.

Boston in England, June 20, 1766.

Last Friday se'nnight, the officers of the customs, made a seizure of a sloop, belonging to John Hancock, Esq; improved as a store to put some oil on board; and with the assistance of the crew of the Romney, cut away her fast, and carried her under the guns of that man of war. This conduct provoked the people; and the collector, the comptroller of his majesty's customs, and the collector's son, were roughly used, but none of them much hurt: The noise brought together a mixed multitude, who followed up to the comptroller's house, and broke some of the windows; these went in search of one of the man of war's boats, and in their way met with the inspector of the exports and imports, him they attacked, broke his sword, and tore his cloaths; finding no man of war's boat, they dragged out a large pleasure boat belonging to the collector, into the Common, where they set fire to it, and burnt it to ashes; they also broke several windows of the houses of the collector and inspector general, but no other outrage was committed that night.

There were some occurrences respecting the officers, preceding this affair, which raised the resentment of the populace; inasmuch that the board of commissioners (those of them who arrived here last November from England) and their officers, together with the collector and comptroller for this port, thought it most prudent to repair on board the Romney, where they have ever since remained.

On Monday the people in town were in great agitation; but lest any tumult might arise in the night, a warrant was issued by the select men to the constables, to warn a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town, at three o'clock: At which time the inhabitants met, and after cool and deliberate debates upon the situation of their affairs, it was unanimously resolved that a committee should wait on his excellency the governor of the province, with a petition, setting forth the open violation of their fundamental rights, by laws and taxes being imposed upon them, to which they had not given their consent, and against which they had most firmly remonstrated;—the impropriety and injustice of the appointment of a board of customs, with such enormous powers, and the inevitable destruction which would ensue from the exercise of their office;—and in the end requesting his excellency, in tenderness to this people, to use the best means in his power to remove their grievances.

At the same time the town directed their committee to prepare a letter to Dennis De Berdt, Esq; in London, setting forth the conduct of the commissioners, &c. relating to the seizure in question, as well as the behaviour of some of the inhabitants in the e-

vening following; supported by affidavits, to prevent the ill impressions that might be made, by a misrepresentation; and then adjourned to the next day.—Next day the committee appointed to present the town's petition to the governor, reported his excellency's answer, in which he tells them, that being an incompetent judge of the rights they claim against acts of parliament, all he could say was, that he should not knowingly infringe any of them himself, but should religiously maintain all those which were committed to him, as a servant of the king; that he would use his utmost endeavours to get things regulated; that being obliged by all kinds of duty, by general instructions, and by his majesty's special orders, to protect, aid, and assist the commissioners of the customs and their officers in their persons and offices, he must not fail to give them all the protection, aid, and assistance in his power; and that if in so doing he should give offence, he should be sorry for it; but shall never regret doing his duty.

At this adjournment the town appointed another committee to prepare instructions for their representatives; these instructions are rather remonstrances, in which they complain that the principle on which the stamp act was founded continues in full force, and a revenue was still demanded from America; that the swarms of officers and pensioners in idleness and luxury, whose example has a tendency to corrupt their morals, and whose arbitrary dispositions will trample on their rights, are multiplied upon them; that it is their unalterable resolution, at all times, to assert and vindicate their dear and invaluable rights and liberties, at the utmost hazard of their lives and fortunes, having a full and rational confidence that no designs formed against them will ever prosper; that rumours and reports of new revenue acts to be passed, new importations of officers and pensioners to suck the life-blood of the body politic while it is streaming from the veins; fresh arrivals of ships of war to be a still severer restraint upon trade; and the arrival of a military force to dragoon them into passive obedience; are such alarming considerations, as cannot but raise in their minds the most terrible apprehensions for the public peace.

Under the distresses arising from this state of things, say they, with the highest confidence in your integrity, abilities and fortitude, you will exert yourselves, gentlemen, on this occasion, that nothing be left undone that may conduce to our relief.

In consequence of all these proceedings, a committee of both houses of the general assembly were appointed, to enquire into the grounds of the peoples present apprehensions, that measures were taking, or had been taken, to execute the revenue acts of parliament by a naval or military force.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

J U L Y, 1768.

Mr. URBAN,



Observe that you have with your usual precision and impartiality given an account of all that has hitherto appeared, on each side of the question, between the lords

of the Treasury and the duke of Portland; I am sorry to say, that much of what has been advanced on both sides, is little to the purpose, the argument lies in a small compass, and if you will publish the enclosed exhibition of it, free from all foreign matter, and personal invective, you will render an important and acceptable service to the cause of truth and your country, and like a good citizen, contribute your mite to put falshood and faction to shame.

The single question is, not whether the crown can or ought to resume a grant to the duke's ancestor, but whether the lands in question, the manor and castle of Carlisle, and the forest of Inglewood, were ever granted to the duke's ancestor at all. If they were not, and have been long held in wrong of the true and lawful proprietor, it is presumed, no man will pretend that for this reason they ought to be so held forever.

As to the manor and castle of Carlisle, it is not pretended any mention is made of them in the grant by which the duke claims; but it is alledged that the lordship of Carlisle is comprehended within the *honour of Penrith*, and consequently that it passed to the Portland family under these words, "The honour of Penrith in the county of Cumberland, with all rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever", but this allegation cannot be true for the following reasons.

In the first place, notwithstanding the

general words, *all rights, members, and appurtenances*, *Great Salkeld, Langwathby, Gamilsby, Scotoby, and Castle-Sowerby* are particularly mentioned: these are inconsiderable hamlets, and it cannot be supposed that the grant being so full as to recite them particularly, could at the same time be so defective as to pass over in silence, so conspicuous a possession as the lordship of the Castle of Carlisle, if it had been meant to be conveyed.

2dly, What is now called the *Honour of Penrith*, is a manor or lordship only, and not one of those ancient feignories on which other inferiour manors or lordships depend, and therefore cannot comprehend any manor as it's member or appurtenance, except what is expressly mentioned in the grant that conveys it.

3dly. This manor of Penrith and the manor and castle of Carlisle, have at the same time been in the possession of different persons.

These facts are incontestibly proved by what follows.

Henry the III^d in the year 1237, granted Penrith, by the name of the *manor of Penrith and Sowerby*, to Alexander the 2^d king of Scotland, and, as the condition upon which this *manor* and other estates were held, Alexander was bound to pay a hawk yearly to the *constable of Carlisle*. Alexander therefore held Penrith without Carlisle, which he could not have done if one had been included in the other.

Alexander the third, son to Alexander the second, is recorded by Fordan the Scots historian, to have done homage to Edward the first for the *lordship of Penrith*. Penrith therefore was not an *honour* including other lordships.

After the estates of the kings of Scotland were forfeited, Penrith was granted to John duke of Brittany, by Richard the second, in 1378, by the name of the *manor of Penrith*; the manor of Sowerby itself was not included, for
Sowerby.

Sowerby was granted as a distinct possession.

In 1397, Penrith was granted by Richard the Second, to the earl of Westmoreland, by the name of the *manor* and town of Penrith; Sowerby, Langwathby, Scoteby and Carlton were granted *separately*; Penrith therefore did not include them.

In the 29th of Henry the Seventh Penrith was in the possession of an earl of Westmoreland by descent; and the Demesne lands belonging to the castle of Carlisle were *at the same time* in the hands of *the king*, as appears by a lease of the crown of that date.

In 1471, it was granted by the same king to his brother, Richard duke of Gloucester, by the name of *the castle and lordship of Penrith, with it's members and appurtenances*; the duke was afterwards, by act of parliament, put into possession of Salkeld, Sowerby, Langwathby, Scoteby, and Carleton in Cumberland; these were not therefore comprised in the castle and lordship of Penrith, with its members and appurtenances.

It is also well known that the manors and castle of Carlisle, never were possessed by the duke of Gloucester; and that could not be included in the manor of Penrith, which was not held by the same possessor.

When Richard came to the throne, this *manor*, among other possessions, fell in, of course, to the crown.

In the 14th of James the First, Penrith is *first* granted by the name of an *HONOUR*, with it rights, members, and appurtenances; but this new appellation cannot be supposed to have changed its nature, and to have caused it at once to include any manor as its member or appurtenance, except such as are expressly mentioned in the grant that conveys it. That it did not include Carlisle, is manifest to demonstration, for at the very time when Penrith was granted as an honour to the prince of Wales, the manor of Carlisle with its courts and royalties, was held by Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, under a lease for the term of 60 years, which had just commenced.

If a grant of the honour of Penrith did not convey the lordship of Carlisle to the prince of Wales, surely it has not conveyed it to the duke of Portland.

Besides it is remarkable that the grant to the earl of Portland, after reciting the several estates conveyed to him in Cumberland, sums up the whole by saying, that they were *all* parcels of the possessions of *Richard late duke of Glou-*

cester; and it has been observed that Carlisle was not his possession.

When the Honour of Penrith and the manor of Carlisle have been held under grant by the same person, they have always been conveyed in a separate and distinct manner, so as to shew they are not parts of each other: Catherine the queen dowager of Charles the Second, held both, as part of her jointure, but they are granted in express words, separated from each other by almost one hundred manors, and at the distance of thirteen skins of parchment.

Lastly, the Honour of Penrith, and the manor of Carlisle; are parcels of property of a distinct and different nature, which never could be part of each other.

Penrith, as is evident, was no part of ancient Demesne, the property of the crown of England; it is never stiled such in any of the grants, and though it was frequently in the hands of the crown, and again granted out, it always fell in by escheat or forfeiture.

Carlisle on the contrary is declared to be the Demesne of the crown, and is expressly said in the grants to be *part of the possessions of the ancient crown of England*.

And now let any antiquarian or lawyer say whether a royal possession of this nature, could be held *under* an honour or manor belonging to a *subject*.

Thus much for the manor and castle of Carlisle. It remains to shew that the *forest of Inglewood* is not a member of the honour of Penrith, and that it is not separately conveyed by the duke's grant.

In this grant are the following words, "And also all those lands, tenements and hereditaments, with the appurtenances in the ward of Penrith aforesaid, *within* the forest of Inglewood, in our said county of Cumberland, of the yearly rent or value of 40l. 14s. 6d. And also all those lands tenements and rents in the ward of Gatecote: *within* the said forest of Inglewood, with the appurtenances of the yearly rent or value (besides 161l. 19s. 7d. per annum, for the rent of the park of Plumpton, and Plumpton head) of 114l. 9s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$. And also all the rents of the free tenants *within* the said forest, late in the charge of our sheriff of Cumberland, amounting to 41l. 13s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum."

From these words it is evident that *certain lands within the forest*, and *not the forest itself* are granted; the grant of particular parts proves undeniably that the grant

grant of the whole was not meant, for the grant of the whole would have included the parts, and have made the specification of them not only unnecessary, but absurd. Let it also be remembered that the lease to Sir James Lowther, demises to him the forest of Inglewood, with its members and appurtenances, *excepting* such parts as were granted in fee by king William the Third, to the earl of Portland, which parts are specified in the lease, in the very words that are used in the grant.

As the mention of parts in the grant proves that the whole was not intended to pass, so it proves also that the whole was not included or supposed to be included in the honour of Penrith, as its members; for it would have been still more absurd in the mention of particulars, supposed to be included in general words, to divide an integer into fractions, and enumerate only part of them.

But as more direct and positive evidence, that the forest of Inglewood was not included as a member in the honour of Penrith, it appears by various acts of possession, that the forest was in the crown, when the honour was in grant.

It appears also from ancient surveys and court rolls, preserved in the pro-

per offices, that there were different courts held for the manor and forest of Inglewood, and for the manor of Penrith at the same time. These courts were totally independant of each other, grants and surrenders of copyholds being transacted at both courts for the tenants of the respective manors. On the 6th of October, in the 17th of Elizabeth, a court of the manor of Inglewood, called *Cur. Capitalis Forestæ de Inglewood*, was held at Heskett, where a copyhold was assigned; and on the very same day the court for the manor of Penrith was held at the town of Penrith, where the same business was transacted.

We may now, Mr. Urban, compleat the syllogism, excepted to as imperfect by the author of Observations on the power of alienation in the crown, p. 292. thus:

The surveyor general says, that the manor and castle of Carlisle, and the forest of Inglewood, are not in the grant from king William the Third to the duke of Portland's ancestor.

What the surveyor general says, appears to be true, by the concurrent testimony of recorded facts.—therefore.

The manor and castle of Carlisle and the forest of Inglewood, are not the duke's right. *I am, yours, &c.*

MR. URBAN,

THE character given, in the *Monthly Review* for April, of *An Essay on Logarithms*, by Andrew Reid, Esq; is in these words. “The ingenious author has removed every difficulty, and proceeded in so natural and easy a manner that every person who has the least notion of algebraic computation, will find no difficulty in becoming a master of this useful branch of mathematical learning; at the same time, those who have made a very considerable progress in the abstruse parts of algebra, will find some things worthy their attention. It is therefore with pleasure we recommend this treatise to the perusal of all who are lovers of mathematical computation, and are pleased to see some of the most curious particulars delivered with elegant brevity, conciseness and perspicuity.”

On this recommendation I sent for the book: not doubting but I should find in it the whole doctrine of *logarithms* founded on such certain and obvious principles, and treated with such accuracy and precision, such *‘elegant brevity and perspicuity’*, as would render any farther elucidations of it quite unnecessary. Full of these expectations, I did not in the least repent my having purchased it, even when I saw, that though it cost me *five shillings*, it was but a *pamphlet* in quarto, consisting (title-page, dedication, preface and four blank pages included) of no more than *six* sheets of letter-press, without a single plate or diagram. I was a little disgusted however, when I perceived, as I was cutting open the leaves, that all in it which was *new* might have been comprised in *two pages*, without suffering any thing in point of elegance or perspicuity. And I was more displeased, when by going fairly through the first fifteen pages, I had learned not only that they contained nothing but what was known before, but also that the author's manner of treating the subjects he medled with, was *tedious* and *unnatural*, and consequently *inelegant* and obscure. A striking instance of this is what he has said of the *binomial theorem*, for the particulars of which, I must refer to the pamphlet, and shall only observe, that though he has employed one fifth of his essay in proving and

and illustrating this famous theorem, he has demonstrated no more of it, than the simple case, in which the exponent of the power of the *binomial* is a *positive whole number*, which is by no means sufficient for his purpose, and might have been proved, more elegantly and clearly, in a tenth part of the room.—I repeat that he has proved no more than this simple case; for I defy him to show, that his forty-third and forty-fourth paragraphs will follow, in the manner he pretends from any thing he has advanced.

Still I had hopes, that for my disappointment hitherto, some amends would be made, in the remainder of the essay. I proceeded therefore to the third section, where the first thing that presented itself was the following *lemma*.

‘In the equation $\frac{n}{x} + \frac{n^2}{y} + \frac{n^3}{z} \&c. = \frac{n}{r} + \frac{n^2}{s} + \frac{n^3}{t} \&c.$ where n is invariable, the coefficients of the same powers of n are equal. For since $\frac{n}{x} + \frac{n^2}{y} + \frac{n^3}{z} \&c. = \frac{n}{r} + \frac{n^2}{s} + \frac{n^3}{t} \&c.$ therefore $\frac{n}{x} - \frac{n}{r} = \frac{n^2}{s} - \frac{n^2}{y} - \frac{n^3}{z} + \frac{n^3}{t} \&c.$ and $1 : n :: \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{r} : \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{y} \times n^2 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{z} \times n^3, \&c.$ and $1 : n :: \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{r} : \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{y} \times n^2 + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{z} \times n^3, \&c.$ where $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{r}$, the difference of the coefficients of n , being quite unlimited, is therefore arbitrary, and may be what you please, or nothing; that is $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{r} = 0$ must be one of it's innumerable values, and then is $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{r}$.

The demonstration (as I suppose the author would call it) proceeds in the same manner, with respect to the other powers of n . But what can be said, Mr Urban, of such a demonstration? To pass by it's other faults, it is too obvious to need being pointed at, that instead of proving the proposition to be universally true, it must prove (if it proves any thing) that it never can be true, but in one particular case, and that, in any case taken at a venture, there are innumerable chances to one, against it's being true. The corollary to this curious *lemma* is such, as (to use the words of the author) ‘the like reasoning will prove’; and the demonstration of the other *lemma*, in this section, is of a piece with that already specified.—The rest of the section is only a republication of Mr Landen's demonstration of the *binomial theorem*.

The fourth section is entitled, ‘The preceding principles applied to the construction of logarithms.’ And here Mr Reid concludes, that when Z is equal to

$1 + d$, and Z^k equal to $\frac{1}{1-n}$, then k is equal to $\frac{n}{1} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^4}{4} + \&c.$

$\times \frac{1}{d}$: which is just such a conclusion, as might have been expected from such

principles. For if, as Mr Reid afterwards directs, Z be made equal to ten, and we assume $Z^k = 100$, it is evident that $d = Z - 1 = 9$, $k = 2$, $n = \frac{Z^k - 1}{Z^k} = .99$,

and $\frac{n}{1} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^4}{4} + \&c. \frac{1}{d} = .51168557, \&c.$ that is, according to

Mr Reid, the fraction $.51168557, \&c.$ is equal to 1000 .

I said according to Mr Reid; but I must ask his pardon, for accusing him wrongfully. He has indeed, in his fifty-ninth paragraph, put $Z = 1 + d$; from this position he deduces the above expression for the value of k ; and on this position all his reasoning proceeds, till he comes to the seventy-eighth paragraph, the business of which is ‘to fix the value of Z , and thereby that of $\frac{2}{d}$ which depends on it’.

But here, by his own peculiar method of ‘removing every difficulty’, he determines that, when Z is equal to ten, d is equal to $2.302585092994, \&c.$ I wish however, that either Mr Reid or his Reviewer had informed us, by what ‘notion of algebraic computation’ this can possibly be true. For notwithstanding the ‘elegant brevity, conciseness, and perspicuity’ of what is said concerning it in the

last

last mentioned paragraph, it greatly exceeds my comprehension. I know indeed, that the above number is the *hyperbolic logarithm* of *ten*; but I cannot conceive what it has to do with the value of *d*, which (when $d + 1 = Z = 10$) must, by all the rules of computation which I am acquainted with, be equal to *nine*.

These, Mr Urban, are the notable improvements made by Mr Reid; this the '*natural and easy manner*', in which he has '*deduced the doctrine of logarithms from the plainest arithmetical principles*',* and rendered the whole so very intelligible, that (as Mr Reviewer elegantly expresses it) '*every person, who has the least notion of algebraic computation, will find no difficulty, in becoming master of this useful branch of mathematical learning.*'—With Mr Reviewer's leave however, I will venture to pronounce, that no person, who is before a stranger to the doctrine of logarithms, will ever acquire a competent knowledge of it, from this essay: and what 'they, who have made a very considerable progress in the abstruse parts of algebra', will find in it '*worthy their attention*', I am yet to learn.

* *Essay on Logarithms*, p. 41.

MR. URBAN,

THE history of Jona, as it is usually understood, hath raised scruples in some serious minds; but it hath furnished scoffers with abundant matter of scorn and ridicule. It hath been urged that no fish of the enormous bulk which this here spoken of must have been, is ever found in the Mediterranean;—that to suppose god would create one for the purpose, or miraculously convey one already created to the spot, is to attribute much too prodigious means for the end proposed;—that the prophet's prayer, while he is represented to remain in the belly of the fish, is absurd beyond measure; as it consists entirely of strains of thanksgiving, as if his deliverance was certain, and in a manner compleated, when if he had his senses about him, he could not but conclude his destruction was at hand every moment;—in short, that the whole story carries with it the face of a fable, too gross for the digestion of any stomach but that of a Jew.—The objectors, I presume, are not of a disposition to be content with the reply which common sense will make when it is asked, is any thing impossible with God? Let us then look out for another.

When we read of Isaiah's walking three years naked and bare foot; of Jeremiah's travelling to Euphrates to hide a girdle in a rock; of Ezekiel's lying on his left side 390 days, eating by certain weight, bread of a strange composition bak'd with cow's dung, we without scruple, acknowledge the high improbability at least that such things were really and literally performed, and believe that they were transacted in vision only. I think we may with reason admit the same of the story of Jonah; and conclude that the whole of it, from the time of his

arrival at Joppa in his absurd attempt to flee from Jehova, till his coming to a better mind, and his beginning his journey to Nineveh, was performed only in a vision, exhibited to him by the direction of the almighty, that by Jonah's preaching he might accomplish his gracious purposes towards the Inhabitants of that city. Thus will all apparent difficulties vanish at once.

I do not apprehend that the use our Saviour makes of this history, is at all affected by our thus considering it: for as it stands recorded in holy writ, it might with equal propriety be alledged to the unbelieving Jews as a *sign* or emblem of his death, continuance in the grave three days and three nights, and of his resurrection, whether transacted in vision by God's appointment, or in reality. But doth not our Saviour's expression intimate it to have been a real fact? Doth not he say, as Jonah *was* three days, &c? He doth indeed: and in like manner St. Jude seems to speak it as a real fact, that Michael contended with the Devil about the body of Moses. I do not mention the two stories as of equal authority; for the former was transacted, though, as I take it, in vision; while the latter is doubtless merely a fable of the Jews, pressed upon them by the apostle, by way of conviction from their own authors and testimonies: I mean only to shew by this passage of St. Jude, and his mode of expression, that nothing can be concluded against my supposition from that of our Saviour.

What is here observed concerning the history of Jonah and the whale, will, I think, hold also of that of Balaam and the ass: both of which, I am persuaded, would ever have been looked upon as visionary transactions, had no other mention been made of them.

them but that which we find in the Old Testament.

I shall just take notice of an objection which hath been made to the very ground-work of the history, and urged to prove the fabulousness of the whole. How is it possible, we are asked, that a man who is thought worthy to be employed in so important an embassy, or indeed any reasonable creature, could entertain such unworthy apprehensions of God as to fancy he could flee from him! Now it should be remembered, that at that time the state of true religion, in the kingdom of Israel, was sunk to the lowest ebb: As almost the whole people was plunged deep into the idolatry of their neighbours, doubtless it had adopted their religious notions also, however vain and absurd. I apprehend therefore, that Jona looked upon Jehova as one of those local tutelary Gods, who were supposed to have no jurisdiction or power out of their own dominions, and imagined he should have little to fear from him, could he but steal out of his territories, and once get on ship board.

Mr. URBAN,

THE statute of the 8th and 9th of William III. seems to have been intended for the benefit of the industrious poor; and that they might not be confined to one place, like slaves in American plantations, it enacts, that by a certificate, properly attested, such poor persons, and their families, may reside in any other parish, to which such certificate is given, for the more easy, and comfortably maintaining themselves by their labour. For, it often happens that a poor man can get work in one parish, when he cannot in another. But, by the cunning and chicane of lawyers, this salutary intention of the legislature, in favour of the industrious, is absolutely defeated. It has been determined in the courts of justice, *that no poor person, nor any of his children, can gain a settlement in the parish he goes to by certificate, by any other means than that of occupying 10l. a year.* And that otherwise he, and all his descendants, are forever liable to be removed back to the parish who gave the certificate; which has produced many law suits, troubles, and inconveniences, and has been the cause, that now, such a thing as a parish granting a certificate, is hardly ever known; because as the law is construed, it tends to fix the family upon them for ever: unless any of them should hire 10l. a year; and, even in that case, it

will be difficult to prove it, as no parishioners, of either of the parishes concerned, can give evidence. We have lately had a remarkable instance of this between two parishes in Kent.

A poor man, many years ago, went with a certificate from the parish of H. to C. and during the time of his living there with his family, hired a small farm, of about 14l. a year. This is well known, and remembered, by many in the parish of C. Nay, I believe, nine parts in ten of the inhabitants allow it to be true; but they can be no evidence of it, for the reason aforesaid. The officers, therefore, of C. depending on this circumstance, obtained an order of two justices, and removed the descendants of the man who first got the certificate, to the number of about 20 persons, back to H. The parish of H. appealed. They had one good evidence, who was ready to swear positively to the fact; and who, tho' he lived in C. was no parishioner there. On him they relied, and the cause was brought before the court, at the quarter-sessions. The officers of C. knew it was generally believed, and acknowledged, that the progenitor of this family, had hired the farm aforesaid; and had thereby gained a settlement in their parish. They knew that the evidence above-noticed, was ready to make oath of it. And being conscious if he did, that the cause would be determined in favour of their opponents, They, therefore, to prevent this, *a day or two before the trial*, took a tax of this evidence, and thereby made him their parishioner, which effectually destroyed his testimony.

My design, in giving you this history, is to hint at the necessity of a review of the statute above mentioned; that the equivocal terms in it (if there are any such) which seem to favour the interpretation put upon it, so detrimental to the poor, and so diametrically opposite to the design of it, may be changed for others, incapable of being so wrested or perverted; and also, that a clause may be inserted, to enable an honest man to give evidence to the truth, although he should belong to any of the parishes concerned. At least, that his testimony might be admitted *against* his own parish. I am in hopes too, that if you condescend to publish this, some of your public spirited correspondents may be induced to let us know, whether there are any instances of the king's bench having taken cognizance of a case of this kind, after the order had been confirmed by the sessions.

I am, yours, &c.

A.

Surprising Properties of Numbers placed in Dr. Franklin's Magic Square of Squares. See Fig. 1.

THE great square is divided into 256 small squares, in which all the numbers from 1 to 256 are placed in 16 columns, which may be taken either horizontally or vertically. The properties are as follows :

1. The sum of the 16 numbers in each column, vertical or horizontal, is 2056.

2. Every half column, vertical and horizontal, makes 1028, or half 2056.

3. Half a diagonal ascending, added to half a diagonal descending, makes 2056 ; taking these half diagonals from the ends of any side of the square to the middle thereof, and so reckoning them either upward or downward ; or sidewise from left to right hand, or from right to left.

4. The same with all the parallels to the half diagonals, as many as can be drawn in the great square : for any two of them being directed upward and downward, from where they begin to where they end, their sums will make 2056. The same downward and upward from where they begin to where they end ; or the same if taken sidewise to the middle, and back to the same side again.

N. B. One set of these half diagonals and their parallels, is drawn in the figure upward and downward. Another such set may be drawn from any of the other three sides.

5. The four corner numbers in the great square added to the four central numbers, make 1028, equal to half the sum of any vertical or horizontal column, which contains 16 numbers, and equal to half a diagonal or its parallel.

6. If a square hole (equal in breadth to four of the little squares) be cut in a paper, through which any of the 16 little squares in the great square may be seen, and the paper to be laid on the great square ; the sum of all the 16 numbers, seen through the hole, is equal to the sum of the 16 numbers in any horizontal or vertical column, viz. to 2056.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS.

A Very curious brass coin of the second size. The head naked down to the breast ; the inscription M. ALEXANDER. CAES. On the reverse, the Emperor standing in armour and a military robe ; in his right hand a truncheon, in his left a spear with its point downward : behind, are two military ensigns, stuck erect in the ground, with a crown on the top of one, and a legionary (Gent. Mag. July 1768.)

eagle on the other. In the area S. C. The inscription, PRINC. INVENTV-TIS.

Coins of Alexander Severus, with the bare title of *Cæsar*, are, according to Vaillant, to be regarded as rarities. Ours exhibits a military apparatus, and the Emperor prepared for some expedition : for, though a young man, he behaved courageously in a doubtful war with the King of the Persians and Parthians ; he also marched against the Germans ; but, through the artifices of Maximinus, was beheaded in his tent.

As to the legionary ensigns, it may be remarked, that Alexander is represented in a Prætorian camp, where, as history testifies, *ædícula erat, intra quam signa et simulacra exercitus adorabantur* : wherefore they are represented as stuck in the ground, without any standard-bearer attending.

Mr. URBAN,

AN ingenious correspondent in your Magazine for February 1767, and again in January last, has given us his sentiments on the production of some of those insects that usually affect fruit-trees in the early season of the year. On reading what he has advanced, I was led to make some farther observations ; if they contain any thing new upon a subject that admits of infinite variety, your communicating them to the public may probably be the means of promoting more valuable enquiries.

To attempt a description of the various insects by which fruit-trees are affected, as your correspondent wishes to see undertaken, is, however, no part of my present design ; those who have leisure to bestow on that copious subject may consult *Swammerdam* ; and, if they have inclination to pursue it, and chuse to adopt the plan on which that celebrated naturalist has proceeded, by beginning where he has left off, his curious disquisitions will accelerate their progress.

Your correspondent, himself, by a cursory perusal of the works of this writer, will learn, that nature preserves no uniformity in the production of the various species of insects ; but that each species differs from every other species either in the mode or the time of its production. Hence it is, that, as your correspondent has observed, *some insects deposit their eggs in ringlets about the trees the preceding summer ; some wrap them up in webbs ; some in little baggs ; some in mossy beds ; some in woady cells, like*

coffins ; some deposit them in dry walls ; some in dunghills ; some in marshy places ; some in holes near the surface of the earth ; some at a great depth under the earth ; and many, and that perhaps by far the greatest multitude, retain them till the spring, when the warmth of the sun invites them from their beds, to perform their last great office in life, and then to depart for ever ; in short, he will there see that in many of the species, the beginning of life in the infant, is the end of life in the parent ; and that, except a few whose offspring require to be fed, none of them after they have arrived to their last state of maturity, survive the act of generation the space of a single day. Add to all these, what I think is no unreasonable conjecture, that at certain seasons the air is abundantly replenished with the seeds of animalcule, that are wafted by the winds from region to region to be bro't into life by various concurring accidents, sometimes in one part of the globe and sometimes in another.

From my late observations, I am inclined to think, that the varieties in the animal and vegetable kingdoms bear a nearer proportion to each other, than has yet been sufficiently attended to ; and that by the wise appointment of the great author of the universe, the production and subsistence of the former is made in a great measure to depend on the corruption and devastation of the latter. The number of ways therefore by which this is effected are so infinite, that many will elude the nicest observation, and continue to afford matter of contemplation to the studious to the end of time.

As few men apply themselves, and fewer still are qualified, to trace causes from their effects, the lights we have received from the labours of others on this abstruse subject are proportionably few. To confess the truth, so limited does man's understanding appear with respect to *natural causes*, and so liable is the most diligent enquirer concerning them to error, that what the wisest philosophers of former ages have with confidence attributed to one cause, those of succeeding ages have found reason to ascribe to another ; our proper pursuit should therefore be, in the present enquiry, after things useful and attainable ; to seek how to prevent the ill effects which annually happen from causes beyond our reach ; or to remedy them, as far at least as they will admit of remedy, when they have taken place.

But if, as I have hinted above, the

production and existence of certain species in the system of animal beings are made to depend upon the corruption and depravation of other certain species in the vegetable system, to what purpose, it may be said, is it for man to attempt to divert the course of nature, or to defeat the designs of providence in the production or preservation of the minutest species that are alike the objects of the Creator's care with man himself ? To this, it may be answered, that the Creator, for ought we know, may have allotted, as the reward of industry and the exertion of the faculties of the human mind, the power of averting the pernicious effects of certain predetermined causes from ourselves, in like manner, that though we cannot hinder the tide to rise, we may yet secure our own possessions from being overflowed, by providing properly against its encroachments.

That the trees, plants, flowers, and shrubs which men cultivate, are all designed by nature for the purposes of other beings, as well as for the use and pleasure of him who plants them, is evident beyond a doubt ; because after the nicest care in raising, and the most vigilant circumspection in preserving and bringing them to perfection, a change of the wind, an alteration in the temperature of the air, or a sudden transition from rain to drought, shall cover them with innumerable little substances to whose existence their corruption is necessary, and to whose nutrition their most subtle and delicate parts are wonderfully adapted.

Since this is the fact, it were vain to waste our time in seeking for a latent cause, when a cause that is obvious to our senses, presents itself. The wise author of nature has decreed, that certain accidents shall concur to produce these little beings into life, and has provided food for their subsistence when they are so produced.

On this general principle, I will venture to foretell, that whenever a dry easterly wind shall set in while the buds or blossoms and young shoots are yet in their tender state, and when a thick murky vapour rises, and seems to threaten rain without any falling, or so much as the usual dews, a general invasion from these animalcule will then take place, the tender shoots will soon be infested, the enemy will become formidable, and myriads of little beings will be produced into life, that but for these concurring accidents would never have been known to have existed.

Supposing, then, this to happen, like the

the *morbus pedicularis*, or lousy disease, in man, from a general corruption of the juices, as some have advanced, or from the seeds of minute animalcule with which the air is replenished, according to others; of what material consequence would the precise determination of this question be in our researches to discover a cure? the great Dr. Hales employed much time in contriving experiments to decide it; but he only will deserve the applause of his country who shall discover the remedy: and that there may be a remedy for these infected vegetables, who can doubt, who has seen a poor miserable fellow-creature covered with vermin from head to foot, cleansed, as it were, by incantment, by the hand of the physician, and restored to health and purity.

The spring of the present year has afforded room for many curious speculations. Most of the *blights* that have been treated of by authors have appeared in one place or other. The fatal effects of the easterly winds and vapours already described, have, in my neighbourhood at least, been partially felt; the *fire blasts* described by Miller, that palsy, as it were, the limbs of fruit-trees have likewise wholly perished some branches of young apricots, and of nectarines and peaches, against walls of opposite aspects in my court; to the same cause also, whatever it may be, I ascribe the destruction which has befallen the early pear and cherry-trees, whose blossoms have been scorched, as if burnt by lightning; add to these, that grubs of various kinds have attacked the espalier and orchard; by which the leaves of trees have been shriveled up, some in one way, and some in another, according to the nature of the insect by which they are infected. Some of these grubs wrap themselves up in the leaf which is cemented round them with a kind of natural glue, so fast, as not to be opened without tearing; some only purse it up like a folded umbrella, under which they deposit their eggs, and leave them a prey to other insects; some affect the leaves like leather touched with a hot iron; some raise red blisters on the leaves; others red bagslike beries; and many lacerate the coats of the leaves, and drench themselves as it were in their slimy juice: It were endless to enumerate the various ways these little animals are found to attack the leaves and tender shoots of fruit-trees; all of which affect the fruit with a malignity, which, if not mortal, so contaminates the juices, that they never after recover. If they arrive, in appearance to maturity, they are ei-

ther of a maukish disagreeable taste, or perished in the core, or become the receptacle of maggots or worms that consume the more delicate parts, and render those that are left dry and chaffy.

Another, and no less violent attack was made soon after the setting in of the long easterly winds in the spring, upon the gooseberry and currant-trees by innumerable swarms of small caterpillars, that like locusts devoured the healthy and luxuriant leaves of the branches; while, at the same time, myriads of green and black nits, that soon became a kind of living lice, infected the young shoots. I had heard that injecting quicksilver into the infected shoot would destroy the vermin, and that the caterpillars might be shaken from the branches by the hand on a cloth, carried to the fire, and burnt. The quicksilver remedy I found tedious and impracticable; but in destroying the caterpillars by the other method I was at first more successful: yet such were their multitudes, and the rapidity with which they committed their ravages, that while the gardner was employed upon some of the trees, others were reduced to skeletons before he could come to their relief; however, by incessant labour for several whole days, and by carefully going over the plantation night and morning for some time afterwards, their destruction was *apparently* accomplished. But while I say it was *apparently* accomplished, it was in effect only temporarily so; for in a few weeks the current-trees, that were at first but partially attacked, were covered with such swarms of the same or smaller species, that the remedy seemed hopeless, and many of the trees were stripped of their leaves before we were apprized of their being infested.

Having, as I have already observed, no hope from the quicksilver remedy in clearing the vermin from the young shoots of the gooseberry trees, I caused the gardner to prune off, as carefully as he could, the tops of them so far as they seemed infected, and I assisted myself in nipping off what he left behind. The effect was, that wherever the lousy disease, if I may so call it, had only reached the young shoots, the fruit sustained no perceivable injury; but where the inveteracy was such as to infect the branch, the fruit soon became pale, tough, and spongy; and what were left ungathered, withered, and decayed.

It is not easy to account for the sudden appearance of these swarms of caterpillars that at two different times at-

tacked

attacked two different species of fruit-trees. At first the currant-trees, as I have already observed, were but partially attacked by a few stragglers, while the main body of them fell upon the gooseberry-trees; but in the latter attack the main body fell upon the currant-trees, while the stragglers only were observed to consume sparingly the tender leaves of the young gooseberry-trees. These two successive attacks are the more remarkable, as my garden has been but lately laid out, the oldest plantation in it but of three years growth; no walls to surround it; the *quick* but just beginning to grow; and the palisades that protect it, open and exposed; in short, I am morally sure that no webbs for the production of caterpillars were harboured in the garden, nor were there any hedges near it to cover them. From whence therefore they could so suddenly come, or how they could be conveyed, is matter of astonishment to me, unless it be that the green lice already described, are on a sudden transformed to young caterpillars, which I have some reason to suspect. If by any of your numerous readers the like phenomenon has ever been observed, the gratification would be great, if through the channel of your valuable Magazine, they would communicate the particulars. Two years ago, when my gooseberry-trees were just planted, the like accident happened to the cabbages, and then the gooseberries escaped; this present year the reverse has happened.

It has been thought by many, who observing the ants in numbers upon the infected trees, that the *nits* about the shoots are the eggs of those insects; but the contrary of this is the truth. I have not only seen the ants prey upon these *nits* upon the spot, but have observed them to carry them away. They do not, it is probable, serve them for stores, but they are a kind of fresh provisions, that being proper for present consumption enable them to lay up those that are less perishable.

I was indeed inclined to think that the black fly, which is said to be the great enemy of the hop-plantations, was the parent of this vermin; but by a more attentive observation, I have discovered this to be without foundation. This insect, which is very minute, not larger than an ordinary flea, but with long transparent wings, appears to me, to be an enemy likewise to the vermin in question. I observed him to prey upon them, and I am inclined to believe, from what

I have seen, that this fly, to which all the mischief is attributed that fatally affects the hop-plantations, is so far from being himself the delinquent, that he is the great destroyer of the vermin that is; the black nits by which the hop-plantations are injured, are the baneful progeny of a speckled grub, who being wrapt up in a corner of the leaf, soon fills the remainder of it with small blackish eggs, that are enlivened by the warmth of the sun, almost as soon as they are deposited; what transformations they afterwards undergo before they assume the form of the parent grub, I have not yet discovered.

As I have already exceeded the usual bounds allotted for subjects of this kind in your Magazine, what farther particulars may occur to me in the course of my observations, shall be communicated occasionally. In the mean time, permit me to return my thanks to your ingenious correspondent who first gave rise to the present enquiries,

I am, Yours, &c.

Y. D.

Mr. URBAN,

AS an hint sometimes, even from an ignorant person, has been found to have its use, I beg leave through the channel of your Magazine to propose one, on occasion of the late solemn opinion given in Chancery, previous to a decree, *with regard to the disposal of the Downing estate, for the benefit of the University of Cambridge, according to the will of the testator*: but I desire I may be understood to do it with the utmost degree of modesty; and with all due deference to the superior judgment of those great and able men, who will probably finally direct the whole; and not as presuming arrogantly to dictate to them. If what I mention deserves any weight, I make no doubt but it will be considered: and if it does not, I shall be very glad to have it pass entirely unnoticed.

Great complaints have been made from time to time, by persons of reflection, and but too justly, that the Universities do not answer the excellent ends for which they were originally instituted, so generally as might be expected: yet it must be confessed, for the honour of both Universities, that many great lawyers, admirable physicians, and excellent divines, have had their education there: and for the honour of our country it ought to be said, that the body of the English clergy, is perhaps the most learned, and most irreproachable, of any body of men in Europe

hope : but it ought at the same time to be considered, for the sake of *truth*, that the acquisitions, which the respectable persons, of whom I speak, have made in the knowledge of their several professions, have almost always been made by their own *private*, and *laborious* industry ; and *after* their academical studies have been finished.

Yet let no one think that I mean to depreciate *such* studies as are the objects of pursuit in the Universities. I am so far from doing it, that I do most readily acknowledge those studies to be necessary *foundations* for other branches of science. And I do confess, that without some previous acquaintance with classical learning, with mathematicks, natural philosophy, and perhaps even with metaphysics, a man will not be able to succeed well either in the study of law, or physick, or divinity : for all the sciences are related to each other ; and the broader basis a person has formed in these *rudimental studies*, (if I may be allowed the expression) the firmer foundation will he stand upon. The Universities therefore do admirably well in laying *this* foundation ; but it were to be wished they would carry the building a little higher : for many persons sent from thence as soon as they have taken their batchelors degrees, (I speak now more particularly of Cambridge) often want leisure, opportunity, and means, to pursue their studies afterwards ; and many more, especially young divines, want *instruction* to pursue them to advantage : to which I might add, that several in the country sink into idleness, and of consequence into ignorance, who might (in an University) be incited to diligence for a few years, at the most important time of their lives. I believe it is a complaint not unfrequently heard, even in the Universities themselves, that young men are sent from thence *too soon* ; and before they have formed a proper plan of study, or have proper views as to their pursuits in life : and the only answer to this melancholy truth is, that the *expence* of continuing there longer is too great for their circumstances. As therefore any *deficiency* in education must be the source of evil ; and as *too general a deficiency* in education, is perhaps one of the greatest sources of all the national evils we now labour under, it becomes every honest man to contribute his mite towards the removing this mischief, if it be possible ; and if he can, to aim one blow at least at the root of it. With this view, therefore, and in consideration of all the

circumstances I have mentioned, the hint I would throw out, is this.

That *Downing College* may be so modelled, as to carry the benefit of university education a degree further. Another college, upon the plan of those that now subsist, is by no means wanted ; it would be absolutely useless ; but another college, *to supply the defects of those that are at present established*, would be a *real charity*. Lord Chancellor in giving his opinion, I think, said, “ that the “ estate could not be applied to any “ other purpose than the founding of a “ college ; and that it must be called “ Downing College : but that, in other “ respects, it was in the power of the “ trustees, who should be appointed, “ under the direction of that court, to “ model and frame the College, and the “ statutes of it, in what method they “ should think fit : provided that method was but agreeable to the nature “ of a College, and to the regulations “ of an University ; and provided too “ great emolument was not given to the “ master or fellows, nor improper persons permitted to partake of it.”

Suppose therefore this College were to be composed of a president, and three *readers*, in the first place ; one in common law, one in physick, and one in divinity ; these readers to be elected by the University. And then, instead of a body of *fellows* (who might have liberty to spend their days in idleness) suppose it to consist, as to the rest, of batchelors elected from *all* the other Colleges, who should for a term of years (suppose three or four or five at most) receive handsome stipends sufficient for their maintenance, and during that time be obliged to attend, according to their views in life, the lectures of some one of the three *readers* ; which *they* should have the benefit of gratis : and that they should be capable (if they chose it) of election into the fellowships of their respective colleges, after the expiration of those three, four, or five years. And suppose the batchelors, thus admitted *Students* of Downing College, should be liable from time to time to *examinations* from the *readers*, something like that in a theatre ; only in the English tongue, which in the professions is the most useful of any.

There might also be little honorary rewards of *medals*, or the like, given to them out of a part of the revenues (i. e. if Lord Chancellor should think such a disposition of any part of the revenues consistent with the will of the testator.)

And I might perhaps add, that the lectures

lectures should rather be with a view to point out a *course of study*; and to help the *students* forward in it; than to require a *tedious* and too *frequent* attendance. These lectures also, though they should be attended *freely* by the *students* of the college, might and ought to be open to the rest of the University, on each stranger's paying a certain consideration to the reader whom he should choose to attend; which would at once encrease *their* salaries, and give gentlemen of fortune an opportunity of reaping the benefit of this institution. But such an indulgence should be with a proviso, that each lecturer should take only a *certain* number of voluntary students, over and above the number of those who should attend in the college; for otherwise the permission might be a disadvantage to the latter.

Perhaps it might not be amiss, if instead of too frequent lectures, the readers were required to attend in their respective chambers, on *certain* days, to give their advice to such students as should stand in need of it, to help them through such difficulties as they might meet with. And lastly, as to the *election* of the students, the trustees might have a power of appointing constantly two or three; but *all* the rest should perhaps be elected by the heads of houses, the proctors, and moderators, as those gentlemen are most likely to be best acquainted with the characters and abilities of such as may be candidates.

This is a slight sketch of the scheme I now presume to propose; but I look upon it myself only as a *slight sketch*; a mere hint; and I hope others will consider it as a modest one. I have only to add, that possibly more *readers* than one in each profession would be found necessary. Some such establishment as this might be found useful. It may perhaps also be said it might be abused; and the *readers* places might degenerate into mere sine-cures: but let those who should be base enough to introduce such abuse, answer for that both here and hereafter.

A plain Honest Man.

P. S. If the professor of modern history, instead of having his profitable post considered as a mere sine-cure, had also permission to enjoy an apartment in Downing College, and was obliged to read *introductory* lectures on the study of history, and on the *method* of pursuing it; and was to attend, like the *readers*, on certain days at his chambers to give advice; he would then perhaps be of

some use: and the gracious intentions of a generous sovereign would not be utterly defeated.

*The Remonstrance of the Insurgents at Madrid in the Year 1766.**

Translated from the original Spanish.

“THE insurgents beg leave to present this humble remonstrance to your majesty, setting forth the reasons which obliged them, with hearts full of loyalty, to act as they did, that the whole world may be informed of them, and the severest judge pronounce the justice of them.

“They are well apprized that some base-hearted men have imposed on your majesty's benevolent mind, by insinuating that the late tumult proceeded from disloyalty and a want of obedience in your majesty's subjects, which may have prejudiced the Spanish nation in your majesty's opinion, and must necessarily disturb that ease and security which they have always enjoyed under your majesty's government.

“The great misfortune of kings (even the wisest) is, that they can see but little with their own eyes, and are obliged to take things upon trust. Not seeing enough to know, they can only know from what they hear; and the voice of rumour is often the voice of falsehood. Experience of men and things is a difficult science for a king; nor will speculative knowledge enable him to give a proper dispatch to business without being well informed of facts and circumstances; and these are too often misrepresented to him. *Princes* (says a certain politician) *seldom know things as they really are, but as their favourites, who have their ear, chuse to represent them.* What a pity it is that the spirit of truth is not radically distinguished from that of flattery and hypocrisy, by a peculiar dialect! But alas! one and the same language being indiscriminately used to express equal zeal, the various passions and the source of these passions lying hid, it is easy to exhibit falsehood for truth, the former assuming the mask of the latter.

“To analyse the language of an artful flatterer, is a difficult task for a king, because he cannot discover the byass and temper of his subjects, by any intercourse or dealing, which in the system of human prudence, is the surest way to know them; nor does his

* See Vol. xxxvi. p. 194, 242, 289.

high station admit of such familiar converse. They who gain their master's ear, generally find means to prejudice his inclinations and passions in their own favour, and then give him such advice and inclinations, as are most likely to please and be agreeable, but what goes amiss, or may be unwelcome to him, they conceal.

" On the strength of this maxim, Sir, your subjects have made the clamour they did; and as they perceived the disease growing desperate, for want of a physician who should prescribe a remedy, the insurgents resolved, at the hazard of giving offence, and even at the peril of their lives, to put a stop to so baneful a distemper.

" Your majesty succeeded to the throne of *Spain*, at a juncture much more favourable than your royal father, or brother Don Ferdinand, experienced at their accessions. Ruin then threatened on all sides; their sun-shine was clouded, and prosperity only glimmered at a distance. But your majesty begun your reign with six hundred millions of reals † in your treasury, 60,000 regular troops, 50 ships of the line, and a people in general above a middle state. Then your majesty's alliance was so anxiously courted by all other powers, that when they could not obtain it, they were contented with your neutrality, dreading your majesty's declaring for one side or the other, as a superior power who might turn the scale.

" Into the hands of the marquis Squillacci, your majesty immediately put the reins of government; and that with a power so absolute, that no man could dare attempt to undeceive your majesty, in an error so palpably giving a sanction to all his actions, as the utmost efforts of wisdom: And lo! in the space of six years, during which he has borne the sway, he has brought your majesty to a want of money, of troops, and of arms. For at this day your majesty cannot reckon 600,000 reals * in your treasury, nor 25,000 men in your army, nor 14 ships of war in your fleet. And instead of giving the rule, your majesty is shamefully reduced to the mean necessity of obeying it. So notoriously have posts of honour been put up to public sale, that nothing but the auctioneer's voice was wanting to proclaim it. The spirits of the people

are sinking under oppression, and the regiments are unrecruited without any means for levying men.

" In short, Sire; he has brought our arms into disrepute, he has left the Spaniards without order, and the kingdom in such a state of desperation, that its recovery must be a work of time. Self-interest always engrossed his thoughts, amassing wealth with insatiable avarice, and now with the many millions that he has purloined, he may boast of being worth more money than all his ancestors ever possessed.

" Not satisfied with this, he has procured himself, by insidious arts, the management of the Indies, under a pretence of its being a branch of his department as *Ministro de Hazienda*. And as no man durst venture to oppose his career, no, not till he had left Spain at its last gasp, he formed the project of ruining the Indies, the execution of which he began with so much violence, that one of his first efforts occasioned an insurrection at Quito, a considerable province in America; and that bad example has had such an effect on the other provinces, that they also are not a little disposed to renounce their allegiance to your majesty.

" Such has been the administration of the marquis Squillacci, your majesty's darling minister!

" What can the insurgents suppose but that your majesty has been ignorant of all these evils! For had a hint of them reached your majesty's ears, without doubt you would have divested yourself of partiality, you would have turned your love to hatred, and have stripped of his power, that tyrant minister, whose object was the ruin of your majesty, of Spain, and of the Indies.

" Had the northern Potentates, who are enemies to the crown of Spain, imposed upon your majesty a prime minister, with a view to weaken your majesty's power, to waste your treasures, to annihilate your troops, and to destroy your ships of war in the Mediterranean, could they, for these purposes, have found a man so proper as the marquis Squillacci? It appears, they could not, for they see all their wishes accomplished in him.

" In this situation your majesty finds yourself and your kingdom. Your subjects, though oppressed, know not how to deliver themselves from a minister who tyrannises over Spain, and over

† About fifteen millions of pounds sterling.

* About fifteen thousand pound sterling.

† See Vol. xxxvi p. 389.

your majesty too. For notwithstanding the many admonitions they have given, none have had the desired effect. The insurgents therefore, seeing their country at the last extremity, determined, though with some appearance of irregularity, to aim at the man who had trampled on your majesty's crown, and treated your subjects with contempt.

"And now the question is, whether this rage shall be said to proceed from disloyalty, or from hearts full of loyalty? Does it spring from hatred, or from love? Shall it be deemed disobedience to risque our lives for the sake of seeing our king reinstated in his wonted splendor? Or will our faithful zeal, our anxiety for your majesty's being respected and formidable, be pronounced criminal or praise-worthy? Shall the studying means of relief, for a bleeding people, that they may increase and multiply, for the defence of your majesty's person and government, that they may flourish in opulence, be called a sinister design, or the duty of a good subject? "Let any man, be he who he will, resolve these questions.

"Perhaps the edict published against cloaks, and flapped hats, may be esteemed the cause of this alarm.

"This indeed was made use of after paving the way to the great end which was proposed: But the instruments (incapable of diving into the state of the nation and the means of its re-establishment) were instigated only by their own feelings: They considered themselves only as deprived of a convenience by the prohibition of that dress, and on such an occasion they are the necessary tools.

"But the truth is, your majesty's principal subjects had a nobler object in view; witness, the regularity of their proceedings; so that in a popular city, to outward appearance in riot and confusion, as much good order was observed, as in time of quiet and tranquillity.

"Let any honest man say, that he suffered the least injury on this occasion; and scarcely was the expulsion of the marquis Squillacci confirmed, when the city of Madrid, beyond expectation was so suddenly restored to calmness and serenity, that all who saw it were struck with admiration. Nay, the multitude of boys, to the number of 2,000, who had been employed in giving the watchword to the mob, ceased their noisy outcries, as if struck dumb in a moment.

"We all know and confess, that no nation can have a prince more kind, affable, and beneficent, or a greater

lover of justice. To such a king what can be more deplorable, what more unfortunate, than the being involved in such a cloud of ignorance, with regard to his minister, as to believe that he has the honour of the king, and the good of the people at heart, at the very time when he is acting in direct opposition to both?

"Therefore, Sire, it would be best to hear much, and believe but little, and to compare advice with information, and to prevent such bad consequences as often result from too great credulity in the cabinet; the counsel of such men, of low birth, as may be endowed with more than ordinary talents, ought not to be disdained. Consider their opinions, and follow the advice that seems best. Wisdom is not derived from birth but from reason. Understanding cannot be inherited, tho' titles of nobility may.

"What can add such dignity to the crown as the respect of the subjects? What can give it such splendor as their homage and their love?

"Loyalty is the first fruits of their homage, but your majesty must show an affection for them before you can gain their love. In other words, the fidelity with which your majesty's subjects abound, will always make you respected by them; but acts of beneficence are necessary to win their hearts. It being notorious, Sire, that foreigners have engrossed your favours; how can you expect your peoples love!

"The attachment of a foreigner cannot but be venal. His esteem is only in proportion to what he can get.

"What kind of attachment then can this be? or what security can be had for it? With what consistency can he leave his proper sovereign, and pretend to be faithful to another? This is unnatural, and it is equally so to find a foreigner seizing the emoluments due to your subjects, who labour with the sweat of their brows for the support of your throne, your own people sowing the ground, and strangers reaping the harvest.

"The real spring by which the hearts of the insurgents were put in motion is now easy to be discovered: And should they be so happy as to find that your majesty sees it in its true light, they will then with the most humble obeisance, prostrate themselves at your majesty's feet, offering their lives and fortunes as a sacrifice to the love they bear your majesty, and the ardent zeal which they have for the tranquillity and happiness of your majesty's kingdom."

An Account of the very tall Men, seen near the Streights of Magellan, in the Year 1764, by the Equipage of the Dolphin Man of War, under the Command of the Hon. Commodore Byron; in a Letter from Mr. Charles Clarke, Officer on board the said Ship, to Dr. Matty, Secretary to the Royal Society.

“ — WE had not got above 10 or 12 leagues into the streights of Magellan, from the Atlantic Ocean, before we saw several people, some on horseback, some on foot, upon the North Shore (Continent) and with the help of our glasses, could perceive them beckoning to us to come on shore, and at the same time observed to each other, that they seemed to be of an extraordinary size: However, we continued to stand on, and should have passed without taking the least farther notice of them, could we have proceeded; but our breeze dying away, and the tide making against us, we were obliged to anchor, when the Commodore ordered his boat of twelve oars, and another of six, to be hoisted out, manned and armed. In the first went the Commodore, in the other Mr. Cummings, our first lieutenant, and myself. At our first leaving the ship, their number did not exceed forty; but as we approached the shore, we perceived them pouring down from all quarters, some galloping, others running, all making use of their utmost expedition. They collected themselves into a body, just at the place we steered off for. When we had got within twelve or fourteen yards of the beach, we found it a disagreeable flat shore, with very large stones, which we apprehended would injure the boats; so looked at two or three different places, to find the most convenient for landing. They supposed we deferred coming on shore through apprehensions of danger from them, upon which they all threw open the skins which were over their shoulders, which was the only cloathing they had, and consequently the only thing they could secret any kind of arms with, and many of them laid down close to the waters edge. The Commodore made a motion for them to go a little way from the water, that we might have room to land, which they immediately complied with, and withdrew 30 or 40 yards; we then landed, and formed each man with his musquet, in case any violence should be offered. As soon as we were formed, the Commodore went from us to them, then at about 20 yards distance; they seemed vastly

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happy at his going among them, immediately gathered round him, and made a rude kind of a noise, which I believe was their method of singing, as their countenances bespoke it a species of jollity. The Commodore then made a motion to them to sit down, which they did in a circle, with him in the middle, when Mr. Byron took some beads and ribbons, which he had brought for that purpose, and tied about the women's necks, with which they seemed infinitely pleased. We were struck with the greatest astonishment at the sight of people of such a gigantic stature, notwithstanding our previous notice, with glasses from the ship. Their body was encreased, by the time we got in there, to the number of 500, men, women, and children. The men and women both rid in the same manner; the women had a kind of belt to close their skins round the waist, which the men had not, as theirs were only flung over their shoulders, and tied with too little slips, cut from the skin, round the neck. At the time of the commodore's motion for them to retire farther up the beach, they all dismounted and turned their horses loose, which were gentle, and stood very quietly. The Commodore having disposed of all his presents, and satisfied his curiosity, thought proper to retire; but they were vastly anxious to have him go up into the country to eat with them. That they wanted him to go with them to eat, we could very well understand by their motion, but their language was wholly unintelligible to us. There was a very great smoke, to which they pointed, about a mile from us, where there must have been several fires; but some intervening hills prevented our seeing any thing but the smoke. The Commodore returned the compliment, by inviting them on board the ship, but they would not favour him with their company, so we embarked and returned to the ship. We were with them near two hours at noon-day, within a very few yards, though none had the honour of shaking hands but Mr. Byron and Mr. Cummings; however, we were near enough and long enough with them to convince our senses, so far as not to be cavilled out of the very existence of those senses at that time, which some of our countrymen and friends would absolutely attempt to do. They are of a copper colour, with long black hair, and some of them are certainly nine feet, if they do not exceed it. The Commodore, who is very

near

near six feet, could but just reach the top of one of their heads, which he attempted on tip-toes, and there were several taller than him, on whom the experiment was tried. They are prodigious stout, and as well and as proportionally made as ever I saw people in my life. That they have some kind of arms among them is, I think, indisputable from their taking methods to convince us they had none at that time about them. The women, I think, bear much the same proportion to the men as our Europeans do; there was hardly a man there less than eight feet, most of them considerably more. The women I believe run from seven and a half to eight. Their horses were stout and bony; but not remarkably tall; they are, in my opinion, from 15 to 15½ hands. They had a great number of dogs, about the size of a midling pointer, with a fox nose. They continued on the beach till we got under way, which was too hours after we got on board; I believe they had some expectations of our returning again, but as soon as they saw us getting off, they betook themselves to the country.

“The country of Patagonia is rather hilly, though not remarkably so. You have here and there a ridge of hills, but no very high ones. We lay some time at Port Desire, which is not a great way to the northward of the Straights, where we traversed the country many miles round. We found fire-brands in different places, which convinced us there had been people, and we suppose them to have been the Patagonians. The soil is sandy, produces nothing but a coarse harsh grass, and a few small shrubs, of which Sir John Narborough remarked he could not find one of size enough to make the helve of a hatchet, which observation we found very just. It was some time in the winter we made this visit to our gigantic friends. I am debarred being so particular as I could wish, from the loss of my journals, which were demanded by their lordships of the Admiralty immediately upon our return.”

Wethersfield, Nov. 3, 1768.

Mr. URBAN,

A Cheap and easy method to destroy fleas, will doubtless be acceptable to such who are infested with them.

But how shall we catch them first in order to kill them, may be reasonably asked, as it requires a dexterity every one is not master of.

Cover the floors of the rooms where

fleas abound with the leaves of the alder-tree while the dew hangs upon them; for they, when budding, contain a kind of pinguious, tenacious humour, to which the fleas adhering, as little birds do to bird-lime, are surely detained and killed thereby.

I recommend this neat and excellent method for destroying fleas from the authority of Barbarus in his comment on Vitruvius.

The poor may speedily kill the other kind of vermin too, and that in a night or two's time, though ever so numerous. It would be worth trying it for bugs likewise.

To my own knowledge, the seeds of staves-acre, brought us from hot countries, to be had at the druggists, sprinkled in powder on the body, or bed, will destroy lice on a sudden, and shrink them up like parched leather: the dry powder is preferable to its being mixed up with any grease, or ointment, as being both neater and quicker in effect.

A decoction of staves-acre made with water, about an ounce to a pint and a half, boiled a few minutes, will effectually kill nits on horses, and other cattle, by washing the parts with a rag or sponge.

This lotion will cure the itch, in men also, as that disorder proceeds only from animalcule lying latent under the scarf skin; and mixed with coarse oatmeal, and worked up into pellets, or little balls, with honey, will destroy rats and mice, (if laid where they resort) with rooks, crows, and other large vermin, and that safely too without injury to other animals, which is more than can be said of most other poisons.

Leigh, June 13, 1768. J. COOK.

P.S. Of the curious anatomy of both sorts of insects hereafter.

Further Considerations on the French Claims in Newfoundland.

THE chief thing the French have in view by hindering the English to settle in their usual way for the fishery to the northward of Bonavista is, to have the sea coast from Bonavista to Point Rich, in the run of a few years, entirely to themselves; and this, I think, will appear clearly from what follows:

The French and English have different methods of salting fish, and consequently different methods of drying it. The French make beaches alone serve for that purpose; the English raise flakes many feet above the ground; this will

not

not answer for the English to do every year, not only because of the cost, but also because of the time. If therefore the French arrive first, and chuse the rooms for their use on which the English buildings stand, it must distress the English so much, that the French clearly foresee, with a true Gallican sagacity, they shall thus effectually push the English to the southward of Bonavista again. In pursuance of this scheme, the French build their ships very strong for bearing in amongst the ice on the coast of Newfoundland early in the spring, which the English have never yet ventured to do. Hence you see the reason of their new position, that the ships that arrive first may take and occupy for their fishery any rooms not taken and occupied before them; that this is a new position of their own, is plain from the article of the treaty of peace relating to Newfoundland, which has not a word about rooms that shall belong to ships arriving first or last. The express words, as well as the intent and meaning of the article, seemed so easy to be understood, that many English have made no scruple to build and settle to the northward of Bonavista at a considerable expence, in raising handsome dwellings with large store houses, and sinking wharfs in water 14 and 16 feet deep, for ships of burden to lade and unlade; and though they have done this where it was evident they neither hurt nor disturbed the French in their fishery, yet now (after enjoying these plantations quietly 40 or 50 years) they are told, from some meaning lately discovered by the French, to lie couched in the before-mentioned article altogether in their favour, that the English may not count these plantations their own, being liable to be dispossessed of them whenever the French ships arrive first. Would it not then have been much better for us to have had the article relating to Newfoundland run thus, "All the sea coast with the isles adjacent from Bonavista northward, and so round to Point Rich, shall belong of right wholly to the French," as by wording the article in this manner, we should have known our bounds; for if the interpretation the French at this time put on this article of the treaty is to remain without any alteration as a standing rule for the two nations to act by, it cannot be denied but that the subjects of Great Britain have been deceived into expences to their great loss and even ruin.

Exeter, June 18.

Z. Z.

Sketch of the Trial of SAMUEL GILLAM, Esq;

SAMUEL Gillam, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surry, was tried at the last sessions in the Old Bailey, for the murder of one Redburn, a weaver, in St. George's-fields, on Tuesday the 10th of last May, by giving orders to a party of the third regiment of guards, to fire upon the populace; which order being complied with, Redburn unfortunately lost his life.

The prosecution on this trial was conducted in the name of Redburn's widow; and in the course of the evidence it appeared, that a prodigious concourse of disorderly people had assembled on Monday the 9th of May, in St. George's Fields, where after they had continued a considerable time, exclaiming *Wilkes and Liberty*, they made an attack upon the King's Bench prison, threw stones into the Marshal's house, and at length burst open the outward gate of the prison, to the inexpressible terror of the keepers, who not only apprehended that the prisoners would in this confusion, make their escape, but imagined that their own lives must be inevitably endangered if they resisted the ungovernable fury of the rioters. Notwithstanding these apprehensions, however, the keepers guarded the inner doors of the prison so successfully, that the mob dispersed without effecting their purpose. But the Marshal dreading their return the next day, and fearing still greater outrages from their turbulence, applied to the magistrates for assistance, and a party both of horse and foot guards was ordered to be in constant readiness to give every necessary support to the civil authority.

Next day, as the Marshal suspected, the mob came, increased greatly in number, to St. George's-fields, exclaiming as before, *Wilkes and Liberty*, and appearing not only from the circumstance of their encrease, but from the tenor of their exclamation, to be determined upon a repetition of their outrages; the magistrates, attended by the guards, judged it absolutely necessary to stand forth for the preservation of the peace, the honour of the laws, and the security of government. Among the magistrates, thus discharging their duty, Mr. Gillam was very much distinguished. — He expostulated in the gentlest terms with the populace, on the dangers which were likely to arise from such an illegal assembly, and made use of every argument to disperse them, which could be offered.

offered by reason, or urged by humanity. Unhappily, however, his expostulations, as well as those of the other justices, were wholly disregarded,—they preached to the winds,—and were reduced to the disagreeable necessity of reading the proclamation : But though the consequences were fully explained to the inconsiderate rioters, though they were informed that all who remained an hour after the proclamation was read, would be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy, they were as insensible to threats as to exhortations, and not only hissed, hooted, and reviled the soldiers, who endeavoured to scatter them, but actually threw stones at the magistrates. They were then told, that the guards would certainly be ordered to fire, unless they desisted from such wanton, such scandalous outrages ; but this information had no effect whatsoever ; and Mr. Gillam, immediately after, received a violent blow from a stone, the order for their firing was accordingly given, in which the unfortunate Redburn lost his life.—Such was the *general* substance of the evidence given *against* Mr. Gillam ; though one or two of the witnesses put the most unfavourable construction on his conduct, and declared, that, to the best of *their* judgments, there was no *absolute* necessity for firing.

Mr. Gillam made no defence, either by himself or his council, but the moment the evidence for the prosecution was closed, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gould stood up, and declared, that he thought Mr. Gillam perfectly justifiable in the whole of his proceedings ; his lordship quoted several established authorities, which proved, beyond a doubt, that a magistrate, when there is any occasion to support the laws, has a right to demand assistance from *all* his majesty's subjects who are capable of bearing arms ; that he is empowered to arm them with such weapons as are most likely to quell any riot, and that consequently, if he has a right to give them arms, he has a right to direct the *use* of these arms, as he judges requisite for the preservation of the peace. His lordship moreover observed, that a magistrate, upon proper application to him, was *obliged* to take every possible method to suppress riots, which are of all things the most disgraceful ; as well as the most dangerous intractions upon the laws of the community. Unless the peace was preserved, he judiciously added, that we had no security for our property, our lives, or, what was still more valuable, our liberty ; and there-

fore as the magistrate was *obliged* to stand forth in times of necessity, for the support of the laws, the laws had expressly declared, that he should be indemnified for any personal injuries, which, in the execution of his duty, should happen to the disturbers of the public tranquillity. To this purport Sir Harry Gould delivered his opinion—and was immediately seconded by the Lord Chief Baron Parker.

The Lord Chief Baron, besides expressing the warmest approbation of the arguments made use of by the very learned judge who spoke before him, said, that he was old enough to remember the occasion on which the riot act was made, in the reign of George I. and knew that it was drawn up by two lawyers, perhaps as able as any that ever appeared in this country. He remarked, that if any mob continued together after it was read, they had nobody but themselves to blame for any disagreeable consequences ; and added, that if in cases of this nature, where the laws were resisted, an innocent person should even suffer, it was to be lamented as a misfortune, and not imputed to the magistrate as a crime. To shew the propriety of this reasoning, his lordship was pleased to put the following cases : Suppose, observed he, that a man should fire at a person to whom he bore some implacable hatred, and missing this person, the ball should kill one against whom he did not entertain the least resentment : In this case, remarked his lordship, the very accident would be murder, because he acted with a mischievous intention. But suppose, continued he, that a man, attacked by a highwayman on the road, should draw a pistol to defend himself, and in firing at the robber should kill an innocent man, the act would neither be murder nor manslaughter ; it would only be a misadventure, pitiable as a misfortune, but not punishable as a crime.

After the L. C. Baron, Sir Richard Aston, delivered his sentiments : He agreed, he said, entirely with the two learned judges who had spoken, and gave several instances where, from a want of attention to suppress riots in their commencement, the constitution of this country had been in danger of being totally subverted. Particularly in Rich. II's time by Wat Tyler, where, though the matter in dispute was originally no more than the payment of a groat, the issue threatened inevitable ruin to the kingdom. His lordship observed, that if the assembly in St. George's fields was

was not a riotous one, he knew not by what name to call it.—The populace there had attacked one of our principal prisons, continued in their unlawful assembly after the time limited by the riot act, and not only insulted, but threw stones at the magistrates, who were attempting to disperse them. As to the introduction of the military, in preference to the *Posse Comitatus*, he took notice that the justices were no way reprehensible. The law obliged *all* his majesty's subjects indiscriminately to assist upon these occasions; and, consequently, as there was a necessity for *some* assistance, none could be more proper than the military, who are always in readiness, more easily collected, more subject to command, and more capable of defence, than any other parts of the people.

Upon the whole, his lordship was of opinion, that Mr. Gillam, had not only behaved justifiably but meritoriously---he saw that he took all the pains of a good man to suppress the riot without proceeding to rigour,---but he also saw, that when no entreaties could prevail upon the mob to disperse, Mr. Gillam then proceeded, like a good subject, to consult the welfare of the public.—This he was obliged to do, and was punishable if he did not do it; and Sir Richard Aston concluded, by expressing his concern, that a magistrate like Mr. Gillam, should be brought to the bar of justice as a criminal, for a conduct, which entitled him to the universal approbation of his country.

The Recorder spoke last, and agreed in every thing with the judges---but politely observed, that there was no occasion for him to say much upon a subject which had been so very ably discussed by their lordships. The jury, upon hearing these opinions, without going out of court, or hesitating a moment, pronounced Mr. Gillam *not Guilty*, and a copy of his indictment upon the motion of the Attorney General, was granted to him, after some very ingenious arguments between Sir Fletcher Norton, the Attorney and Solicitor General, on the part of Mr. Gillam; and Mr. Serjeant Glyn, and Mr. Lucas, against granting the copy, on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. URBAN,

ON perusing the letter signed F. L. in your last Magazine, I was surprised to find such a number of mistakes crowded together in a small compass. In order to rectify those errors, I have taken

the liberty of troubling you with the following remarks. Your correspondent, after Baretti, says “that the old *Provençal* language is now no more understood by the inhabitants of Provence,” adding, “that the *Piedmontese* near *Demont* seem to understand it, &c. Had Baretti been an accurate enquirer, he might easily have learned, that the old *Provençal* language is still in being, and is the only tongue spoken by the peasants in that province. Even at *Aix*, the capital of *Provence*, where I resided near five months in 1750, it is the language of the common people, and understood by all the people of fashion, who frequently converse in it with their inferiors, &c. What is more, I procured a book in that language, printed at *Aix* in 1732. It is written in verses of eight syllables or four feet, like the common Italian measure; * and, as I have a smattering of that language, as well as Italian and Spanish, I do not find it difficult to understand. I think it was inexcusable in Baretti, who is a native of *Piedmont*, a country adjoining to *Provence*, to publish such an idle assertion, contrary to matter of fact. But this is not the only mistake, of which that strenuous advocate for popery and superstition has, either thro' ignorance or design, been guilty.

But to return to your correspondent, who of himself positively says, “that the modern Welsh of North and South Wales are so different both in words and phrases, that many persons who understand the one are ignorant of the other.”† Now I am a native of North Wales, and have often conversed, without difficulty, with persons from every part of South Wales; and find no more difference (nor indeed so much) in those dialects, than there is between that of the North and South of England. I cannot say I understood the language of *Breton* or *Cornwall* perfectly, when I happened in my travels to meet with natives of those provinces; as for the *Erse*,‡ it is extremely different from the *Welsh*; so that an illiterate native of Wales, according to F. L's. proposal, could never make the discovery he mentions, as he

* It is entitled *Lou crebe-cœur d'un Paisan sur la mort de son ay, emma La Souffranze et la mise i di forcas que son n Gillero*.

† There is but one translation of the Bible and Liturgy into Welsh, which is used, and well understood by the inhabitants of North and South Wales; which shews the absurdity of this assertion.

‡ Vid. Lhewyd's *Archæologia Britannica*. would

would understand no more of the Highland or Irish language, than he would of Arabic. I never heard but of one person proper for such an enquiry, who by indefatigable application had made himself master of the *Erse*, *Armoric*, *Cornish* and *Welsh* dialects.* However, a man of letters, well versed in the antient British tongue, which is a dialect of the *Celtic*, would probably make many curious discoveries in the mountainous parts of *Spain*, and perhaps of *Armenia*, with regard to the language of the *Aboriginal* inhabitants. Before I conclude, I must beg leave to transcribe the following passage from a modern traveller† of credit and veracity, whose character of the Italians is *toto cælo* different from that given by Baretto; and, as the author was a *German*, he was less partial than a native, or perhaps our countryman Mr. Sharpe. “The inhabitants of *Vicenza* are charged with being of a more vindictive temper than the rest of the *Italians*; on which account they are called *Gli assassini Vicentini*, or *Vicentian Assassins*. This is certain, that travellers should be very careful in every part of *Italy* to avoid disputes, and especially with the possilions and other persons of the lower class; for the desire of revenge is such a predominant passion in them, that they have been known to follow a traveller six or eight stages to watch an opportunity of gratifying their malice and revenge. Open violence, indeed, is little to be apprehended from them, on which account the danger is greater, *omne animal timidum crudele*. Murder is looked upon in *Italy* in a very different light from what it is in other countries. If a robbery has been committed, either in the streets or market-place, in any town in *Italy*, and the people are alarmed to stop the thief, there is always assistance at hand to pursue the criminal; but, upon crying murder, nobody offers to stir; and the assassin saves himself by flying unmolested to a church, convent, or other asylum, where, to the great honour of the clergy be it spoken, the villain receives all possible assistance that he may escape the hands of the civil power. I remember, a possilion, who once drove me, was treach-

erously stabbed at the post-house in *Pistoia*; and tho’ the fact was committed in the presence of more than ten persons, not one of them stirred to seize the murderer.” In another letter, the author observes, that the *Quivallists*, or desperadoes at *Padua*, make it unsafe for any one to be out in the night, and that Count *la Rosa* had been murdered in the street about two years before. I might add from the same author many more instances of *Baretto’s Piedmontese*† duplicity and *finesse*, but this shall suffice for the present.

I am, Yours, &c.

R. WYNNE.

Mr. URBAN,

THE word *assassin*, whence comes to *assassinate*, *assassination*, &c. is both *French* and *English*; and it is supposed we borrowed it from the *French*. But that might not be the case, since both nations might have it from a common original, as nobody pretends to assert, it is a pure *French*, or even a *Gaulish* word. Thus *Monf. Menage* acknowledges, that it came to the *French* from the *East*, *ce mot nous est venu du Levant avec la chose*. This author says, *Le Vieil de la Montagne*, the Old Man of the Mountain, Prince of the *Arsacides*, or *Assassins* and *Bedins*, fortifying himself in a castle of difficult access, in the time of our expeditions to the Holy Land, collected together a number of people, who engaged to kill whomsoever he pleased. Hence, he adds, both the *Italians* and the *French* called these people *assassins* that committed murders in cold blood. It seems, they were also called *Arsacides*. *Menage* cites his authorities, but passing them by, I shall content myself with giving you the words of one or two of our *English* authors. Dr *Fuller* says, (*Hist. of the Holy War*, p. 38.) ‘these *assassins* were a precise sect of *Mahometans*, and had in them the very spirit of that poisonous superstition. They had some six cities, and were about 40,000 in number, living near *Antaradus* in *Syria*. Over these was a chief master——whom they called *The Old Man of the Mountains*. At his command they would refuse no pain or peril, but stab any prince, whom he appointed out to death; scorning not to find hands for his tongue, to perform what he enjoined. At this day there are none of them extant, —— being all, as it seemeth,

* The learned person mentioned in the last note.

† See the English translation of *Keysser’s* travels, letters 70 and 71. Vol. III. 4to 1757.

‡ *Ibid*, Vol. I. p. 285.

slain by the Tartarians, anno 1237, &c.

Mr. Sale, in his preliminary discourse to the *Koran*, p. 246, gives the following authentic account of them. 'To the *Karmatians*, the *Ismaelians* of *Asia* were very near of kin, if they were not a branch of them. For these, who were also called *al molahedab*, or the *impious*, and, by the writers of the history of the Holy Wars, *assassins*, agreed with the former in many respects; such as their inveterate malice against those of other religions, and especially the *Mohammedan*, their unlimited obedience to their prince, at whose command they were ready for *assassinations*, or any other bloody or dangerous enterprises; their pretended attachment to a certain *Imâm* of the house of *Ali*, &c. These *Ismaelians*, in the year 483, possessed themselves of *Jebâl*, in the *Persian Irák*, under the conduct of *Hasan Sabah*; and that prince and his descendants enjoyed the same for 171 years, till the whole race of them was destroyed by *Holagu* the *Tartar*.' Whence it appears, that the *assassins* were not *Mohammedans*, as Dr. *Fuller* suggests, but rather of a religion set up in opposition to *Islâm*, or that introduced by *Mohammed*. Both authors, however, agree in their characters as to their being professed *bravo's*, or murderers; and it appears from *Matthew Paris* in several places, that the oriental name of this people, as a nation or community, was that of *assassins*. From the *East* it was brought to us, who were entirely unacquainted with it, till after the era of the *Crusades*; and it has been now, for an age or more, applied to persons of the like murderous disposition.

I am, yours, &c. T. Row.

Mr. URBAN,

IN Salmon's history of *Essex*, p. 28. the manor of *Coptball* is said to have been purchased for *Hen. VIII.* by *Cromwell*. The authority brought for this is a list in the *Exchequer*; and in a note is cited *Clark's Life of Cromwell*. I should be glad to know if any of your correspondents have seen this life, which I have not been able to meet with in the public libraries I have applied to. *Morant*, in his history of *Essex*, has omitted the reference to it, as if he doubted its existence, or thought it beneath his search. He has done the same by all the epitaphs in the county, and has set the first example of despising so informing a part of topography.

I am, Yours, &c. D. H.

The following is handed about, as the SPEECH made by a great Lawyer and Oratour, on a late memorable Occasion.

I HAVE now gone through the several errors assigned by the defendant, and which have been ingeniously argued, and confidently relied on, by his counsel at the bar: I have given my sentiments upon them, and if, upon the whole, after the closest attention to what has been said, and with the strongest inclination in favour of the defendant, no arguments which have been urged, no cases which have been cited, no reasons that occur to me, are sufficient to satisfy me in my conscience and judgment, that this outlawry should be reversed, I am bound to affirm it—And here let me make a pause.

Many arguments have been suggested, both in and out of court, upon the consequences of establishing this outlawry, either as they may affect the defendant as an individual, or the public in general: As to the first, whatever they may be, the defendant has brought them upon himself; they are inevitable consequences of law arising from his own act; if the penalty, to which he is thereby subjected, is more than a punishment adequate to the crime he has committed, he should not have brought himself into this unfortunate predicament, by flying from the justice of his country; he thought proper to do so, and he must taste the fruits of his own conduct, however bitter and unpalatable they may be; and although we may be heartily sorry for any person who has brought himself into this situation, it is not in our power, God forbid it should ever be in our power, to deliver him from it; we cannot prevent the judgment of the law, by creating irregularity in the proceedings; we cannot prevent the consequences of that judgment by pardoning the crime; if the defendant has any pretensions to mercy, those pretensions must be urged, and that power exercised in another place, where the constitution has wisely and necessarily vested it: The crown will judge for itself; it does not belong to us to interfere with punishment, we have only to declare the law; none of us had any concern in the prosecution of this business, nor any wishes upon the event of it; it was not our fault that the defendant was prosecuted for the libels upon which he has been convicted; I took no share in another place, in the measures which were taken to prosecute

prosecute him for one of them; it was not our fault that he was convicted; it was not our fault that he fled; it was not our fault that he was outlawed; it was not our fault that he rendered himself up to justice; none of us revived the prosecution against him, nor could any one of us stop that prosecution when it was revived; it is not our fault if there are not any errors upon the record, nor is it in our power to create any if there are none; we are bound by our oath and in our consciences, to give such a judgment as the law will warrant, and as our reason can approve; such a judgment as we must stand or fall by, in the opinion of the present times, and of posterity; in doing it, therefore, we must have regard to our reputation as honest men, and men of skill and knowledge competent to the stations we hold; no considerations whatsoever should mislead us from this great object, to which we ever ought, and, I trust, ever shall direct our attention. But consequences of a public nature, reasons of state, political ones, have been strongly urged, (private anonymous letters sent to me I shall pass over) open avowed publications which have been judicially noticed, and may therefore be mentioned, have endeavoured to influence or intimidate the court, and so prevail upon us to trifle and prevaricate with God, our consciences, and the public: It has been intimated that consequences of a frightful nature will flow from the establishment of this outlawry; it is said the people expect the reversal, that the temper of the times demand it, that the multitude will have it so, that the continuation of the outlawry in full force will not be endured, that the execution of the law upon the defendant will be resisted; these are arguments which will not weigh a feather with me. If insurrection and rebellion are to follow our determination, we have not to answer for the consequences, though we should be the innocent cause, we can only say, *Fiat Justitia ruat cælum*; we shall discharge our duty without expectations of approbation, or the apprehensions of censure; if we are subjected to the latter unjustly, we must submit to it; we cannot prevent it; we will take care not to deserve it. He must be a weak man indeed who can be staggered by such a consideration.

The misapprehension, or the misrepresentation of the ignorant or the wicked, the *Mendax Infamia*, which

is the consequence of both, are equally indifferent to, unworthy the attention of, and incapable of making any impression on men of firmness and intrepidity. Those who imagine judges are capable of being influenced by such unworthy indirect means, most grossly deceive themselves; and, for my own part, I trust that my temper, and the colour and conduct of my life, have clothed me with a suit of armour to shield me from such arrows. If I have ever supported the king's measures; if I have ever afforded any assistance to government; if I have discharged my duty as a public or private character, by endeavouring to preserve pure and perfect the principles of the constitution, maintaining unfulfilled the honour of the courts of justice, and, by an upright administration of, to give a due effect to, the laws, I have hitherto done it without any other gift or reward than that most pleasing and most honourable one, the conscientious conviction of doing what was right. I do not affect to scorn the opinion of mankind; I wish earnestly for popularity; I will seek and will have popularity; but I will tell you how I will obtain it; I will have that popularity which follows, and not that which is run after. 'Tis not the applause of a day, 'tis not the huzzas of thousands, that can give a moment's satisfaction to a rational being; that man's mind must indeed be a weak one, and his ambition of a most depraved sort, who can be captivated by such wretched allurements, or satisfied with such momentary gratifications. I say with the Roman orator, and can say it with as much truth as he did, "*Ego hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute partam, gloriam non infamiam, putarem*:" But the threats have been carried further, personal violence has been denounced, unless public humour be complied with; I do not fear such threats; I don't believe there is any reason to fear them: 'Tis not the genius of the worst of men in the worst of times to proceed to such shocking extremities: But, if such an event should happen, let it be so; even such an event might be productive of wholesome effects; such a stroke might rouse the better part of the nation from their lethargic condition to a state of activity, to assert and execute the law, and punish the daring and impious hands which had violated it; and those who now supinely behold the danger which threatens all liberty, from the most abandoned licentiousness, might, by such

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an event, be awakened to a sense of their situation, as drunken men are often times stunned into sobriety. If the security of our persons and our property, of all we hold dear and valuable, are to depend upon the caprice of a giddy multitude, or to be at the disposal of a giddy mob; if, in compliance with the humours, and to appease the clamours of those, all civil and political institutions are to be disregarded or overthrown, a life somewhat more than sixty is not worth preserving at such a price; and he can never die too soon, who lays down his life in support and vindication of the policy, the government, and the constitution of his country.

AN OLD TEMPLAR, in the Public Advertiser of July the 8th, suspects that the above letter cannot be the genuine production of the grave person to whom it is publicly ascribed. Let any unprejudiced person, says he, be told, that the supposed speaker had before determined *not to affirm* the outlawry; and then, after reading the following sentence, let him refuse his assent to the proposition I mean to demonstrate, if he can.

‘ If upon the whole, after the closest attention to what has been said, and with the *strongest inclination in favour of the defendant*, no arguments which have been urged, no cases which have been cited, *no reasons that occur to me*, are sufficient to satisfy me in my conscience and judgment, that this outlawry should be reversed, *I am bound to affirm it*’

‘ And here let me make a pause.’

If there be force in words, or propriety in language, the scope of that passage was to inflame a false idea that the outlawry was about to be *affirmed*. I will never believe then that this speech was pronounced by the very person who—after his *pause*—was to *reverse* the outlawry.

I am aware that it has been extolled as a master-stroke of *art*; that it has been justified by the *laws*—of oratory and the drama; and that it has been said, the *suspense* was intended only to heighten the *effect*.

Let it be the object of a *designing* orator to agitate the passions; or of Bays’s drama to *elevate* and *surprise*; but away with *theatrical* justice from the bench. Besides, this speech supposes a judge to inflict for his amusement, or to shew his art, a punishment which the

(GENT. MAG. JULY, 1768.)

laws could not inflict; for the opinion being established in the opening of the speech, that the outlawry should be affirmed, the prisoner *must actually feel himself an outlaw*, and that too for as long a continuance as it should please his lordship—to P—A—U—S—E.— Could I believe such a dramatic speech to be authentic, I would cry out in the words of the poet (*since quoting is the mode*)

Cur in Theatrum CATO SERVERE
venisti?

My wishes would find an answer from the same poet—

Venisti ut EXIRES.

S I R,
HAVING seen some pretty lively remarks in the news-papers, on the present fashionable way of dressing ladies heads, I take the liberty to send you some advertisements which appeared in the Dublin Universal Advertiser about twelve years ago. Signior Florentini and M. St Laurent were the two rival friseurs, and had practised some years with pretty equal success and reputation. The Frenchman, however, by his talent at agreeable satire, with which he entertained every lady under his hands, at the expence of her absent acquaintance, during the time of his operation, had manifestly gained a great ascendant over the Italian. This induced Florentini to make a bold effort to raise his own reputation, and ruin his rival, whose great character he envied, and whom he wished to be undone.

Advertisement I.

“ Signior Florentini, having taken into consideration the many inconveniences which attend the method of hair-dressing, formerly used by himself, and still practised by Mr. St. Laurent, humbly proposes to the ladies of quality in this metropolis his new method of *stuccowing* the head in the most fashionable taste, to last, with very little repair, during the whole session of parliament. Price only five guineas.”

FLORENTINI:

“ N. B. He takes but one hour to build up the head, and two for baking it.”

Answer by St. Laurent.

“ Whereas there have appeared one scandalous advertisement of Signior Florentini, much reflecting on Mr. St. Laurent’s capacity for hair-dressing; he defies said Signior Florentini to tell any inconvenience that do attend his method, or

odervise

oderwise he shall consider said Florentini as *Boute-feu* and Calumniateur.

St. LAURENT."

Florentini, who was not so good at English as the other, replied by his interpreter:

"Whereas Mr St. Laurent has challenged Signior Florentini to produce an instance where his (St. Laurent's) method of hair-dressing is inconvenient to the ladies; he begs to observe, that three rows of iron pins, thrust into the skull, will not fail to cause a constant itching, a sensation that much distorts the features of the face, and disables it so, that a lady by degrees may lose the use of her face; besides, the immense quantity of pomatum and powder, laid on for a genteel dressing, will, after a week or two, breed *Mites*, a circumstance very disagreeable to gentlemen who do not love cheese, and also does afford a foetid sinell not to be endured: From which, and other objections, too tedious to mention, Signior Florentini apprehends his new method is entirely free, and will admit of no reasonable exception whatever.

FLORENTINI."

St. Laurent replies:

"Hah! hah! hah! Dere is no objection den to Signior Florentini's vay of frizing de hair of fine ladie? I shall tell him von, two, three: In de forst place, he no consider, that his *succow* vill be crack, and be break by de frequent jolts to vich all ladies are so subject, and dat two hour baking vill spoil de complexion, and hort de eyes. And as to his scandaleuse aspershon, dat my method breed a de *Mite*, so odious to gentleman who don't love de cheese, I say 'tis false and malitieuze; and to make good vat I say, I do envite all gentlemen of qualitie to examine de head of de countess of —, (vich I had de honor to dress four week ago) next Monday at Twelve o'clock, thro' Monsieur Closet's great mikroscope, and see if dere be any *Mite* dere, or oder ting like de *Mite* vateer.

"N. B. Any gentleman may smell her ladyship's hede fen he please."

The controversy ended in a duel; but no hurt, as the combatants behaved like flash and fribble; but, whatever was the cause, it is certain the monstrous fashion soon ceased; and in a few months the ladies heads recovered their natural proportion, and became a piece of themselves. Yours, &c.

An excellent Refrangent BALSAM.

TAKE of oil of vitriol 5 drams, oil of turpentine 2 drams, gradually mix them in an open vessel, then add a

little at a time, two ounces of spirits of wine; by shaking them in a phial, the mixture becomes a balsam of a red colour, to be kept for use.

The dose for an adult is 30 or 40 drops in any convenient vehicle for any hæmorrhage, and for an overflow of the menses.

Mr URBAN,

PLEASE to inform S. M. (Mag. for May p. 207.) that his construction of Habak. ii. 2. cannot be admitted. He seems to have been misled by the double signification of our word *run*, which, as it is well known, means not only to *hasten*, but to *flee* as from an enemy, or out of apprehension of danger. But the verb רוץ hath not the latter sense: It conveys not the idea of *fleeing*, but denotes only an accelerated motion from one place to another, corresponding exactly with the Greek *τρέχω* and the Latin *curro*. The prophet, if his meaning had been what S. M. supposes, would certainly have expressed himself by נס or נדר or ברה, every one of which doth confessedly import to *flee*, and not by a word which hath no such signification. You may assure your correspondent that the commonly received sense of the passage is *the most natural, grammatical, and literal sense of it*; and that he need seek no other. I cannot say whether the text was ever considered by any other person in the manner he doth; but I think I may venture to say it was never so considered by an Hebrean, and never will be.

Mr URBAN,

I Have only to add to what your correspondent has said in your last, a request that as several English gentlemen are now on their travels near Vicenza, some of their friends here will be so good as to write to them, and desire them to make a careful enquiry about the people there spoken of; and particularly to send over about a hundred of their words, such as are most commonly used in every nation, that we may compare them with the Erse, and also with the Welsh language, by which means we shall perhaps be able to form a better judgment of the ancient Celtic language, and see its agreement or disagreement with the Hebrew, Greek, and other old languages. I would also desire them to inform us, whether they pronounce their letters and words in that harsh guttural way which the Welsh do.

I am, Yours, &c.

A. B.

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of July, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1766; continued from p. 272.

1763. July	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	S. W. strong.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	smart showers with some intervals all day.
2	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	flying clouds, but no rain.
3	W. little.	29 8	66	Ditto.
4	W. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	in the morn. some small showers, fine afternoon.
5	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	fine summer's day, no rain.
6	S. little.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	several showers at intervals.
7	- - - fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	no rain, a fine day.
8	- - - strong.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	cloudy day, some rain in the evening.
9	S. W.	29 5	65	flying clouds, a small shower or two.
10	- - - - -	29 5	65	several strong showers.
11	- - - - -	29 5	63	a fine day, great rains early in the morning.
12	S. S. W. fresh.	29 5	64	hard rains in the m. showery till noon. fine ev.
13	- - - - -	29 5	64	some slight showers.
14	S. W. strong	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	several smart showers.
15	S. S. W. fresh.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	- - a strong thunder storm afternoon.
16	- - - - -	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	some little showers.
17	W. - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	fair morning, wet afternoon.
18	S. W. fresh.	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	rain all night till noon, fair afterwards.
19	W. S. W.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	rain early, fair till noon, wet afternoon.
20	W. N. W. strong	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	flying clouds, some few showers.
21	N. W. m. S. W. aft	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fine day, a few flying clouds, but no rain.
22	W. little.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	a small shower at 10, fair rest of the day.
23	E. S. E. little.	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	fine day, wet in the evening from 5 to 9.
24	W. N. W. fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	fair morning, rain most part of the afternoon.
25	- - - little	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	fair day, except a small shower at noon.
26	S. S. E. fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	a thorough wet day, few intervals.
27	S. W. - - -	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	wet morning, and showers at times all day, fine ev.
28	- - - little.	29 4	63	fine bright day.
29	S. strong.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	a few showers in the morning, a wet afternoon.
30	S. W.	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	several strong showers in the day, fine evening.
31	W. S. W.	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	Ditto.
1764 July				
1	W. S. W.	29 8	65	a fine summer's day, very warm.
2	N. W. fresh.	29 9	66	Ditto. very hot.
3	N. E. little	30	68	some black clouds, but no rain, sultry hot.
4	S. E.	30	67	hazy morn. with some gentle rain, bright hot day.
5	N. - - - -	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	fine day, cool air, mizzling evening.
6	- - - fresh.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	cloudy m. mizzling rains all the aft. with thunder.
7	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	very fine bright day, pleasant cool air.
8	- - - - -	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	Ditto.
9	- - - - -	30	65	Ditto.
10	W. N. W. little	29 9	69	cloudy morn. slight rains all the afternoon.
11	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	a fine day with a few slight showers at intervals.
12	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	Ditto.
13	E. N. E.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	hazy morn. with some little rain, fine day.
14	- - - fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	a great deal of rain, with some intervals.
15	S. W. fresh.	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	Ditto.
16	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	Ditto.
17	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	great signs of rain in the m. but none fell, fine aft.
18	S.	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	a fine bright day.
19	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	heavy mizzling day, fine evening.
20	W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	a fine summer's day, very hot.
21	- - - - -	29 8	66	Ditto. cooler.
22	W. S. W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	heavy morn. rain from 11 to 5, fine evening.
23	S. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	- - - fine day after 11 all day.
24	- - - - -	30	64	a fine day.
25	- - - little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	a fine grey day, little or no sun.
26	- - - strong.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	many heavy showers.
27	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
28	- - - little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	flying clouds, but no rain.

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	W. S. W.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	flying clouds, but no rain.
30	N. E.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	foggy early, fine till noon. thund. light. & rain aft
31	S. S. W. strong.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	constant rain till 2, then cleared up, fine evening
1765				
July				
1	N. E. little.	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	cloudy but fair.
2	N.	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	bright day, very warm.
3	S. W. fresh.	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	flying clouds, but no rain, very warm;
4	W. little	30 1	66	Ditto.
5	- - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	Ditto.
6	- - - - -	30	65	Ditto.
7	- - strong.	29 9	64	Ditto. cooler.
8	- - - - -	29 8	62	soft rain all the morning, fair afternoon.
9	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	many flying clouds, and a few showers,
10	W. to S. fresh.	29 8	58	Ditto.
11	S. S. W. little.	29 8	58	Ditto.
12	S. W.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	59	very bright and warm.
13	N. E.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	Ditto.
14	E. N. E.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	Ditto.
15	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	Ditto.
16	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
17	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	Ditto.
18	N. N. W. fresh.	29 8	63	hazy morning, bright day.
19	N. W.	29 8	61	fine day, a few flying clouds.
20	- - - little	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	Ditto.
21	W. N. W.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	- - - a small shower in the afternoon.
22	- - - - -	29 7	62	very bright and very hot.
23	N. W. fresh.	30	64	Ditto.
24	W. N. W. little.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	Ditto.
25	- - - - -	30	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto. till 5, then a shower & cooler.
26	- - strong	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	some flying clouds, a slight sprinkle at noon.
27	- - little.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	Ditto. no rain.
28	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	very bright and hot.
29	S. W. to N. E.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	Ditto.
30	N. E.	30 1	65	Ditto.
31	W.	30 1	69	Ditto.
1766				
July				
1	N. E. little,	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	a good deal of rain, very damp and chilly.
2	N. fresh.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	constant rain from day break till evening.
3	N. W.	29 7	60	cloudy heavy day, but no rain, fine evening.
4	W.	29 8	62	great shews for rain, but none-fell, warm air.
5	- - little.	29 8	65	very bright hot day.
6	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	Ditto. till 5, then a thund. storm for an hour.
7	N. W. fresh	29 7	65	exactly the same weather.
8	W. little.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	very bright, hot day.
9	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	a gloomy hot day.
10	N. E. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	heavy morning, wet afternoon.
11	- - little.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	heavy rains till noon with thunder & lightn. dull aft.
12	N. fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	cloudy morning, showery afternoon.
13	N. to W.	29 6	66	bright morn. cloudy afternoon, with some rain.
14	W. N. W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	Ditto. but no rain.
15	W. S. W.	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	mizzling morn. cloudy afternoon, bright evening.
16	W. strong.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	showery day, fair evening.
17	- - - little.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	fine warm summer's day.
18	- - - - -	29 8	68	Ditto.
19	W. N. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	fine morn. rain 2 hours in the aftern. thunder, &c.
20	S. W.	29 8	69	many flying clouds, but no rain.
21	- - - fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	a fine day, only a trifling shower.
22	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	fine morning, thunder shower in the afternoon.
23	N. to W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	flying clouds, a smart shower about noon.
24	S. little	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	rain all day, and at times very strong.
25	S. W.	29 6	65	cloudy in general, with some slight rain.
26	- - - fresh.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	cloudy morning, very wet afternoon.
27	- - strong.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	Ditto.
28	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	cloudy, with some little rain, bright evening.
29	- - fresh.	29 7	64	a very wet day.
30	- - - - -	29 7	61	small rain all the morn. heavy lowering afternoon.
31	W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	flying clouds, some rain, and some sunshine.

35. *A View of the Customs, Manners, Drama, &c. of Italy, as they are described in the Frustra Letteraria; and in the Account of Italy in English, written by M. Baretti, compared with the Letters from Italy; written by Mr. Sharp.*

MR. Baretti, in an account of Italy lately published, from which some extracts will occasionally be taken, has censured Mr. Sharp for having asserted several things concerning Italy, which in this pamphlet Mr. Sharp has justified by quotations from a former book of Baretti's, which was entitled *Frustra Letteraria*, the *Literary Scourge*, and published periodically at Venice, in the years 1763, 64, and 65.

Mr. Baretti blames Mr. Sharp for having been silent concerning the literature of Italy; and insinuates, that this neglect arises from an unwillingness to do it justice.

Mr. Sharp answers, that if Mr. Baretti's word is to be taken, the literature of Italy is not worth notice; and therefore, in the first place, he has committed no fault by neglecting to mention it; and, in the second place, this neglect has rather concealed a weakness than an excellency, and must therefore rather be imputed to compassion than envy.

"The Italians, says Mr. Baretti, are, in point of learning, as far below the French, as the people of Morocco are below the Italians; a kind of poetical pestilence has, during the last half century, committed the most cruel devastations on logic, good taste, and common sense. If in future times any learned man shall compile the insipid literary history of modern Italy, I beg my name may not be mentioned among those of my countrymen; my ghost will be much obliged to them, if they will inform their contemporaries, that I never spoke of the age I lived in but under the title of Tenebroso. It is an age, with respect to Italy, dark, very dark,—Tenebroso, Tenebrosissimo."

Mr. Baretti blames Mr. Sharp for giving such an account of the present state of the Italian stage as would lead any man unacquainted with Italy to conclude, that the Italians are a people miserably ignorant of theatrical merit.

Mr. Sharp answers, that the account given by Baretti himself, would lead any reader to the same conclusion.

Baretti, in a work called the *Italian Library*, which he published in London about ten years ago, says, "we have nothing in Italy at present but musical opera's, like those exhibited at the Opera House in the Haymarket, and a kind of plays, commonly divided into three acts, and recited extempore, by different companies of low-witted fellows. The serious parts, as they call them, are in Tuscan, not of the best indeed; the comical parts by Pantalone, Arlecchino, Brighella, Dottore, Coviello, and some others, speaking various dialects of Italy; if they make people laugh with their re-

partees and immoral jests, they have an audience; if not, they starve."

In his *Frustra Letteraria* he affirms, "that all the ancient Italian tragedies are of little worth, however pedants may praise them, and that the ancient comedies are so silly, obscene, and nasty, that you would be sick in reading them. Two writers of comedy suddenly made their appearance about 20 years ago, Goldoni and Chiari, but their works are equally despicable and immoral; they abound with gross errors in language, and in grammar, with low and vulgar phrases, and, what is worse, with ridiculous manners, and maxims of obscenity and ribaldry."

If from this account it may not fairly be concluded, that the Italians are miserably ignorant in theatrical matters, no such conclusion can be drawn from any account, consequently not from Mr. Sharp's. If it may, Mr. Sharp's account, as far as Baretti's authority can go, is justified.

Mr. Baretti, in his English account, mentions one comic writer of merit, Carlo Gozzi, who has just appeared in Italy, and the celebrated Metastasio; and he censures Mr. Sharp for not taking notice of these, tho' it appears by his own account, that Gozzi's works are not printed, and from Sharp's account, that when he was at Venice, where Gozzi's pieces are exhibited, the theatre was shut up. As to Metastasio, his compositions are for the Opera House, and were not therefore within the description Mr. Sharp had undertaken.

Mr. Baretti has charged Mr. Sharp with having exerted his utmost eloquence in order to make it believed, that the whole of Italy is uncultivated and unpeopled.

In answer to this charge, Mr. Sharp cites several passages from his Letters, where he says, speaking of a country in the Ecclesiastical dominions, that it affords the most pleasing images he had seen of peace and plenty; that the prospect from Mount Vesuvius presents a view of the most fertile country in Europe; that he believes the Duchy of Tuscany to be still better cultivated than either the dominions of his Holiness, or of the King of the Two Sicilies; that all Lombardy is so well cultivated, that he imagines there is not one acre of barren ground in the whole tract through which he travelled. That though there are not many villages in those parts of the dominions of the King of Naples, and the Pope, through which he passed, yet the towns swarmed with inhabitants; that in the city of Naples there are from three to four hundred thousand inhabitants; and in so small a Duchy as Tuscany, near a million.

Has this man exerted all his eloquence to prove, that the whole of Italy is uncultivated and unpeopled?

Mr. Baretti accuses Mr. Sharp of having called the Neapolitans a nation diabolical in their nature.

Mr. Sharp answers, that what he said was confined expressly to the lower people, and that

that as to the Neapolitan mob, all disinterested writers have described them as a ferocious and brutal class of men; that he appears to have been willing to commend this mob, as far as he could commend them with truth, he observes, that they are totally exempt from the vice of drinking spirituous liquors: he says, the Gondaliers of Venice, are a sober body of men, and not dressed in rags, like the lower sort of people in England, who spend all their money in porter; and when he mentions the poor of Florence, he says, that compare either their habitations or their children, with those of the inhabitants of the skirts of London, and one would blush for the misery and dissoluteness of our countrymen.

Does this look like the involuntary escape of truth, in a casual remission of malice?

Mr. Baretti has severely censured Mr. Sharp, for the account he has given of the frequent murders in Italy, which he ascribes to the practice of drawing out knives in sudden quarrels, and stabbing instantly, and to the encouragement given to this practice by impunity, arising from the protection of the church, the difficulty of seizing offenders, the forms of law which suffer an offender, when seized, to escape, and consequently the few examples of capital punishment.

Mr. Sharp abides by his assertion, that murders are frequent in Italy: and he proves they must be so, by bringing proofs of the practice of stabbing, and the impunity of the offenders, from Baretti's own book.

Baretti says, that the Italians have such quick feelings, that even a disrespectful word or glance from an equal, will suddenly kindle a good number of them, and make them fall on one another with their knives; and, that the people, from a mistaken principle of humanity, and still more mistaken point of honour, will not give the least assistance to the officers of justice, in the execution of their duty; and that you might sooner bring an Italian to suffer martyrdom, than force him to stop any man pursued by them. Mr. Baretti, indeed, denies that the church is a sanctuary for murderers throughout Italy, but Mr. Sharp insists that it is so in Naples, Rome, and Florence, where he resided, and supposes the fact to be so notorious that Mr. Baretti will not deny it.

Mr. Sharp, as a farther justification of himself in this particular, quotes the following passage from a description of Italy, published by the Abbé Richard, since the date of his letters, a book that is in very high esteem: this author, speaking of the frequent assassinations at Rome, where, however, they are not supposed to be so frequent as at Naples, says, 'the people here are quick and impetuous in their passions, people of the lowest order poignard one another with the most determined resolution; they have, to appearance, no other way of fighting; they are more afraid of a punch in the stomach than a dagger. In this sort of quarrel they begin with reviling each other in the most

opprobrious manner; when they are provoked to the highest degree, he who is in the greatest passion draws out his knife, the other does the same; which ever of the two strikes first, is usually the conqueror, and if he is not wounded, retires as tranquilly, with his nose in his cloak, as if he had just withdrawn from an act of devotion; the by-standers carry him that is wounded to an hospital, and all is over; unless by chance no church is near, and the officers of justice happen to be upon the spot to seize him. These bloody scenes are very common in Rome; at least, there were 20 of them in about four months, from Dec. 1761 to May 1762. Passing by the Rotunda, I saw two peasants quarrelling, and in an instant one of them was murdered, without causing any extraordinary commotion among the numerous populace who were present. In the unwholesome season of July and August, the government takes no notice of these assassinations, imputing them to the effects of a violent fermentation in the blood.

I could, says Mr. Sharp, if necessary, bring proofs from the mouth of the present ingenious and polite Cardinal Albani, that executions are rare, and murders numerous beyond all credibility of proportion; so prevalent is the maxim in Italy, 'we have lost already one subject by murder, therefore we must not lose another by execution.' But I believe, says he, I have already said enough to establish the truth of all I suggested in my letters on this head.

Mr. Baretti will not believe, that Mr. Murray, the resident at Venice, told Mr. Sharp these things, which Mr. Sharp declares he did tell him, nor does he even believe he made him frequent visits.

To this Mr. Sharp replies, that Mr. Baretti has certainly been instructed, for that he lived in the greatest intimacy with Mr. Murray so long as five and thirty years ago. He adds, that since the publication of his letters, Sir James Gray, late envoy at Naples, confirmed the story of the murderer mentioned by Mr. Sharp, and doubted by Baretti; and that Mr. Hamilton told the story of five or six murderers whom he gave up, after having taken sanctuary in his palace, and who were afterwards suffered to escape publicly, which is a full justification of Mr. Sharp's having mentioned it in his letters.

Mr. Baretti zealously defends the gentlemen and ladies of Italy, against the charge brought against them by Mr. Sharp, with respect to Cecisbeo's. Mr. Sharp says, that the character of a Cecisbeo, is not understood to be an innocent one, that the ladies are supposed not to live in greater purity with them, than with their husbands, and generally speaking, with much less; and that the husbands have their revenge in being Cecisbeo's to other ladies.

Mr. Baretti allows, that all married ladies of a certain class, have Cecisbeo's, but denies that

that the commerce between ladies and Cecisbeo's is in general criminal, or supposed to be so. To prove that it is innocent, he refers the practise into a spirit of chivalry, derived from their ancestors, and to platonic notions which prevail all over Italy.

Mr. Sharp replies, that Mr. Baretti has described the young ladies of Italy as having such a sensibility peculiar to the climate, as makes it dangerous to trust them at their harpsicords with a tender piece of musick; he wonders, therefore, that Mr. Baretti should think the same ladies may be safely trusted alone with a young gentleman, shut up many hours together in a cassine, which it is sacrilege for any other person to approach.

The question indeed seems to be, not under what colour or pretence this commerce is carried on, but what effects it produces; and if an English reader should think that persons so amorous as Baretti describes the Italians to be, and so circumstanced as ladies and their Cecisbeo's continually are, cannot with any appearance of reason be supposed to have no criminal intercourse, he must conclude, that the husbands of Italy, in that class which admits of Cecisbeism, know that their wives are prostitutes, and are content; for as each must be conscious to what passes between himself and the wife of another to whom he is Cecisbeo, he must conclude that the same passes between his wife and her Cecisbeo.

Mr. Baretti observes indeed, very justly, that as men were jealous formerly in Italy, men may reasonably be supposed to be jealous in Italy now, and that such a general prostitution of married women, with the consent of their husbands, is incompatible with the nature and passions of man. Upon this, however, it may be remarked, that though men are the same with respect to their passions, in all ages and all countries, yet these passions in all ages and countries, are not directed to the same object; and if the concurrent testimony of all travellers is to be believed, there are countries in which it is as common for the host to offer his wife to his guest, as his meat and his drink, and where a refusal of the favour would be deemed an affront. In Italy, a husband may resign his wife to a Cecisbeo with as little sense of impropriety or guilt, as one wife in Turkey resigns her husband to the embraces of another. Custom and universal example, though they cannot eradicate the passions, yet in many instances, they change the object, at least, with respect to the circumstances in which they are gratified.

Many other charges of less moment bro't by Mr. Baretti against Mr. Sharp, are in this little pamphlet considered and obviated with great perspicuity and exemplary temper, but for these the reader is referred to the pamphlet; this article may be considered as an account of Mr. Baretti's book, as far as it is a controversy with Mr. Sharp. Some extracts from it as a description of Italy and its inhabitants, will be inserted as occasion offers.

36. *The Expostulation; a Poem.* 2s. 6d.

This is unmixed nonsense, in worse dog-grel than the lamp lighter's verses. The performance is not only destitute of poetry, but of meaning; it is therefore impossible to tell our readers what it is about, and all that can be done is, to exhibit a few specimens, and a few certainly will be sufficient.

The author having told us, that our bards used formerly to deal out fate in divine fire from a supreme choice, proceeds thus

"THIS was of old," perhaps it may be said [long since dead!]

"The times are chang'd"---"those worthies
Such thought despondent, hear how truth re-
solves, [revolves;

She tells us time doth change, time but
And different ages, as her wheel turns round,
Are at one line and same meridian found.

Nor have we other moods for joy, or woe,
Than those, who liv'd for thousand years ago;
By fable, or disguis'd by clime, or name,
MAN, earlier or later, is the same.

THE art of ruling is now, by practice
grounded,

On these twin maxims subtle chiefly founded.
---In speech be glowing, bold, and use words
many,

Evasive though, say every thing on any:
To act be numb, move slow, or not at all;
Should you be push'd, ride foul, then cry woe
fall!

We hold communion's like a pair of shears,
It only damps our hearts and hurts our ears,
Uprightness therefore and sincerity

However preach'd, we believe them not to be.
Religion, love of country, or true fame
We hold as phantoms, beings of a name.

The world we hold a heritage, a feast,
Who most thereat shall help himself, errs least.
We believe him best, who emptieth most dishes
And have exalted faith in loaves and fishes:.

For that, which springs in and for self most
gracious,

We hold the only true faith efficacious.
In short, our creed turns on this centre pin
--All growe:h for self and all shall die therein.

REASON on wing delights in open air,
Th' exalted first her harmony should hear.
For as, in measure true, it floats around,
The higher places first obstruct the sound.

---Are they the trustiest servants of the crown,
Who ruin'd their country for to pull it down?
Or be it charity, that e'en would chuse
Such as have all to gain and nought to lose,

Why England though disgrac'd with rags and
wretches, [breeches!
Whilst caledonian clans are chaf'd with

Among other lines that are not verses are
the following:.

His rights superior of a divine kind---
Why shall rogues sap us? why shall rogues
scatter?

In stern reason, and in strong truth's despight
Whose merits won the crown in our voice—
Since wise chiefs, when considerations urge—

Many other flowers might be plucked, but
they would make this nosegay too big.

37. *The Man of Forty Crowns.*

38. *The Princess of Babylon.*

These are said to be written by Voltaire, but in the translation they are not both equally characteristic of his pen. *The Princess of Babylon* is certainly by the author of *Zadig*, and is a work something of the same kind. It is a fiction, full of the most improbable events, which are made the vehicle of much sentiment and much satire. An epitome of the events would give the reader no more an idea of the book, than the bare walls would give of a villa, and extracts of the sentiment would be exhibitions of decoration and furniture without a building.

The Man of Forty Crowns is much inferior; it contains little entertainment, but much scepticism and indecency.

39. *The Foundation of British Liberty*; proving the indisputable right of every Englishman to the common laws of the land, for the protection of his person and property.

It is surely strange that man should undertake to prove what is indisputable. This author goes about to prove his indisputable position just as he would go about to prove that two and two are four, or any other position that is indisputable. He talks of magna charta, and of habeas corpus; he says, that they secure our liberty, and that our liberty is secured. More than this our readers would not know, if instead of this account they were to peruse the whole pamphlet.

40. *A Letter to a Bishop concerning Lectureships* by F. T. assistant-curate at —, and joint-lecturer of St. —.

This author observes, and perhaps justly, that the inferior clergy of these kingdoms are the most distressed, deserted and despised body of men, at present upon the face of the earth. His view is to enquire into the causes, and solicit the assistance of the bishops to procure them at least some deference and respect, if they can or will procure them nothing else.

In this pamphlet, however, he has confined himself, as he says, to a particular branch of their scanty revenue, commonly known by the name of *lectureships*.

With respect to lectureships, it is his opinion, that the establishment of them in and about London, has been greatly prejudicial to the inferior clergy, and, in a great measure, contributed to bring the whole body into its present poverty and contempt.

He says, the canvassing for lectureships is wholly inconsistent with clerical dignity; and to prove it, he relates the following incident of himself.

Having heard that a lectureship was vacant, I went to the clerk of the parish, who referred me to Mr —, a cheesemonger, in — Lane, who was the first churchwarden,

and a person on whom the election would in a great measure depend. I took honest Amen's advice, and by nine the next morning, not, I must own, without some reluctance, dressed myself as well as I could, and waited on Mr Church-warden. As soon as he saw me enter the shop in my canonicals, (for I had hired an excellent new gown and cassock behind St. Clement's on the occasion) he made me a very low bow, gave me the title of doctor, and imagining no doubt that I was come to bespeak cheeses for the country, begg'd to know my honour's commands; to which I replied in an humble tone, and looking extremely disconcerted, that I came to wait on him on account of the lectureship of the parish, and begg'd the favour of his vote and interest, &c. Upon this, he dropped all the tradesman's obsequiousness, and in a moment assumed the magisterial air and dignity of a church-warden; turn'd aside to a woman who was then asking for a pound of cheshire, and without addressing himself to me, cry'd out, 'this is the fourth parson I have had with me to-day on the same errand:' then, staring me full in the face; 'well, young man, says he, you intend to be a candidate for this same lecture: you are all to mount the Nostrum, I suppose, and merit will carry it: for my part, I promise nobody, but remember I tell you before-hand, I am for voice and action, to mind your hits.' When he had said this, he immediately turn'd upon his heel, and went into the counting-house. I took my leave in an awkward manner, as you may suppose, being not a little chagrined at his insolence; and as I went out of the shop, overheard his lady observing, from behind the counter, that I was a pretty sprig of divinity, but looked a little sheepish, and had not half the courage of the gentleman that had been recommended to her husband by Mr. Squintum.

It is his opinion that a lecturer, being paid by voluntary subscription, is insensibly drawn into methodistical rant by a desire of striking out something uncommon, as a means of recommending himself to the liberality of his subscribers; and that lectureships thus increase methodism.

He proceeds to shew, that the manner in which lecturers are usually paid, is no less injurious to the character and function of a clergyman, than the manner in which they are elected. The lecturer's box, he says, generally goes about with the rest of the parish beggars, a little after Christmas, and he proceeds to exhibit the following scene.

Enter the church-warden and overseer into the shop of Mr Prim, the mercer—Well, Mr Twist, what are your commands with me?—we are come to wait on your honour with the lecturer's-book, sir,—a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants of the parish of St. — for the support of — well, well, you need not read any further: what is it?—whatever you please, sir,—aye, here's another load, another burden: d'ye think I am made of gold?

gold? there's the poor's rate, the doctor's rate, the window rates, the devil's in the rates I think—however, I can't refuse you; but I'll not give another year—here, Buckram, reach me half a crown out of the till—your servant, madam.—

[A lady comes out of a back parlour, walks thro' the shop, and gets into a chair.]

Aye, there's another tax—a guinea for two box tickets, as sure as the benefit comes round, for my wife and daughter, besides chair-hire.

[Twist shakes his head.]

O master Prim, master Prim! had not you better now have given us a guinea for the doctor and his four children, and reserved your half crown for the lady, who, if I may judge from her garb and equipage, does not want it half so much as the poor parson; but you will be in the fashion, so give us your mite; set down Mr. Prim two and sixpence,—Sir, good morrow to you—gentlemen, your servant—

He proceeds to display another source of the contempt at present poured upon the clergy, a kind of ecclesiastical register shop, under the direction of one H—w, where parsons are hired by the day, week, or month, as occasion requires. For this purpose he keeps a regular alphabetical list of unemployed *divines*, from the age of threescore and ten, to two and twenty, ready to be let out for certain stipulated sums, deducting a proper premium for the agent from every one of them. If any labouring curate, lecturer, morning-preacher, &c. is too busy or too idle to perform his own duty, he may immediately repair to the said office, and be supplied with as much sound and orthodox divinity as he is able or willing to pay for. To this very useful gentleman, I had myself, not long since, occasion to apply, being obliged to leave my church for a fortnight; when the following conversation, as near as I can remember, passed between us:

Curate. Mr H— your servant.

Mr H— Doctor, your's.

Curate. I suppose, Mr H—, you can guess my errand; I am going out of town to-morrow, and shall want a supply, and withal, master H—, I come to inform you, I shall commence from this day both agent and patient, and intend to hire and to be hired; so, as I am likely to be a pretty constant dealer, and am besides an old acquaintance, hope you will give me the turn of the scale: so put me down in your list immediately.

Mr H— (Pulling out the list.) It shall be done, sir: and a most respectable list it is, I assure you; I have just got a fresh cargo of Scotch *divines*, piping hot from Edinburgh; besides the old corps—my collection ends with—let me see—fourteen school-masters, five doctors of divinity, (pray, my lord, mind the climax) two reviewers, three political writers, two bible-makers, and a k—s c—n.

Curate. All men of erudition, I suppose.

Mr H— Excellent scholars, and charming preachers, I assure you; but, *entre nous*, not

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one of them worth sixpence in the world—but to your business.

Curate. Aye, Mr H—, I must have a good voice for *Wednesdays* and *Fridays*, and one of your best orators for *Sunday* next: you know my congregation is a little delicate.

Mr H— Aye; more nice than wise perhaps—but let us look sharp—here's Parson *Rarebones*, one of my *athletic*, able-bodied *divines*, it is not long since he knocked down a clerk in the desk for interrupting him in the middle of a prayer; this, you know, shewed a good spirit, and keeps up the dignity of the cloth: but I doubt whether he'll do for you; for he's a *North-countryman*, and has got the *burr* in his throat; he'll never pass at your end of the town, I shall sport him, however, at a *day-lecture*, or an early *sacrament*.

Curate. You are so facetious Mr H—, but pray find me out somebody, for I am in haste.

Mr H— If you had wanted a brawler for a charity sermon, I could have helped you to the best *beggar* in *England*, an arrant pick-pocket for the *middle isle*; beats your D—'s and W—'s out of the pit: a doctor of divinity too, and a justice of peace; but he won't do for you, for the dog's over head and ears in debt, and durst not stir out on a week day for fear of the bum bailiffs; but stay—here I have him for you—the quickest reader in *England*: I'll bet my *Stackhouse's* bible to a *common-prayer* book, he gives Dr *Drawl* to the Te Deum, and overtakes him before he comes to the *Thanksgiving*! O, he's a *rare hand* at a collect; but, remember, if he preaches, you must furnish him with the *paraphernalia*; for he's but just got upon the list, and has not money enough yet to purchase *canonica's*.

Curate. O, we can equip him with *them*, but what's his price?

Mr H— (whispers) Why, you would not offer him less than — for the sake of your brethren, for your own sake. Let me tell you, sir, I am one of the best friends to the inferior clergy, and have done more for them, (and that's a bold word) than the whole bench of B—ps. I believe I may safely say, I have raised the price of *lungs* at least *cent per cent*: I knew the time, and so did you; when a well caslock'd divine was glad to read prayers, and on a holiday too, for twelve-pence: old C— never had more in his life; now, sir, I never let a *tit* go out of my stable, (you'll pardon my jocularities) under five shillings.—

What other causes have brought the clergy into contempt, or what this author would have the bishops do towards bringing them out of it, he has not told us in this letter, but intimates that they shall be the subject of another.

The reader will perceive that although this pamphlet is written with a quick sense of the indignity suffered by the clergy, as gentlemen and scholars, yet it is marked with no traces of a becoming sense of their real importance as a minister of the gospel, employed for the salvation of souls. If they have

now

no such importance, their profession is a farce; those who are impressed with a sense of it, will set very light by supposed indignities received from mercers and cheese-mongers; and those who are not, seem to deserve the contempt of which they complain. X.

41. *A Free Address to Protestant Dissenters, on the subject of the Lord's Supper.* By Joseph Priestley, L.L.D. F.R.S. J. Johnston.

This author is of opinion that the reformation stopped short, and that among other remains of popery, the lord's supper, considered as a sacrament, is one. He has addressed the dissenters upon this subject rather than the established church, because, he says, among them further reformation is a more easy work, as they consist of separate independant societies, unshackled with subscriptions and canons respecting ceremonies and opinions.

Having brought together all that occurs concerning the institution of the lord's supper from Matthew, chap. xxvi. v. 26. Mark chap. xiv. v. 22. and Luke chap. xxii. v. 14. and concerning the celebration of it by the primitive christians from the Acts, chap. ii. v. 46, and the 1st Corinthians x. 14, xi. 20. the author proceeds thus:

"You have now my brethren seen all that the scriptures say concerning this rite of the lord's supper. How little is it, in comparison of what men have made of it!

"Customs, or stated actions in memory of remarkable events, have prevailed in all ages, and in all nations of the world. It is a dictate of nature, in order to keep alive a joyful remembrance of interesting events. The divine being himself gave countenance to it on several occasions in the course of the Jewish history; particularly by the appointment of the feast of the passover, in commemoration of the deliverance of the children of Israel from the destruction that came upon the Egyptians. Now, it was during the celebration of this very feast, and perhaps in allusion to it (tho' we have no particular authority for this) that Christ appointed his disciples to eat bread and drink wine in remembrance of him; probably chusing this most natural, chearful, and social of all human actions, as a fit emblem of the chearful and benevolent nature of his religion; and perhaps too, not without a view to his being recollected whenever, upon other occasions, we eat bread and drink wine; that so a grateful remembrance of the greatest benefactor of the human race, might be connected with the most common and familiar actions of our lives, and thereby habitually influence our thoughts and conversation. Alas! how has this easy and chearful institution been debased by human superstition.

"If I be asked, what is the lord's supper? I answer, it is a solemn, but chearful rite, in remembrance of Christ, and of what he has done and suffered for the benefit of

mankind. Like other customs, which stand as records of past events, it preserves the memory of the most important of all transactions to the end of the world, even till Christ's second coming. Customs are, in many cases, the most useful records of events, as they keep alive the remembrance of them in the minds of all persons concerned in them.

"If I be asked, what is the advantage of celebrating this rite? I answer, it is of the same nature as that which results from repeating any custom, in commemoration of any other important event: of the same nature with the celebration of the passover, for instance, among the Jews. It tends to perpetuate the memory of the transaction recorded by it, and to cherish a grateful and joyful sense of it. In this case, the custom tends to perpetuate the memory of the death of Christ, and to cherish our veneration and love for him. It inflames our gratitude to so great a benefactor, and, consequently, our zeal to fulfil all his commands. Moreover, being the joint action of several, it strengthens our affection to the common cause, to one other, and to all who are engaged in it. If you expect more than this, with respect to yourself or others, your expectations are unreasonable, enthusiastical, and sure to be disappointed.

"If I be asked, *by whom* this rite must be celebrated? I answer, by all professing christians, who are arrived at years of discretion. In nothing that relates to it in the New Testament can you find any other qualification required; and therefore, what right have christians at this day to insist upon any other? The utmost that can fairly be inferred by any just consequence from the nature of this ordinance is, that since the custom is peculiar to christians, it may be considered as an open declaration of a man's christianity. The language of it will then be this; by joining in this solemn action in remembrance of Christ, I declare myself a christian, and resolve, by the grace of God, to live and die as becomes a christian; for a resolution to behave as becomes a christian, is the necessary consequence of an honest man's declaring himself to be one. A previous declaration of a man's being a christian is by no means necessary. This action is, itself, the declaration, and a more significant and solemn one than any other.

"It is not a declaration of any extraordinary degree of sanctity that you make when you attend the lord's supper. It is professing no more than you do whenever you say you are christians. At most it is only a more solemn declaration of the same thing."

The author says further, that the only opinion declared by a man as a christian in the act of receiving the lord's supper is, *that Christ is a teacher sent from God.*

It is also his opinion, that neither minister nor congregation has any right to enquire into the life and conduct of a person before he be admitted to communion; and that a person

of an indifferent character incurs no more danger by receiving the lord's supper than he would incur by saying publicly, *I am a christian*, a declaration which implies an obligation to live as becomes a christian; it follows, that no more preparation is necessary to receiving the lord's supper, than to coming to publick worship in an ordinary way.

The author proceeds to trace the supposed abuses which have been introduced into the institution, to the following effect:

The first was that of its being a *sacrament*, or an oath to be true to a leader. For the word *sacrament* is not to be found in the scriptures, but was afterwards borrowed from the Latin tongue, in which it signified the oath which a Roman soldier took to his general. Thus in the first century, Pliny reports, that *the christians were wont to meet together before it was light, and to bind themselves by a sacrament*.

The next addition was of a much more alarming nature, and had a long train of the worst of consequences. This was considering the institution as a *mystery*. The christians affected very early to call it *one of the mysteries of our holy religion*. By the term *mystery* was meant, originally, the more secret parts of the heathen worship, to which select persons only were admitted, and those under an oath of secrecy. Those mysteries were also called *initiations*; those who were initiated were supposed to be pure, and holy; while those who were not initiated, were considered as impure and profane; and by these mysteries, the heathens were more attached to their religion, than by any other circumstance. This made the first converts from heathenism, who could not, at once, divest themselves of fondness for pomp and mystery, wish to have something of this nature in the christian religion; and the rite of the lord's supper soon struck them, as what might easily answer this purpose. When this new idea was introduced, they began to exclude all, who did not partake of the ordinance, from being present at the celebration of it. After the introduction of the ideas of mysteries and initiations, it was an easy advance to suppose, with Justin Martyr and Irenæus, who also wrote in the second century, that there was a divine virtue in the elements of bread and wine. A divine virtue being now supposed to accompany the administration of the lord's supper, and the divine being himself thought to be in a more especial manner present upon this occasion, there arose a custom in some places of the communicants making their *offerings* to God; presenting, according to their abilities, bread or wine, or the like, as the first fruits of their increase; *it being our duty*, as Irenæus says, *to offer unto God the first fruits of his creatures*. These oblations were employed in the relief of the poor, and other uses of the church.

This opinion of a divine virtue, and the presence of the divine being in the sacra-

ment, and of the communicants having, consequently, a more immediate intercourse with God, would necessarily make it appear a very solemn and awful thing to communicate; the parable of our saviour concerning the wedding supper would be also applied, and the person who had not on the wedding garment, considered as representing an unworthy communicant: in short, as was very natural, the greater they supposed to be the honour and advantage of communicating worthily, the greater would they suppose to be the penalty and danger of communicating unworthily. Upon this, then, the terms of church communion began to be more strict; and a greater purity of heart and life, than was before required, was now thought absolutely necessary.

This advance being made, a taste for eloquence, and an abuse of the figurative language of the scriptures, concurred to carry the corruption of this institution to a degree which would have exceeded the bounds of credibility, had it not remained in the church of Rome at this day, as a monument of the utmost extravagance of the human imagination. The Greek writers were always fond of very high strains of eloquence; and, exaggerating the figurative language of our saviour, *This is my body*, expressed themselves in such a manner, that the people in general came to believe, that Christ himself was, in reality, some way or other, in the sacrament; and, at last, that the elements were his body and blood. This change of the elements was supposed to be effected by the thanksgiving prayer before the administration; from which the whole service came to be called *the eucharist*; which in Greek signifies *the thanksgiving*. In general, this action was termed *the consecration of the elements*; and both this term, and the idea annexed to it, still remain in the church of England.

Notwithstanding the idea of consecration, and other ideas connected with it, it was not till about the tenth century, that the extravagant doctrine of *transubstantiation* was fully introduced; and though the strongest language in which this doctrine can be expressed, had been long used in the church, it was not without great debate and altercation, that the language was admitted to be no figure of speech, but literally expressive of the truth of the case.

This doctrine of transubstantiation, and, indeed, the ideas which introduced it before the doctrine itself was fully established, had some ludicrous, but other very shocking consequences. The consecrated bread, being the real body of Christ, not the least crumb of it must be lost, or applied to any other use. Hence the custom of making the sacramental bread of small light wafers, which might be taken into the mouth at once, without breaking or crumbling; and lest any of the consecrated wine, which was now become the real blood of Christ, should be lost,

by wetting the beards of the communicants ; they were, for some time, made to suck it through a quill ; but the more general custom was, to dip the bread in the wine, and so take both together. At last, considering that the sacramental bread was *the whole body* of Christ, and that a whole body contains the blood, the wine appeared unnecessary ; and hence they denied the cup entirely to the laity, who could not partake of it without some loss, or abuse.

But the worst consequence of this doctrine of transubstantiation was the *adoration of the elements*, and the carrying of the *host*, or sacrifice (that is, the consecrated bread, which was now so called) in procession. And, as it was imagined, that it was God himself who was thus eaten and carried about, all persons must kneel, in adoration, as they received him, or as he passed by them in the streets. Moreover, this sacrament, being considered as a real sacrifice, viz. the offering up of the son to the father, whoever procured the celebration of a mass (as this sacrament came to be called, from the form of dismissing the people at the conclusion of it) was thought to procure a new piece of honour to be done to God ; for the sake of which, he would be reconciled to all who were concerned in it, whether they were living or in purgatory ; while the minister, who made this sacrifice, performed a true act of priesthood, and reconciled sinners to God. Thus the celebration of the mass ; for the dead, or the living, came to be considered as the most meritorious of all religious actions ; great endowments were made for this purpose only, and it became quite a trade ; many of the priests having no other subsistence but what they got by this means, saying a certain number of masses, at certain hours in the day or night, at a fixed price. For this purpose, many altars were erected to different saints in every church, and many masses were said all day long, by different persons at every altar. In short, almost the whole of the Roman catholick religion now consists in these masses ; and what we mean by social worship, distinct from communion, is a thing in a manner, unknown among them. Hence also this institution, which originally and properly, was a social act, came to be celebrated in private ; and the consecrated bread always carried to sick and dying persons in particular, as a necessary means of reconciling them to God and procuring the pardon of their sins, before they left the world.

When the abuses of this institution were advanced thus far, and the receiving of the consecrated elements was considered as conveying the pardon of sin ; confession to a priest was made to precede the celebration of mass in Roman Catholick countries ; and among them, when a man has confessed to a priest, and received mass, he has no doubt of his salvation, whatever his crimes have been.

The author proceeds to enumerate several ceremonies in the church of England, and customs among the dissenters, which he condemns as remains of these superstitious absurdities

This pamphlet is written with a good spirit, but upon the author's principles, the reformation he proposes, supposing it should take place, will signify little ; he says, it is of no importance to man's salvation whether he partakes of the lord's supper or not, whether he believes it a sacrament or not ; why then, having rejected the idolatry and absurdity of transubstantiation, may we not rest contented as we are ?

This author, indeed, says, that when christianity is thus rendered more rational and simple, it will be more easily defended against the deists ; but perhaps the deists may pretend that these improvers upon christianity are the worst subvertors of it, and will affect to hold a revelation very cheap that has left all the professors of the religion it teaches in darkness and absurdity for many ages ; believing an article essential to salvation, which Dr Priestley has shewn to be a matter of indifference, a mere memorial of an historical fact.

Besides, upon this author's principles, it seems to be comparatively of little importance whether a man is a christian or not, so that if it is more easy to defend christianity, it is less worth while. A man whose whole faith as a christian is included in a declaration that *Christ was a teacher sent from God*, seems to differ from a deist in little more than a speculative opinion ; each will have nearly the same motives to virtue, and each in proportion as they act upon these motives, will make equal progress in the way to heaven.

Without enquiring whether these refinements are founded in falshood or truth, it may perhaps be not altogether without use to remind those who propose them, that in proportion as they are established, christianity must lose its importance, and that they all uniformly tend to render it of no importance at all ; if the writers in question are aware of this, do not let them affect to dread deism ; if they are not, it is time they were. X.

42. *The present State of the British Empire in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*, 8vo.

This seems to be a hasty and injudicious compilation, a mere manufacture, the author having done nothing but mark particular parts of certain books with his pen for the printer to bring together. No care has been taken to remove improprieties that this method of compilation must necessarily produce. Mr Armstrong's account of Minorca is copied in the first person without the least intimation by whom it is written, and the work abounds with marks of the same negligence. X.

S O N G.

Sung by Mr VERNON at VAUXHALL-GARDENS.

How pleas'd with - in my na - - - tive bow'rs, ere

while, ere while I pass'd the day; was e - - - ver nee - ne to

deck'd with flow'rs, were e - ver e - - ver flow'rs to gay. How

sweet - ly smil'd the hill, the vale and all, and all the land

scape round. The ri - ver glid - ing down the dale, the hill,

the hill with beeches crown'd.

But now, when urg'd by tender woes;
 I speed to meet my dear;
 That hill and stream my zeal oppose,
 And stop my fond career:

No more, since Daphne was my theme;
 Their wonted charms I see,
 That verdant hill, and silver stream,
 Divide my love and me,

Translation of an Ode upon the dreadful Earthquake at Lisbon. Written originally in French.

Portuguese speaks.

IMPARTIAL judge of ages past,
To whom the flying moments haste,
Daughter of time, posterity!
My plaintive lyre is strung for thee:
Attend, nor let thy heart deny
To pour a sympathetic sigh;
Attend, with pitying ear,
While my sad verse shall fully show
The dreadful story of our woe,
And claim thy tender tear.

See on forsaken Tagus' side,
An unknown desert, rude and wide,
The scene of that tremendous day,
Where death and havoc mark'd their way!
Ye future ages, cast your eyes,
Behold yon blood-stain'd fragments rise!

And let those relics tell,
Where whelm'd beneath their parent ground,
My hapless brethren trembling round,
In common ruin fell!

'Twas there fair Lisbon's buildings spread,
There tower'd aloft her stately head;
There Plutus fix'd his favourite throne;
And wealth and commerce were his own.
To meet the Tagus' golden stream
Obedient ocean duely came,

And kiss'd the happy shore;
Our fleets from either India fraught,
Their choicest treasures hither brought,
And pil'd the wealthy store.

O, fated land! whose spacious womb
Is of thy sons one common tomb;
Sad scene, where elemental war
Spreads desolation and despair!
Has Æna, from its burning hold,
Sulphureous torrents hither roll'd,

Here pour'd its fiery store?
Have its dread rivals of the Gods,
Forsook their ancient drear abodes,
And sought thy distant shore?

Already had this murderous day
Beam'd o'er the earth its baneful ray:
Already death, and cruel fate,
Their unsuspecting victims wait.
Now round a thousand visions come,
Sad heralds of our instant doom:

Now horrid vengeance calls,
While Phœbus quits his radiant sphere,
And furies guide the sun's career
O'er our devoted walls.

O race proscib'd! thy sorrows pour,
And dread just heaven's vindictive hour:
Infernal fires beneath thee rise,
To snatch their dreadful sacrifice.
The sun no longer from his throne
Sheds his delightful influence down,

Bright regent of the day;
Furies have toss'd their torch on high,
Yon meteor flaming through the sky,
To strike, appall or slay.

Oh fly, with eager speed retreat,
Fly far from quick-impending fate:
This moment is perhaps thy last,
The moment flies, and—thou art past.
Already lab'ring mountains roar,
Deep heavings shake the fated shore,
Sad signals of dismay;
In earth's profoundest caverns pent,
Th' imprison'd thunder strives for vent,
And tears its furious way.

'Tis o'er: Earth's tottering fabric groans
Beneath her pale affrighted sons:
Her shatter'd pillars quit their seat;
Her treacherous surface fails our feet:
Our shaken roofs rush sudden down,
Low as their dark foundations thrown:
While earth's insatiate caves
Devour the ruins of the plain,
And bloody relics of the slain,
Plung'd in self opening-graves.

Hark, how the living, wild, forlorn,
Hark, how the dying, crush'd and torn,
In loud distracted accents groan,
Or breathe a faint expiring moan!
Lost in the whirl of thick'ning clouds,
The day its radiant glory throws,
Left vengeance too severe,
Satiated at length with human woes,
Should intermit its angry blows,
Should see, relent, and spare.

Around, what black'ning volumes rise
To blot with smoke the frighted skies;
What wasting fires triumphant reign,
O'er Lisbon's desolated plain!
Even from their dread abodes below,
Dire flames, to speed the vengeful blow,
Thro' earth's dark caves ascend!
But, O just heaven, thy wrath assuage!
Can ruins tempt almighty rage,
Or these vile heaps offend?

Nor fire alone: The troubled main
No longer will its waves contain,
But bursting nature's solid bound,
With added fury rages round.
Henceforth o'er Lisbon's delug'd shore
Ye wide-destroying whirlwinds roar,
Here urge your wild career:
Ye pilots, dread the fatal shocks!
And far from Lisbon's lurking rocks
With hasty caution steer.

O, spot belov'd! O, blest abodes!
Seat of my friends, my king, my Gods!
To my dim eyes, suffus'd with tears,
No more thy well known form appears!
Ye genial roofs, who wont to spread
Your covering o'er my youthful head,
And guard my peaceful floor;
Who heard my mother's constant prayer
For me dear object of her care,
My sacred hearths restore.

Lamented sons, too early lost,
Where are your lifeless corpses tost?
Why seeks my careful hand in vain
Your scatter'd relics to regain?

Too fruitful wife, whom equal fate
Forbad to mourn their shorten'd date,
Sad offsprings of thy womb;
Is it deny'd to sooth my pains,
And bending o'er thy lov'd remains
To mourn thy sudden doom?

Thus glutt'd vengeance on me throws
This burden of collected woes;
No thought survives to bring relief,
No care but unavailing grief.
Alas! what distant sad retreat
Must now receive my wand'ring feet,
What a-m shall guide my way?
Around I cast my weeping eyes,
The world one ruin'd desert lies,
Death's universal prey.

Am I then heaven's abandon'd care,
And has destruction learnt to spare?
Ah, no! on my defenceless head
Rekindling flames, your fury spread.
Why backward roll the ocean's waves?
Open again, ye darksome caves,
Again, ye lightnings, fly;
Seize thy last victim, mighty power,
Nor let thy wrath in this dread hour
Condemn me not to die!

STANZAS to the LADIES.

HAVE ye never seen a net
Hanging at your kitchen-door,
Stuff'd with dirty straw, beset
With old skewers o'er and o'er?
If ye have—it wonder breeds
Ye from thence should steal a fashion,
And should heap your lovely heads
Such a deal of filthy trash on.

True, your tresses wreath'd with art
(Bards have said it ten times over)
Form a net to catch the heart
Of the most unfeeling lover.

But thus robb'd of half your beauty,
Whom can ye induce to sigh?
Or incline for love to sue t'ye
By his nose or by his eye?

When he views (what scarce I'd credit
Of a sex so sweet and clean,
But that from a wench I had it
Of all Abigails the queen).

When he views your tresses thin,
Tortur'd by some French friseur,
Horse hair, hemp, and wool within,
Garnish'd with a di'mond skewer.

When he scents the mingled steam
Which your plaister'd heads are rich in,
Lard and meal, and clouted cream,
Can he love a walking kitchen?

The NIGHTINGALE. A FABLE.

HOW few, with patience can endure
The evils they themselves procure!
A Nightingale with snares beset,
At last was taken in a net:
When first she found her wings confin'd,
She beat and flutter'd in the wind;

Still thinking she could fly away;
Still hoping to regain the spray:
But, finding there was no retreat,
Her little heart with anger beat;
Nor did it aught abate her rage,
To be transmitted to a cage;
The wire apartment tho' commodious,
To her appear'd excessive odious;
And, tho' it furnish'd drink and meat,
She car'd not, for she cou'd not eat.
'Twas not supplying her with food;
She lik'd to gather it from the wood:
And water, clear, her thirst to slake,
She chose to sip it from the lake:
And, when she sung herself to rest,
'Twas in what hedge she lik'd the best.
And thus, because she was not free,
Hating the chain of slavery,
She rather added link to link:
Just so men reach misfortune's brink.

At length, revolving on her state,
She cries, I might have met worse fate,
Been seiz'd by Kites or prowling cat,
Or stifled in a school-boy's hat;
Or been the first unlucky mark,
Sure hit by some fantastic spark.

Then conscience told her want of care
Had made her fall into the snare;
That men were free their nets to throw;
And birds were free to come or go:
And all the evils she lamented,
By caution, might have been prevented.

So, on her perch more pleas'd she stood,
And peck'd the kindly offer'd food;
Resolv'd, with patience, to endure
Ills she had brought, but cou'd not cure.

The SACKING of COVENT-GARDEN.

An Heroic Canto. [See Occurrences.]

FROM Warwick-lane fell *Discord* took her
flight,
To Covent-Garden, and the realms of night;
'Tho' baffled now (she cried) beyond my skill,
By sons of dullness, arm'd with cane and quill;
In mongrel Latin let them spend their days,
I'll crown my head with more heroic bays.

In that fam'd square, where at the dawn
of day

Gardens and fields their richest tributes pay,
In gayest colours clad, *Vertumnus* there,
Perfumes with sweets the noxious city air;
There dainty citizens their palates suit,
As spreads *Pomona* all her choicest fruit;
With them I hold one court in wrangling state,
As *Neptune's* gifts I share at Billingsgate.

Within a castle there four chiefs reside,
Rich in mock state, and great in mimic pride,
Whose num'rous bands, if I ain told aright,
Act deeds heroic each important night;
Again great *Cæsar* and stern *Cato* bleed,
And harmless tyrants strut the hour decreed,
And wrath announce, until the curtain drops,
Then sup in peace on porter and on chops.

Thither I'll hie, to realise their sport,
And rout those tragick-mockers of my court.
So said, so done—A nymph then rul'd the place,
She rul'd a ruler of the tragic race;
Her *Discord* fought, and discontent inspir'd,
Neglected merit was the thought that fir'd;

She fir'd her lover, he his brother king,
 Whose hostile deeds, with hostile peers I sing,
 Not fiercer wrath could fierce *Achilles* show,
 Not bolder deeds could bold *Licentia* do.
 Two chiefs 'gainst two, in equal number told,
 But th' adverse two the tragic fortrefs hold;
 To them the bands adhere, disgraceful odds!
Leffinda's chiefs appeal to men and gods.
Vulcan assisted on his wife's account,
 And sent of *Cyclops* to a large amount,
 Arm'd with sledge hammers, arguments of
 weight!

To storm the castle, force the castle-gate.
Leffinda's petticoat upon a spear,
 For banner hung, now flutters in the air;
 Not that, which rescued from a rebel crew,
 Was with a boot expos'd to vulgar view.
 Of green baize that; this, crimson silk, and
 bound

With silver fringe for *Juliet* three times round.
 To arms, she cried, and to the castle speed,
 To reap the laurels fortune has decreed.

No *Fabian* maxims here protract the fray,
 A quick assault secures the glorious day;
 By Prussia's king, heroic *Fred'ric*, taught,
 Themselves the news of their approaches
 brought.

The sun withdrew to shun the bloody fight,
 And left their vengeful deeds to gloomy night.

The castle-gate, though barr'd and guarded
 round,

The brisk assailants other ent'rance found:
 A close defile, by vigilance explor'd,
 Did an unguarded happy port afford:
 The brawny *Cyclops* here their hammers plied,
 Till a sufficient breach was open'd wide:
 In the besiegers rush'd: pell mell they fell
 Drove out th' astonish'd guards, and gain'd the
 citadel.

One loaded car, heavy with warlike spoils,
 Triumphant guarded off, rewards their toils.
Darius and his Queen of robes bereft,
 And *Alexander* not a garment left;
 His sword and target jolly *Falstaffe* moans,
 Cato his wig, his Senators their gowns!
 Why, cruel spoilers, were ye not content
 With noble trophies, regal ornament?
 Why should the indigent their chattels lose?
 The poor apothecary why abuse?
 His allegator and his weeds are gone!
 Druggers has not an apron to put on!
 Jobson has lost his awl, and Nell her gown!
 And *Macbeth's* witches not a rag can own!

These would the victor chiefs have left with
 scorn,

But fierce *Leffinda*, a virago born,
 Loaded herself; and when the car drove off,
 Order'd a torch to the remaining stuff;
 But *Venus*, watchful for the public good,
 Sav'd all her vot'ries in the neighbourhood.
 " *Leffinda*, stop thy furious hand, she cry'd,
 Enough is done to satisfy thy pride:
 The routed garrison can now no more
 Insult your merit, nor regain their store;
 Conclude no peace, and the deserted stage
 Remains a noble ruin of thy rage:
 Maintain thy empire o'er thy lover's heart,
 Nor in the least from thy pretensions part;
 So shall you either gain the wish'd for prize,
 Or hurl destruction on your enemies."

The adverse bands and leaders now deplore
 Their pillag'd cattle, and their tinsel store;
 Scatter'd abroad invoke the Gods in vain,
 While *Io Pæans* shout from Drury Lane!
 Learn, princes! from the stage, & tinsel kings,
 From female sway what dire confusion springs!

On the much lamented Death of a FATHER.

*By his very mournful and only Daughter,
 in the 17th year of her Age.*

BEGONE, vain Muse, thy fruitless plaints
 give o'er,

Will thy weak lays the clouds of grief dispel?
 Will thy weak lays a long-lost friend restore?

Ah! No; thou say'st, but I can bid farewell.
 Farewel, dear Shade; but ah! thou dost not hear;
 No various passions in thy bosom burn;
 Nor love, nor hope, anxiety, nor fear,
 Can bid one spark of genial life return.

Ah! cruel Fate! to stop thy gentle breath,
 More cruel Fate, mine longer to suspend,
 To what new clime, e'en to the clime of death,
 Would not thy daughter's willing soul attend?
 Fled to thy tomb is ev'ry hope and joy;

Youth's golden dreams are vanish'd into air,
 The clouds of winter life's young spring annoy,
 Nor summer's face, nor autumn's look more
 fair.

But vain are tears, and vain each mournful sigh,
 Nor sighs nor tears thy Parent's life will save;
 But yet these tears at least will rain supply,
 And keep the turf from with'ring on his grave.

If Reason lends a philosophic hour,
 And clothes pale Grief in calm Religion's vest,
 Young Gratitude starts up, denies her pow'r,
 And holds my Father's Image to my breast,
 My Father, Friend, ah! names for ever dear!

For ever lov'd while memory remains,
 Mem'ry, that traces ev'ry hope and fear,
 That knows my far-fled joys, and views my
 present pains.

Give o'er, vain Muse, thy fruitless plaints give
 o'er,

Ne'er can thy lays the clouds of grief dispel,
 Ne'er can thy lays a long-lost friend restore,
 'Too true thou say'st, then must I bid farewell.

INSCRIPTION

For a Column at Runnymede, Windsor.

By M. AKENSIDE, M. D.

THOU, who the verdant plain do'st tra-
 verse here,
 While Thames among his willows from thy view
 Retires; O, stranger, stay thee, and the scene
 Around contemplate well. This is the place
 Where England's ancient Barons, clad in arms,
 And stern with conquest, from their tyrant King
 (Then render'd tame) did challenge and secure
 The Charter of thy Freedom; pass not on
 'Till thou hast blest their memory, and paid
 Those thanks which God appointed the reward
 Of public virtue. And, if chance thy home
 Salute thee with a father's honour'd name,
 Go call thy sons, instruct them what a debt
 They owe their ancestors; and make them swear
 To pay it, by transmitting down entire
 Those sacred rights to which themselves were
 born.

Historical Chronicle, *July*, 1768.

MAY 8.

AT Laval in France, the weather being warm and calm, and the night dark, a luminous bar appeared to the north west of that town, with a long tail somewhat crooked, which terminated towards the north. Next morning, at six o'clock, the sun breaking through the clouds, shone out as hot as in the dog days. At eight it began to lighten, and from 11 minutes to 20, the sky appeared of a sea green colour, and so dark that one could scarce see to read. The thunder was loud and dreadful, and there fell so great a quantity of hail, and of so large a size, that it did infinite damage to the fruits of the earth, and even destroyed trees and killed cattle. In some places the hail was found three or four feet deep, 24 hours after it fell; and many of the hail stones were nearly as large as a hen's egg. The damage done by this storm is almost incredible: Several mills were carried away by the violence of the floods, the gardens are totally destroyed, and when the hail melted, it carried off even the surface of the ground, and left such a smell as the very beasts themselves could not bear. In short, nothing like it ever happened before in this part of the world.

MAY 31.

A fire broke out at Lansperg in Germany, which in three hours burnt down 255 houses.

JUNE 3.

A girl of 13 years of age was beheaded at Munich in Bavaria, for the murder of two children, one four the other six years of age. The electoral council ordered that all the children from the schools should be present at the execution to take warning by this exemplary punishment.

FRIDAY *June* 17.

At Slingsley barn, near Leeds in Yorkshire, seven men were struck with lightning, two of whom mortally, in one of them the appearances were remarkable; a small hole in his hat, his hair singed on his head and breast, and another small hole in the foot of each of his stockings, and his boot heels, by which it is supposed the lightning went thro' him.

WEDNESDAY 22.

The officers of the Dolphin man of war, just arrived from the South Seas, were introduced to Sir Edw. Hawke at the admiralty. As the discoveries made by this ship are at present kept secret, nothing more remarkable can be depended upon than that the people with whom they have conversed have a manufacture amongst them totally different from that of any other people hitherto known. It is a kind of coarse linnen, made as it should seem of the bark of some tree, not woven

but pressed in some kind of engine, in breadth from half a yard to three yards, and in length unlimited. If this be their cloathing, the climate must be warm in which they live.

A species of sea weed has been lately discovered on the coast of Newfoundland, of which paper has lately been made in America.

SATURDAY 25.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland in his uniform entered on board the Venus Frigate at Woolwich as a midshipman. He was attended by captain Barrington, commander of the Venus, who is shortly to sail on the Mediterranean service.

SUNDAY, 26.

Mr Robertson, Fellmonger at Norwich, having tied his horse too near a bee-hive, the beast kicked it down, which so enraged the bees, that they settled upon his head and eyes and stung him so violently that he died in half an hour.

MONDAY 27.

The king of Denmark came to Loo in the province of Holland, where the prince of Orange, the prince of Weilbourg, and Duke Lewis of Brunswick, received him at the foot of the stair-case; the princess of Orange, and princess of Weilbourg were at the top, and walked into the apartments with him: Dinner was soon after served up; and about five o'clock, his Danish majesty set out for Utrecht.

TUESDAY 28.

An elegant Latin letter was sent, by order of the Senate, to the Hon. Mr Charles Yorke, to thank him for his important services to the University, particularly in having formerly pleaded so successfully, as to establish the privilege of printing books in law, and all other faculties; and having just now proved an effectual advocate in the great Downing cause, whereby an estate of 4000l. a year is secured to the University, for building and endowing a new College; and for the many other signal proofs he has frequently given of his zeal and attachment to the interest of the University.

WEDNESDAY 29.

Letters from Quebec say, that a disturbance had lately happened there between the boat's crew of a man of war, and several of the populace, on account of the former having impressed three seamen belonging to the town on board a schooner from Casco Bay, but no lives were lost. The men were rescued.

The two prizes given annually by the representatives of the university of Cambridge to two senior bachelors of arts, and the same to two middle bachelors who shall compose the best Latin exercises, were this year adjudged to Mr Clowes of Trinity

Trinity, and Mr Hunter of Sidney; and to Mr Raikes and Mr Pearce both of St John's.

Lord Cathcart, and the Hon. Sir Joseph York were sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

FRIDAY, July 1.

The lightening for many miles round London was very dreadful; but the thunder was not so loud or terrible as it hath frequently been heard on occasions less awful; one or two persons on the roads leading to London were struck dead; but the effects in general were much less fatal than from the appearance there was reason to expect.

SATURDAY 2.

An order of council was this day published, forbidding the governor of Nova Scotia from passing any grants for lands in his majesty's island of St John, unless his majesty's order of council, directing the same, shall be produced to him, on or before the first day of May, 1769.—A number of noblemen and gentlemen are to have townships in this island, there being the greatest probability of its becoming a flourishing settlement.

SUNDAY 3.

A well-dressed man, during divine service at St Martin's church in the afternoon, was detected in attempting a rape upon two girls, the eldest not more than nine years old, on the stair-case leading to the bellrey. He was taken into custody, and committed to prison.

MONDAY 4.

At the sessions of the peace at Guildhall, a woman was tried for assaulting Mr. Emmerton, constable of St. Bride's parish. He had taken her into custody for bawling *Wilkes and Liberty*, when for his folly, she said, she would take the liberty to break his head, which she accordingly did. The jury found her guilty, and the court fined her one shilling.

The ministers of Vienna, France, Spain, Naples, and Lisbon, at the court of Rome, having complained to the Pope of the brief lately issued out against the infant duke of Parma, and even enforced their complaints with threats, if a revocation of that brief was not complied with, his Holyness replied, that what he had done was in discharge of a good conscience, and in conformity to the oath he had taken to defend the rights of the Holy Church; that as he was upon the verge of life, he hoped to appear before the Almighty's tribunal, not as a perjured, but a righteous sovereign; that no earthly considerations, not even the shedding of his blood, should pervert him from his duty; and that he had taken his resolution, and was prepared against the worst. To put the firmness of his Holyness, however, to the trial, the French have taken possession of Avignon on one

side, and the court of Naples of Benevento, on the other; and to accomodate the difference between the contending parties, his Sardinian majesty has offered his mediation.

TUESDAY 5.

Being Commencement day at Cambridge, the same was observed with the usual ceremony.

WEDNESDAY 6.

Being the anniversary commemoration of the Founders at Oxford, there were present a great number of persons of distinction; the Rev. Mr Nowell pronounced the commemoration speech; the prize compositions in prose and verse, were likewise repeated; several honorary degrees conferred; and in the evening the Te Deum and Jubilate, with two anthems from the Italian, were performed in the Music-room, to a numerous and brilliant audience.

Count de Chatelet, ambassador from the court of France, had a private audience of his majesty, to notify the death of his royal mistress.

THURSDAY 7.

The grand jury of the county of Middlesex found a Bill for wilful murder against Samuel Gillam, Esq; one of the justices who gave the order to the third regiment of guards to fire on the rioters, on the 10th of May, in St George's Fields. (See p.323.)

FRIDAY 8.

The ballot ended at the East-India-house, on the following question, That orders be forthwith sent to the governor and council of Bengal, for the immediate payment, out of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia, of what remains unpaid of the restitution money of Meer Jaffier, to the several persons to whom it is due, according to their claims, as admitted by the committee formerly appointed for that purpose, whether such claims are found to arise from losses in trade, of salt, beetle-nut, or tobacco, or not." When the numbers were; for the question 115, against it 223.

SATURDAY 9.

On shutting up the playhouse in Covent Garden at the end of the season, admission into the Theatre having been denied to Mess. H.— and R.— through any other passage but Mr. Powell's house, those gentlemen, at the head of a large posse on the 17th of last month, made a forcible entry, by breaking open a window near the playhouse door in Hart street; after which they expelled by violence, Mr. Sargeant, the house-keeper, all his family, and others; but the acting managers not being inclined to submit to the arbitrary proceedings of their colleagues, immediately applied for redress, where redress was effectually to be had, and this day they were formally expelled by virtue of a warrant from under the

the hand and seal of the high sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the old house-keeper, Mr. Serjeant, restored to his office and trust, to the great mortification of one of the champions, who had been heard to say, 'That he had now got possession, and d—n him if he would not keep it while he had a drop of blood in his body, and while there was one brick upon another belonging to the house.'

SUNDAY 10.

His excellency the Count de Chatelet embarked at Dover on his return home. He is succeeded at this court by M. Bataille de Francis, with the character of minister plenipotentiary.—It is said, the answer which the French minister returned to the demand made by the British ambassador at Paris of the demolition of the remaining works at Dunkirk according to treaty, has given great offence. It is certain that the Earl of Rochford is preparing to leave France, but whether on the public account, or that of his own private affairs, is not precisely known. Stanier Porter, Esq; is to take charge of the British affairs during his absence.

MONDAY 11.

James Murphey and James Dogan, two coalheavers, for murder, were executed at Tybourn, and their bodies delivered to the surgeons to be anatomized. On this occasion, a number of Irish women assembled before Surgeons-hall, in the Old-bailly, and in the houl of their country prayed their dear countrymen to *live* again.—It has been publicly asserted, that some hundreds of these coalheavers have again and again paraded the streets, armed with bludgeons, cutlasses, and other offensive weapons, repeatedly crying out, *Five pounds for a Sailor's head, and twenty for a Master's; we'll cut the Lightermens throats, and murder all the Masters, burn their houses, and set fire to their ships, without any man daring to molest them.* When the guards came they were quiet, but as soon as the guards returned, the cry of murder was renewed.

Such quantities of peas were this day brought to the London markets, that they were sold for two pence a peck. For the consolation of the poor, there is reason to hope that every other necessary of life will soon be reduced to a very moderate price.

Three Dutch dogger vessels were seized on the coast of Yorkshire, having cargoes of tea and brandy on board to the value of 5000l.

Two watermen bringing three gentlemen from Vauxhall in the evening, and endeavouring to exact upon them, a quarrel ensued, in which the master waterman was killed, and the other desperately wounded. The coroner's jury who sat upon the body brought in their verdict *wilful murder*.—This man was formerly coxswain to a pleasure boat, where a party of gentlemen pushing him from the steerage, were all drowned by the upsetting

of the vessel. He saved himself by getting upon an oar.

WEDNESDAY 13.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday the 6th, ended, when twelve criminals, including the two coalheavers already mentioned, received sentence of death; among whom was Philip Blakt, for shooting Phillis Ewen with a pistol in the neck with intent to kill, she having sometime before prosecuted him at the Old Bailey for marrying her, his first wife being still living.

Twenty convicts appeared at the bar to plead his majesty's pardon on condition some of transportation for life, some for 14 years, and some for 7 only.

THURSDAY 14.

A dreadful fire burnt down London House, formerly the residence of the bishops of London, in Aldersgate-street, now occupied by Mr. Seddon, one of the most eminent cabinet-makers in London. The damage is computed at 20,000l.

FRIDAY 15.

The convocations of Canterbury and York were this day prorogued by his majesty in council to the 12th of August.

SATURDAY 16.

A woman was buried this evening in St. George's, Hanover-square, who had been dead 19 years, a near relation having left an annuity of 25 l. a year to be paid as long as *she should remain upon earth.* In consequence of this legacy, her surviving husband hired a little room over a stable in South Audley-street, where she was kept in a decent coffin till his death.

SUNDAY 17.

A gentleman in a chaise coming over Westminster Bridge, the horse took fright, and jumped over the wall on the Surry side into the Thames. The gentleman was saved, but the horse drowned.

WEDNESDAY 20.

Alexander Morley, printseller in the Strand, having received a threatening letter for exposing to sale prints in ridicule of the Scots, made this day an affidavit before Justice Kynaston, that he was not privy to the writing of the said letter, nor does he suspect that it was written by any of his friends.

THURSDAY 21.

An extraordinary council was held on American affairs. It has since been reported, that some merchants of New England have opposed the king's commissioners of customs, and that the populace having seconded the opposition, the commissioners, for the safety of their persons, had been obliged to abscond. (See the 2d page.

TUESDAY 26.

The colony agents had a conference with his majesty's secretary of state, on affairs of importance.—A report has since been spread that some regiments are soon to embark for America.

Seven coalheavers, condemned the last sessions at the Old Bailey, were carried from Newgate to the Sun-tavern-fields, near Stepney, and there executed pursuant to their sentence. The constables and peace-officers were by the sheriffs ordered to attend the execution; and a party of the guards was posted in readiness in case of any attempt to rescue the prisoners. But though it is said 50,000 people were present at the execution, no disturbance happened, and the guards never appeared.

WEDNESDAY 27.

Philip Blake for shooting at Philis Ewen, was executed at Tyburn. He was a grave looking old man, about 60 years of age, and was by trade a gardner. Ewen, after his condemnation, is said to have used every possible endeavour to save his life, and not succeeding is gone out of her mind, though she was the only prosecutrix, as well for bigamy as for shooting at her with intent to kill.

SATURDAY 30.

The Earl of Pembroke and Capt. Meadows are gone on a tour to Corsica, having an introductory letter from Mr. Boswell to Gen. Paoli.

Articles between France and Genoa touching the Cession of Corsica.

I. The Republick of Genoa cedes the kingdom of Corsica, together with its fortresses, to France, the latter paying in money for the artillery and warlike stores, according to the valuation which shall be made of them.

II. The sovereignty of that island shall always remain vested in the Republick.

III. Every person shall be preserved in his effects, on proving the right he has to them.

IV. The Corsicans shall be deemed subjects of France, so long as the latter continues in possession of that isle.

V. France shall be obliged to maintain there 16 battalions.

VI. France shall guarantee the Genoese commerce against the Corsican and Barbary cruizers.

VII. In case the Republick should be desirous of resuming again the possession of that kingdom, it shall repay to France all the charges that crown shall have been at during that time, for which purpose an exact account shall be kept of all that the latter shall have advanced, and likewise of the revenues it shall have collected.

VIII. The king shall bestow in perpetuity on the Republick the sovereignty of the island of Capraea.—This treaty contains besides three secret articles.

By a letter from a French missionary in the East Indies, advice has been received at Paris, that the Bramas of Pegou had entered Siam, killed the king, set fire to the city, and ravaged and laid waste the whole kingdom. The Mandarines were mostly

massacred; and those of the *Siamese* who escaped, were reduced to the greatest misery.

All the letters from Poland are filled with the most melancholy relations of ravages, bloodshed, devastation, and cruelty, in consequence of the Confederacies formed on account of religion. The success of the contending parties is various in various places, and the Russians who support the Dissidents have been as often defeated as they have conquered, if credit may be given to the public prints.

By letters received this month from Gibraltar, advice has been received that the communication with Barbary is entirely stopped; and that the Moors are getting cruizers in readiness to cruise upon the English.

The King of Spain has lately published an ordonnance for regulating the proceedings of the inquisition in the condemnation of books, by which the power of the Holy Fathers is greatly abridged.

The talk of appointing bishops for the colonies is again revived; but it is thought only in the news-papers, this critical juncture being unfavourable for carrying such a design into execution.

The late treaty between the Genoese and the French for the possession of Corsica, has revived the ancient compact of Paoli, and his brave fellow warriors, by which they faithfully engage never to submit to the tyrannous yoke of any earthly power whatever, but perish with their swords in their hands, if overpowered with superior forces. It is doubted, whether the maritime powers will remain tame spectators, if the French should attempt to make themselves masters of Corsica.

Letters from Fort Pitt in America are full of joy on the success of the late congress held there for settling annually all differences with the Indian tribes in that quarter; there is, however, one very extraordinary article in these letters, which positively asserts, that the famous major Rogers has turned traitor to his country, and is now in irons for a conspiracy in order to surprize several fortresses, to kill the commandants, plunder the garrisons, and desert to the enemy.

List of BIRTHS for 1768.

June 28. **L**ady of Sir Edw. Swinburn—a daughter.

Lady of Joseph Cernissera—a daughter.

July 6. Her grace the duchess of Bolton—a daughter.

20. Countess of Darnley—a daughter.

25. Lady of Ashton-Curzon, Esq;—a daughter.

Lady of Thomas Cave, Esq;—a daughter.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

Lord visc. Longford of Ireland—to Miss Rowley, sister to the countess of Beeston in that kingdom.

WILLIAM

William Sherlock, Esq;—to the Hon. Miss Packenham, sister to lord Longford.

Earl of Charlemont—to Miss Hickman, of Ireland.

White Percy, Esq; of Witney—to Miss Kitty Keach.

Rev. Mr Butterworth, of Broomsgrove—to Miss Crane.

26. Watkin Jones, Esq; of St Mary Axe—to Miss Sally Stewart.

27. Wm Mabbott, Esq; of Cassington—to Miss Frances Courthope, of Whiligh, Suffex.

Morgan Maurice, Esq; of Rhyd Iffa—to Miss Harries.

James Crawford, Esq; of Newington—to the Widow of the late Rev. Mr. Jepson, of Camberwell.

28. Dr Baker, physician to his majesty—to Miss Morris, of Hollis-street.

Rowland Berkeley, Esq; of Worcestershire—to Miss Carbonel, of Hampstead.

Coryndon Carpenter, Esq; of Launceston—to Miss Luxmoore of Oakhampton.

30. John Cheere, Esq; of Hyde Park Corner—to Miss Wilmot of Clapham.

July 1. Daniel Crofts, Esq; of Queen-st.—to Miss Hunt of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

4. Wm Belcher of Ulcomb, Esq;—to Miss Charlotte Thompson of Canterbury.

5. John Kenrick, Esq; commiss. of Stamps office—to Miss Gyford of Queen's Square.

✓ Sir Tho. Champneys, bt.—to Miss Cox of Albermarle-street.

Robert Gale, Esq; of Bow-lane—to Miss Sanders of Bethnell-green.

Richard Williams, Esq; of Shropshire—to Miss Haskins of Chester.

Capt. Baron, of the 5th reg.—to Miss Heron of Durham.

7. Earl of Abingdon—to Miss Charlotte Warren.

Dr Orme of Great St. Helen's—to Miss Thomas of Highgate.

George Glyn, Esq; son to Sir Richard—to Miss Lewes of South Wales.

Rev. Mr Banks, nephew to Sir Henry—to Miss Southouse of Wimbledon in Surry.

8. Tho. Langley, merchant—to Miss Higginson of Marlow.

Rev. Mr Cant of Godebye—to Miss Marsh of Standford-hall, Shropshire.

10. Sir John Palmer, Bt—to Miss Gough of Edgbaston.

✓ Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.—to Miss Cox of Kensington.

Aston Harris, Esq; of Gray's Inn—to Miss Smith.

John Frere, of Roydon, Esq;—to Miss Hookam of Bedington.

John Simpson, Esq;—to Lady Ann Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore.

13. John Carthwaite, Esq; of Salisbury—to Miss Frances Hancock.

✓ 14. Earl Cornwallis—to Miss Jones, of Strutton-street.

Anthony Weldon, Esq; of Bath—to Miss Ann Coughlan.

21. Capt. Bethell of Albermarle-street.—to the Hon. Miss Sandys, daughter to lord Sandys.

28. Morgan Thomas, Esq; of the Inner Temple—to Miss Goring, of Jansen-street.

Sir Wm Best, bart.—to Miss Jackson, of Downing-street.

Dr Hinckley—to Miss Barry of Brentwood.

Rev. Nicholas Griffinhoose—to Miss Philpot of Hackney.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

THE Abbe Winkleman, a celebrated German antiquarian. He was treacherously murdered at Trieste, by a ruffian, who having insinuated himself into his company, at an inn there, pretended to be desirous of seeing some medals, (presents from the emperor of Germany) which the Abbe was obligingly preparing to shew him, when the villain endeavoured to throw a noose over his head to strangle him; but failing in that, stabbed him in seven places, robbed him, and made his escape. He has since been apprehended on the frontiers of Carniola, confessed the fact, and calls himself Francis Archangeli, by birth a Pistoyan.

Her S. H. Maria Christiana, fourth daughter to the king of Sardinia.

The Queen of France, daughter to the late Stanislaus K. of Poland, born June 23, 1703. Her majesty has left issue, Elizabeth duchess dowager of Parma, princess Adelaide, princess Victoria, and two other princesses.

Right Hon. Edw. Willes, Esq; late L. C. B. of the Exchequer, in Ireland.

Corbett Parry, Esq; at Dominica, lieut. col. of the 62d regiment.

Capt. Roche, of his majesty's sloop Diligence

Rev. Mr Palmer, of Carlton, Northtonsh.

Cornelius Vandiemann, at the Hague, aged 105

Duncan M'Alister, aged 103, in Scotland.

Mr Early of Dublin, aged 112, an old soldier

Laughlin M Gillawry, at Strathnaver, 107.

Robert Bigland, Esq; the oldest inhabitant

Capt. Tho. Richards, in the Turkey trade.

in Scarborough.

Stephen Holland, Esq; at Beckenham, Kent

Mr Willington, waterman to queen Anne, aged 102.

Tho. Starkie, Esq; of Preston, Lancashire.

Rev. Mr Thayer, rector of Abington, near Northampton.

June 22. Captain Archibald Stewart, third son of Sir John.

23. Wm Colebrooke, Esq; of Bishopsgate-st.

Miss Jane Hunt, of Pitcombe, near Bath, unfortunately by dipping a watering pot into a canal, to water her flower-garden, she fell in and was drowned.

24. Rev Mr Pennell, near Dorking, Surry.

Miss Fanny Webb, 3d daught. of Sir John.

Rev. Mr John Clarke, master of the Charter-house, near Kingston upon Hull.

25. Maj. Matthews, son to the late Adml.

Capt. John Lee, at Worcester.

John Payne, Esq; near Chester.

John Cotterill, aged 102, belonging to Miss Crawley's manufactory at Newcastle.

James Coningham, Esq; a governor of the London; and most other hospitals in the city.

Rev. Mr Couch, of Tyerdsreath, Cornwall, by lightning.

26. Mrs Gough, near Bristol, who has left several charitable legacies.

27. Miss Dowsett, only daughter of Edw. Dowsett, Esq;
 Tho. Pitt, Esq; of the S. S. House.
28. William Selwin, Esq; formerly candidate for the office of chamberlain of London.
 Rev. Mr John Lindsay, near 50 years minister of a Nonjuring chapel in Aldersgate-st.
 Rev. Mr Haygarth, Curate of Much Hadham 40 years.
29. William Cartwright, Esq; of Aynho, in Northamptonshire.
 Hugo Arnott, Esq; of Balcormo, Scotland.
 Hon. Mrs Yorke, relict of John Yorke, Esq; of Richmond.
30. Capt. James Haldane, late in the East India Company's Service.
July 1. James Metcalf, Esq; of Chelsea.
 Rev. Mr. Fowke, R. of Westwick, Norf.
 Rt Hon. Lady Hinchinbroke. She was daughter to the Earl of Halifax.
 Rev. Mr Tayleure, R. of Gunton, Norf.
 Col. Thompson, at his seat near St. Alban's
 John Hodges, Esq; formerly in the East India Company's Service.
 Mr Small, of Hackney, gov. of Christ's hos.
2. Powell Snell, Esq; of Guiting Grange, Gloucestershire.
 Peter Seeley, Esq; at Hackney.
3. Wm Stanley, of Kingston Esq;
 Rev. Mr Heginbotham, a dissenting minister, at Sudbury.
4. Rev. Mr Mobre, rector of St Bartholomew the Great, well known by the friends of the Cock-lane ghost.
5. Miss Lowth, eldest daughter of Bishop Lowth.
6. Rich. Dawes, Esq; at Richmond.
 Alderman Thong, of Huntingdon.
 Edward Price Esq; of South Wales.
7. Canon Southy Esq; near Taunton.
 Rev. Dr Atwell, prebendary of Gloucester, eminent for learning and piety.
8. Steph. Hulme Esq; a W. India merch.
 Philip Richardson Esq; at Shipperton.
 William Kader, Esq; in the Strand.
9. Rev. Mr Gawfell, a dissenting minister, at Bury.
 Fran. Philip DuVal, physician at Marybone
 Capt. Joseph Prince, of Canterbury, suddenly in the cold bath.
11. Mr Higge, merchant, Tower-street.
 Master Harley, only son of the present lord mayor of London.
 Rev M. Hall, V. of Earlsdon, Northumb.
12. John Puget Esq; at Tunbridge.
 Major John Burgoyne.
 Wilmington Dennyer, Esq; in North street.
13. Rev. Mr Alex. Jephson, R. of Craike, Durham.
14. Miss Wilson, niece to Sir Peter Leicester, bart.
15. The Hon. Capt. Temple, of the r. navy
16. J. Draycott Esq; formerly of the navy.
 Wm Roberts Esq; in St James's street.
 Charles Harrett, Esq; at Sydenham, Kent.
 Paul Dillon, Esq; at Low Layton.
 Geo. Moore, Esq; at Bath.
17. Mr. Slack, butcher, at Bristol, the famous bruiser, who beat Broughton.
 Capt. Benj. Langley, in E. Country trade.

18. The learned Dr Nath. Lardner, author of the Credibility of Gospel History, &c.

Lady of Alderman Nash, one of the present Sheriffs of London.

19. Matthew Henshaw, Esq; of Belston, Hants, aged 95.

The Rev. John Wycherley, fellow of Sydney coll. Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Remington. rector of St John's, Gloucester.

20. James Howard, Esq; at Chelsea.

Capt. Denton, of Sir G. Saville's Militia.

Robert Drury, Esq; at West Ham, Essex.

22. Capt. James Giffard, many years in the E. India service.

Tho. Masseret, Esq; in Gloucester-street.

Rev. Dr Fisher, chaplain to Earl Temple.

23. Samuel Bowen, Esq; of a dropsy.

24. James Godden, Esq; at Hoxton.

Rev. Mr Brochet, Professor of Nat. Hist. at Cambridge. A fall from his horse occasioned his death.

Arthur Wm Stanhope, Esq; at Nottingham.

25. Henry Davenant, Esq; at Horsham.

27. John Elphinston, Esq; of Orford.

28. Lady Goring, aged near 100, mother to the present Sir Charles Goring.

Aaron Lusader, a Spanish merchant.

ECCLESIASTIAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr Farris—to Roydon V. Hertfordsh

Rev. James Hicks—to Denver R. Norf.

Rev. Rich. Boyer—to Dunsfield V. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr Hodgkin—to Seaham L. Suffax.

Rev. Mr Nicholson—to Dudcott, Berks.

Rev. Mr Pitman—to Mansel L. Herefordsh.

Rev. Mr Hogarth, 2 to be ministers of St

Rev. Mr Henderson, 5 Paul's, Liverpool.

Rev. Mr Chamberlaine—to Great Gressingham and Bodney R. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr Clarke—to Woodnesbro' V. Kent.

Rev. Dr Thomas—to the deanery of Westminster.

Rev. Mr North—a chaplain to his majesty.

Rev. Mr. Stockwood—a prebend. of Westminster.

Rev. Mr Arden—a prebendary of Worcester.

Rev. Jonath. Clarke—to Beezley R. Yorksh.

Rev. Drake Hellingbury—to Salehurst V. with

Winchelsea R. in Suffex, by dispensation.

Rev. Tho. Pixwell—to Icomb with Grimley

V. V. Worcestershire, by dispensation.

Rev. J. Stow—to Broughton Regis R. Wilts

Rev John Jones—Master of the Free School at Harwich.

Rev. Mr Moore—Lecturer of St Sepulchre's.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 16. 2d tr. of h. guards, Lt. and Capt. Philip Ainslie—Major, *vice* Lt. Col. Paul Pechell, *pur.*

Ditto, Guidon and Capt. C. Smythe—Lieutenant and Capt, *vice* P. Ainslie, *pur.*

Ditto, Sub-lieut. Robert Boothay—Guidon and Captain, *vice* C. Smythe, *pur.*

Ditto, Adj. and Sub-lieut C. Burton—Lieutenant and Captain, *vice* Maj. J. Harrington.

Ditto, Ensign John Wood, 20th reg. of f. —Adjutant and Sub-lieutenant, *vice* C. Burton, *pur.*

1st reg. of drag. gds Cornet Hatton Flood—Lieutenant, *vice* Edw. Whitwell, *pres. pur.*

6th reg. drag. Maj. John Whitmore—Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* R. R. Hepburne, *pur.*

Ditto, Capt. Lord Rob. Kerr—Major, *vice* John Whitmore, *pur.*

2d reg. light drag. Lieut. Col. Wm Harcourt, of 4th reg. light drag.—Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Hon. Hugh Somerville, *ret.*

17th reg. ft. Capt. Wm Ridge, of the 44th reg. of ft.—Captain, *vice* Jonath. Rogers, *exc.*

25th reg. ft. Capt. Lt. James Flint,—Captain, *vice* John Wynne, *pur.*

Ditto, Lieut. Sam. Pintard,—Captain-lieutenant, *vice* James Flint, *pur.*

War-Office, July 26. 3c reg. drag. John Callow, gent.—Cornet, *vice* Archibald Lord Cochran, *pur.*

6th reg. Tho. Gwyllym, gent.—Cornet, *vice* Rob. Hewetson, *pref. pur.*

10th reg. Wm Orby Hunter,—Cornet, *vice* Charles Brickenden, *dec.*

2d reg. light drag. Capt. Robert Kingston,—Major, *vice* Edward Walpole, *pref. pur.*

Ditto, Cornet Bartlam,—Lieutenant, *vice* Sir William Mansell, Bart. *pur.*

Ditto, Tho. Walker, gent.—Cornet, *vice* Francis Bartlam, *pur.*

Coldstream reg. Ensign Geo. Sturt Bourne,—Lieutenant, *vice* Robert Eden, *pur.*

Ditto, Rob. Lovelace, gent.—Ensign, *vice* Geo. Stuart Bourne, *pur.*

2d Battal. of royal reg. of ft. Maj. Rodolph Bentinck—Lieut. Colonel, *vice* Col. William Forster, *pur.*

Ditto, Capt. Henry Balfour, sen.—Major, *vice* Rodolph Bentinck, *pur.*

Ditto, Lieut. Hew Dalrymple, of the 31st reg. of ft.—Captain, *vice* H. Balfour, *pur.*

Ditto, Lieut. James Lumsdaine,—Captain, *vice* Richard Marshall, *pur.*

Ditto, Ensign Stephen Gually,—Lieutenant, *vice* James Lumsdaine, *pur.*

Ditto, Ninian Imrie, gent.—Ensign, *vice* Stephen Gually, *pur.*

13th reg. of foot, Tho. Staunton, gent.—Ensign, *vice* Garnet Loving, *pref. pur.*

23d reg. of foot, First Lieut. Christopher Horsfall,—Captain, *vice* Patrick Raindy, *pur.*

Ditto, 2d Lieut. Cæsar Hawkins,—First Lieutenant, *vice* Christopher Horsfall, *pur.*

24th reg. of ft. Maj. Simon Fraser—Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Rob. Preston, *pur.*

32d reg. of ft. Capt. Lieut. John Glover,—Captain, *vice* John Nugent, *pref. pur.*

Ditto, Lieut. Peter Rofs,—Captain Lieutenant, *vice* John Glover, *pur.*

Ditto, Ensign Abby Mawe—Lieutenant, *vice* Peter Rofs, *pur.*

62d reg. of ft. Charles Dixon, gent.—Ensign, *vice* Joshua Davies, *pur.*

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Dudley Alexander Sidney Cosby—a baron of Ireland.

John Eyre—a baron of the same.

Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, Wm. Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinson, Esqrs—commissioners of trade and plantations; and Lord Hillsboro, one of his majesty's secretaries of state, to attend the board.

Richard Phelps, Esq;—provost-master-general of the Leeward islands.

Henry Beckles, Esq;—attorney general of Barbadoes.

John Christopher Roberts, Esq;—secretary and clerk of the council of the province of Quebec.

B — — K R — — T S.

Henry Solomons, of Austin Friars, Broker.

John Martin, of Hearne in Kent, Mariner.

John Griffin Grant, of Averbury, Horse-d.

Wm. Jackson, of North Shields, Merchant.

Wm. Bailly, Great-Russel-Str. Coal-merch.

Major Lime, of Westminster. Middx. Vintner.

Hen. Thompson, of Mary-le-bone, Carpen.

Sam. Tongue, Carpenters Buildings, Merch.

Brice Norton, St. Paul, Shadwell, Malster.

Sam. Samuel, of Windfor-street, Merchant.

Richard Shelley, of the Strand, Jeweller.

In Sherwin, of Westmeon Hants, Innholder.

In Evans, of St. James Middx. Coal-merch.

Tho. Capes, of the Tower, Merchant.

Henry Rider, of Hertford, Shopkeeper.

Wm. Taylor, of Worcester, Innholder.

Edw. Meade, of Fenchurch-str. Stationer.

Sam. Edwards, of Friday-str. Taylor.

Th. Manning, Berkeley, Gloucest. Tanner.

Samuel Sedgley, Wm. Hillhouse, and Wm.

Randolph, of Bristol, Merchants.

Ph. Jones, of Macclesfield-str. Merchant.

ERRATA in the LIST of the PRESENT PARLIAMENT. Page 273.

Bedfordshire. For Earl Fitzpatrick read John Earl of Upper Ossory, &c.

Bucks. For Richard Lowndes of Hillesden read of Winslow.

Canterbury. Wm Lynch 787

Rich. Milles 692

James Maguire 585

Thomas Best 544

Essex. For Wm Sir Maynard brother to Visc. Maynard read Cousin.

Hampshire. For Capt. Tho. More Molyneux read Lieut. Col.

Hertfordshire. After Wm Plumer dele jun.

Lancashire. For Hon. Archibald Hamilton, &c. read Rt Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton, uncle to Duke Hamilton.

Middlesex. For Hon. Cha. Masham, cousin to Lord Masham read Hon. Cha. Masham, only son to Lord Romney.

Marlborough. For James Long brother to Sir Walter read Sir James Long.

Minch. For Cha. Whitworth, Lieut. Gen. read Lieut. Gov. of Tilbury Fort.

Newcastle upon Tyne. For Sir Matthew White Ridley, &c. read Matthew Ridley, father to Sir Matthew.

New Radnor. Dele Edward Lewis protested.

Rockingham. Admiral Geary opposed.

Rutlandshire. For Geo. Bridges Brudenell, nephew to the Duke of Montagu read cousin.

Warwick. For Right Hon. Geo. Grenville read Right Hon. Lord Grey.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN's Gate.



London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2

York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chesh
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For AUGUST, 1768.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

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Embellished with two elegant Copper Plates, exhibiting the Construction of a ROLLING CART, invented by Mr J. Sharpe; a view of the ACTINEA SOCIETA, or CLUSTERED ANIMAL FLOWER, in its natural state; and a curious inedited Coin of DIADUMENIANUS CÆSAR.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

INTERESTING NEWS from AMERICA.

From the Boston Gazette, of July 4.

Message from the Governor to the Assembly.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Have his majesty's orders to make a requisition to you, which I communicate in the very words in which I have received it. I must desire you to take it into immediate consideration, and I assure you that your resolution thereon will have most important consequences to the province. I am myself merely ministerial in this business, having received his majesty's instruction for all I have to do in it. *Fra. Bernard.*

Council chamber, June 21, 1768.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. the E. of Hillsborough, dated Whitehall, April 22.

—“IT gives great concern to his majesty to find that the same moderation which appeared at the beginning of the session in a full assembly, had not continued, and that, instead of that spirit of prudence and respect to the constitution, which seemed a that time to influence the conduct of a large majority of the members, a thin house at the end of the session should have presumed to revert to, and resolve upon a measure of so inflammatory a nature, as that of writing to the other colonies on the subject of their intended representations against some late acts of parliament.

“His majesty considers this step as evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of parliament, and to revive those unhappy divisions and distractions which have operated so prejudicially to the true interests of Great Britain and the Colonies;—as an unfair proceeding, contrary to the real sense of the assembly, and procured by surprize; and therefore it is the king's pleasure, that so soon as the general court is again assembled, you should require of the House of representatives, in his majesty's name, to rescind the resolution which gave birth to the circular letter from the speaker; and to declare their disapprobation of, and dissent to that rash and hasty proceeding.”

Message from the House, June 23, 1768.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives humbly request your Excellency to lay before them a copy of his majesty's instructions, a copy of the letter to your Excellency from the Right Hon. the E. of Hillsborough of April 22, 1768; a copy of a letter from his lordship, communicated lately by your Excellency to the honourable board; and copies of letters wrote by your Excellency to his Lordship, relating to the subject of the aforesaid message.”

The Governor's Answer.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I SHOULD have communicated the whole of the E. of Hillsborough's letter relating to the business which I laid before you the 21st instant, if I had not been desirous that your compliance with his majesty's requisition might have its fullest merit, by its appearing to be entirely dictated by a sense of your duty.

But since you desire to know what my further orders are, I hereby send you a copy of the other part of the letter relative to this business, which contain all my instructions thereupon. And as I know you will not expect that I should disobey the king's positive commands, I must desire, that if

you shall resolve to oblige me to execute them, you will previously to your giving your final answer, prevent the inconveniences which must fall upon the people for want of the annual tax-bill, which I understand is not as yet sent up to the board.

As to the letter of the Earl of Hillsborough, which I communicated to the council, I must beg leave to be the proper judge of the time and occasion of communicating any papers I receive to the council or the house. And

As to your request of copies of my letters to the secretary of state, you may assure yourselves that I shall never make public my letters to his majesty's ministers, but upon my own motion, and for my own reasons. *Fra. Bernard.*

Council Chamber, June 24, 1768.

A further Extract of Lord Hillsborough's Letter.

—IF, notwithstanding, the new assembly should refuse to comply with his majesty's reasonable expectation; it is the king's pleasure that you should immediately dissolve them and transmit to me, to be laid before his majesty, an account of their proceedings thereupon, to the end that his majesty may, if he thinks fit, lay the whole matter before his parliament, that such provisions as shall be found necessary may be made to prevent, for the future, a conduct of so extraordinary and unconstitutional a nature.

As it is not his majesty's intention that a faithful discharge of your duty should operate to your own prejudice, or to the discontinuance of any necessary establishment, proper care will be taken for the support of the dignity of government.

HILLSBOROUGH.

After communicating of the above extract, a week having elapsed, and no resolution returned, the governor sent the House word, that he could wait no longer without considering their delay as an answer in the negative, on which they requested, that his Excellency would favour them with a recess that they might consult their constituents; which the governor refused, insisting on their answer to his majesty's requisition.

On the 30th of June, a committee of the House reported a letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, setting forth the several votes and resolutions which passed in the last House of Representatives, relating to the circular letter; and shewing that the whole of these matters were transacted in the height of the session, in a full house, and by a large majority. This letter was approved by a majority of 93 out of 105 members present, and ordered to be transmitted to his Lordship as soon as might be. (*See his letter, p. 358.*)

Then it was moved, that the question be put. Whether the House will rescind the resolution of the last House, which gave birth to their circular letter to the several Houses of Representatives and Burgesses of the other colonies on the continent? and passed in the negative 92 to 17.

The governor after passing an act for granting 1300l. for the support of his majesty's governor; an act for supplying the treasury with 1800l. and an act for supplying the treasury with 100,000l. to be applied for the redemption of government securities that will become due in 1769, dissolved the Assembly. After which, his majesty's sloop Beaver; the armed schooners Hope and Little Romney; with his majesty's ship Senegal, all came into harbour.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

AUGUST, 1768.

*Letters from the Papers relative to the
Dismissal of Gen. Amherst from his
Government of Virginia.*

S I R,



GOVERNMENT
shameless or ill-
advised enough
to treat with dis-
regard the obli-
gations due to
public services,
not only sets a
most pernicious
example to it's

subjects, but does a flagrant injury to society, which every member of it ought to resent. Reflections such as these crowded upon my mind, the moment that I heard that the late commander in chief in America had been dismissed without ceremony from his government of Virginia. I was grieved to see such a man so treated, but when I considered this step as an omen of the real resolution of the ministry with respect to America, I forgot, as he himself will do, the private injury, and lamented nothing but the public misfortune. At a time when the most backward of the king's servants have been compelled to acknowledge the necessity of vigorous measures, when these measures are held out to the nation with a declaratory assurance, that *now at last we are determined*, the resolution to deprive Sir Jeffery Amherst of his post in America cannot but be received as a direct contradiction to all these professions. If they had sincerely meant to do their duty to their country; if they had really adopted measures of vigour, and wished to carry them into execution, instead of depriving him of his post, they would have solicited him to return to America, and take upon him the conduct of those measures. But if it be their design to surrender every point to America, they could not have acted more consistently with such a plan, than by dismissing Sir Jeffery Amherst from his post, and appointing Lord B—t to succeed him. Had he been entrusted with

the command upon this important occasion, he would have executed the declared not the secret purpose of the administration. But although he might not be entitled to the confidence of the king's servants, in what instance has he deserved such ungrateful treatment? Could they find no other man to mark out to the public as an object of slight and disrespect? Could the wantonness of their power find no other way of providing for a needy dependant? Surely, the choice was at least injudicious. Lord Hillsborough might have found some more honourable method of distinguishing his entrance into administration; nor do I think it a very favourable omen to Lord B—t, that his patrons have fixed upon Virginia as a retreat for his distresses. L. L.

* * * * *

Sir Jeffery Amherst's reputation is high in every respect: as an officer, brave, cool, and determined: as a man, gentle, humane, and benevolent: as a subject, the most dutiful, loyal, and respectful.

I blush to think that such a man should be treated with neglect; and I tremble for the consequences.

A MAN of KENT.

R E P L Y

S I R,

THE perversion of a considerable part of the revenue granted by the colony of Virginia for the honourable support of a resident governor, to the purpose of a pension, (however well bestowed as to the object) has long been the subject of great discontent in that colony, and of deserved reproach to G—nt here: I could not help, therefore, being alarmed at the letters subscribed L. L. and A MAN of KENT, containing animadversions upon the conduct of the ministry in appointing Lord Botetourt governor of Virginia in the room of Sir Jeffery Amherst; but having made it my business to enquire, through channels of the best authority, into the real state of the case respecting the appoint-
ment.

ment of Lord Botetourt, to whom every one of the epithets applied to the character of Sir Jeffery Amherst, does most eminently and justly belong, I find the fact to be, That his majesty having, from his royal attention to the present state of his colony of Virginia, thought fit that the government of it should no longer be administered by a substitute, His majesty's intentions were signified in the most gracious manner to Sir Jeffery Amherst, expressing the strongest wishes that he should take that command upon him, and the fullest confidence in his services, accompanied at the same time with assurances that if it was not agreeable to him upon this occasion to repair to his government, his majesty would consider of a proper method of rewarding his eminent and faithful services by some establishment of equal emolument: That Sir Jeffery Amherst having thereupon declined going over to America, his majesty has thought fit to appoint Lord Botetourt to be governor of Virginia.

Such is, as I am informed, the true state of the case in respect to the government of Virginia; and now let the candid part of mankind determine whether his majesty's ministers, or the authors of the above-mentioned two letters, do best deserve the scandalous and infamous reproaches contained in them.

VIRGINIUS.

S I R,

* * * * *

No man has a higher opinion of Sir Jeffery Amherst than I have, I therefore beg that L. L. or the MAN of KENT, whose letters I have read, will, for the satisfaction of the public as well as of myself, let us know whether Sir Jeffery had an offer of going himself to his government of Virginia or not, before he was superseded: If he has had no such offer, I agree with L. L. and the MAN of KENT that he has been shamefully ill used; but if he has had such an offer, I think, and conclude every man of common sense will think, his being superseded a very proper thing, and what should happen to every governor who does not reside at his government.

IMPARTIAL.

REJOINDER.

S I R,

THE discontent of the province of Virginia at being governed by a lieutenant governor instead of a governor is a mere fiction trumped up by Lord H—h and his secretary to serve this dirty purpose; it was never heard of before, and if Sir Jeffery Amherst

was really desired to repair to his government, it was not only a most scandalous breach of conditions with him, but a most impudent mockery, Lord H—h knew it was impossible he could return to America to be under the command of General Gage, and that therefore he might put the alternative to him with safety. By this farce Lord H—h thought he could throw a colour upon the matter, and that the nation would be misled by it. What a poor contemptible artifice! Thus it usually happens with bunglers. They cannot even be mischievous with dexterity, nor do a public injury without insulting the public understanding. L. L.

Letters from the Papers, relative to the present critical Situation of America.

S I R,

THE great Bp Burnet has somewhere, in the history of his own times, laid it down as a maxim, "That mere errors in government are not sufficient calls for the governed to resist; but when government strikes at the foundation of the peoples rights and liberties, resistance is not only lawful, but necessary."

This maxim fully shews, that there is one common line between the governing and governed, which it is very dangerous for either to pass.

The late unhappy *Stamp Act* made here to operate in America, was certainly as unconstitutional a measure as King James II's dispensing power. The Americans demonstrated this beyond a doubt; the legislature was convinced, and judiciously gave it up.

The Americans never opposed with violence any act of our legislature which was strictly constitutional? If there never was such opposition in America, it is plain the Americans never were rebels; and if not rebels, why should they be treated as such? They now say, and that justly, "By the British constitution no man shall be governed nor taxed but by laws made by himself or his representatives; and yet (they add) we have the mortification to observe one act of parliament after another for the express purpose of raising a revenue from us."—The grand question is, can this be constitutional?

It makes one tremble to think, that because the Americans cannot submit to what is absolutely unconstitutional, they must be bombarded, butchered, and their fine towns reduced to ashes! Some think a little chastisement will bring them to order: But if you chastise them because they cannot, as Britons, submit to an unconstitutional measure, you may make them slaves, but can never by such methods, make them good subjects.

Why should not the mother country put the trial of their submission upon a constitutional act, rather than upon an arbitrary one?

one? No: All lawful acts being obeyed, there was no way of trying their obedience but by an act which it would be criminal in them to obey.

I cannot help lamenting, that we hear nothing of Lord C——m's noble interposition at this awful Crisis. Is it possible that so great a man can be of the council, and not with his usual zeal advise moderate measures? Can he enjoy repose whilst his countrymen in America are expos'd to all the horrors of war, for standing up for that constitution which he has so often defended? Rouze, my lord; and think a little before it is too late! If the sword is unsheathed upon our countrymen, it will certainly have a very terrible effect. If any one can prevent this and does not, he certainly will be deemed an enemy to his country!

Our mutual advantages depend upon our harmony with each other; and not by submitting without conviction, or inflicting punishments where there is no real transgression. We are a great people here: They are a great people in America. What can we get by making them submit? What shall we not lose by being victorious over our own children? Detestable policy! Surely we are infatuated! We are given up to the most terrible delusions; our iniquities have brought this heavy curse upon us: For if we go to war with America, we become absolutely the instruments of our own destruction.

O Lord God Almighty! pity this poor country, and cast us not off to become a prey to our enemies! *Amen.*

MODERATOR.

S I R,

ONE of the greatest misfortunes to which our late minister, Mr. Grenville, is exposed, is owing, not to his enemies but to his friends. Upon the arrival of every disagreeable rumour from America, these gentlemen never fail to put us in mind of their patron.

They will never suffer us to forget by whose means it happened, that those colonies, who were once not only submissive, but most affectionate to their mother country, who were contented within themselves, obedient to our government, and most beneficial to our commerce, are now become totally estranged, discontented, disobedient, riotous, and, one of them, almost rebellious.

Mr. Grenville's friends hold him out to the people as the means and the sole means of restoring dignity to this government, and peace and order to our dependencies. "His prophecies, they say, have been fulfilled", and this is too melancholy a truth; he has indeed been very sagacious in predicting the ruinous consequence of his own measures.

That his measures, particularly that of the *Stamp Act*, were the immediate causes of the melancholy disorders that have since happened, is a truth that none of his adherents will deny. His few friends are of opinion, he would, if his power had lasted, have dis-

engaged us from these disorders. The rest of the world are not inclined to believe this.

When he formed the scheme of a general taxation of the colonies, he knew, or might have known, something of the temper and opinions of the people. He might have known that they were of an high, not to say a turbulent and licentious, spirit; that government, in that part of the empire, was ridiculously feeble; that his measure was new, and must be irritating.

Now putting the wisdom or the folly, the equity or the injustice of this tax, wholly out of the question, did Mr. Grenville, like an able minister, accommodate his means of execution to these circumstances? Did he any one thing to improve or to strengthen the civil government? Did he enlighten it by any previous instruction? Did he make on this occasion any new disposition, or add any thing to the force of the military? Did he make any preliminary arrangement whatever?

He either foresaw the consequences, or he did not. If he did foresee them, and yet did not make any previous disposition for preventing them, his conduct renders all remark unnecessary.

But if he did not foresee the consequences, then he knew nothing of the country he was so earnest to tax. His *prophetic* spirit, which he now exerts after the event, would at that time have been more in its place, more reputable to him, more useful to us all.

On the whole, Mr. Grenville either did not foresee, or foreseeing, did not make any provision for preventing these disorders; and it therefore may be a great question, whether he is not just the most unfit man in the world for redressing them when they are grown to so great an height, and to so much vigour.

TANDEM.

R E P L Y.

S I R,

WHETHER it be matter of honour or reproach, it is at least a singular circumstance, that whoever is hardy enough to maintain the cause of Great Britain, against subjects, who disown her authority, or to raise his voice in defence of the laws and constitution, is immediately pointed out to the public for Mr. Grenville's friend. Mr. Grenville, it seems, is suspected of some dangerous designs, not to destroy but to preserve the laws and constitution of this country. But whether it be owing to the weakness of his understanding, or to the simplicity of his heart, that he pursues a conduct so useless to himself, and so suspicious to the administration, it is surely a pardonable error, and what an Englishman may yet forgive. It is true he professes doctrines, which would be treason in America, but in England at least he has the laws of his side, and if it be a crime to support the supremacy of the British legislature, the sovereign, the lords and commons are as guilty as he is. The ministry indeed have no share in the charge, and it would

would be uncandid not to confess that their regard for the honour and interest of this country is upon the same level with their friendship for Mr. Grenville.

The repeal of the stamp act has been followed by other acts, more offensive to the colonies, more directly exerting the right of taxation, and which will hardly be executed without some extraordinary efforts on the part of government. Was the act for suspending the assembly of New York, recommended by Mr. Grenville? Or was it he who advised the duties on paper, glass, &c. imported into the colonies? No, Sir, his successors have paid him the highest compliment, by imitating the system, which they had affected to condemn; and in fact they have carried his principles farther than he did, or probably than he would have carried them. But it is the natural defect of a weak divided administration, that they can neither resolve with moderation, nor execute with firmness.

As to the questions which one who signs himself TANNEM puts, with a sort of heat and petulance not very decent, one plain answer will, I believe, be sufficient. If the pretensions of the colonies had not been abetted by something worse than a faction here, the Stamp Act would have executed itself. Every clause of it was so full and explicit, that it wanted no farther instruction; nor was it of that nature that required a military hand to carry it into execution. For the truth of this answer, I am ready to appeal even to the Americans themselves. As to the merit of having foreseen the unavoidable consequences of an inconsistent irresolute system of measures, I shall place it as low as MODERATOR can desire. Even he might have foreseen what has happened, without waiting for the event. But to foretell those consequences;—to speak truth to the nation; to warn even an adversary of his danger; to persevere in this upright manly conduct, is indeed a merit of another sort, and reserved for other virtues.

On the fall of the Stocks, occasioned by the disagreeable News from America. P 354.

S I R,

THE weight of the stocks is of itself so excessive, that it is no wonder they should be affected by every disagreeable report from abroad, or even by events of less importance at home. When the balance trembles, a feather will determine the scale. That the power of Great Britain is sufficient to quell America, I am far from doubting; but I am equally sure, that the Americans will not submit without resistance. To what length that resistance will be carried, or what will be the final consequences of it, is as difficult to point out as it is painful to imagine. The only way to secure public credit upon a solid foundation, is to have the matter speedily settled.—While the certainty of a contest with the colonies is united with the apprehension of a foreign war, it is not in the

nature of things that the stocks can be prevented from falling.

In the case of the destruction of Boston, of which some affect to speak lightly, the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange indeed will still be found where they are, that is, the walls will stand, but I fear the spirit, with which they are possessed, will feel the shock severely.

We are, say the ministerial advocates, in profound peace with all the world, but who can say how long we shall continue so? Our army, they add, is stronger than it has been in some former wars. Who knows the real state of this army?—But we have a surplus revenue of a million. Admitting the fact, (which is yet more than the truth, by near three hundred thousand pounds) is this, our great, our last Palladium?—Sir Robert Walpole, with a debt of fifty millions only, had double this resource: And is it with such a pittance as this, that we are to face a debt of an hundred and forty millions?

An exclusive trade with America, I know to be our last resource. If we give this up, I will not scruple to assert, that public credit will never feel another wound. The enchanted castle will be dissolved, and leave us in a dreary wilderness, in which prudence will find no path, but that which is pointed out by despair. In short, to yield to the colonies is a sort of policy no better than that of a man who shoots himself to day, to aoid being hanged to-morrow.

These are considerations, which I believe will weigh with every thinking man. For others, who consult nothing but short temporary interests, I would recommend it to them to take notice, that the civil list is so much in arrear, that whoever is minister next year will be compelled to raise seven hundred thousand pounds extraordinary to pay the debt. This *must* be done; and whether it be raised by a new loan, or by appropriating the whole of our boasted surplus, public credit will be so far forth affected. The fact speaks for itself.

X. Y.

The following is the Substance of the Letter which the House of Representatives at Boston drew up before their dissolution, to be transmitted to the E. of Hillsborough, occasioned by his Lordship's Letter of April 22, to his Excellency Governor Bernard.

My Lord,

HIS Excellency the governor of this province has been pleased to communicate to the House of Representatives extracts of a letter he had received from your Lordship, dated Whitehall 22d of April, 1768; wherein it is declared to be the royal pleasure that he should require of them, in his majesty's name, to rescind the resolution, which gave birth to a circular letter from the speaker of the last House, and to declare their disapprobation of and dissent to that rash and hasty proceeding.

The House are humbly of opinion, that a requisition

requisition from the throne, of this nature, to a British House of Commons has been very unusual: Perhaps there has been no such precedent since the revolution. If this be the case, some very aggravated representations of this measure must have been made to his majesty, to induce him to require of *this* House to rescind a resolution of a former House, upon pain of forfeiting their existence; for, my Lord, the House of Representatives, duly elected, are constituted by the royal charter, the representative body of his majesty's faithful commons of this province in the general assembly.—Your Lordship is pleased to say, that his majesty considers this step “as evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of parliament:” The House, therefore, thought it their indispensable duty immediately to revise the letter referred to, and carefully to recollect, as far as they were able, the sentiments which prevailed in that House, to induce them to revert to and resolve on the measure.

It may be necessary to observe, that the people in this province have attended, with a deep concern, to the several acts of the British parliament, which impose duties and taxes on the colonies, not for the purpose of regulating the trade, but with the sole intention of raising a revenue. This concern, my Lord, so far from being limited within the circle of a few inconsiderate persons, is become universal: The most respectable for fortune, rank and station, as well as probity and understanding in the province, with very few exceptions, are alarmed with apprehensions of the fatal consequences of a power exercised in any one part of the British empire, to command and apply the property of their fellow subjects at discretion. This consideration prevailed on the last House of Representatives to resolve on an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to the king, the common head and father of *all* his people, for his gracious interposition in favour of his subjects of *this* province.—If your lordship, whom his majesty has honoured with the American department, has been instrumental in presenting a petition so interesting to the well-being of his loyal subjects here, this house beg leave to make their most grateful acknowledgements, and to implore your continued aid and patronage.

As all his majesty's North American subjects are alike affected by these parliamentary revenue acts, the former House very justly supposed, that each of the assemblies on the continent would take such methods of obtaining redress as should be thought by them respectively to be regular and proper; and being desirous that the several applications should harmonize with each other, they resolved on their circular letter, wherein their only view seems to be to advertise their sister colonies of the measures *they* had taken upon a common and important concern, without

once calling upon them to adopt those measures, or any other.

Your Lordship, surely, will not think it a crime in that house, to have taken a step which was perfectly consistent with the constitution, and had a natural tendency to compose the minds of his majesty's subjects of this and his other colonies, until in his royal clemency he should afford them relief—at a time when it seemed to be the evident design of a party to prevent calm, deliberate, rational and constitutional measures from being pursued, or to stop the distresses of the people from reaching his majesty's ear, and consequently to precipitate them into a state of desperation and melancholy extremity.—Thus, my Lord, it appears to this house; and your lordship will impartially judge, whether a representation of it to his majesty as a measure “of an inflammatory nature”—as a step evidently tending “to create unwarrantable combinations,” and “to excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of the parliament,” be not injurious to the representatives of this people, and an affront to his majesty himself.

An attempt, my Lord, to impress the royal mind with a jealousy of his faithful subjects, for which there are no just grounds, is a crime of the most malignant nature, as it tends to disturb and destroy that mutual confidence between the prince and his subjects, which is the only true basis of public happiness and security: Your lordship, upon inquiry, may find that such base and wicked attempts have been made.

It is an inexpressible grief to the people of this province, to find *repeated* censures falling upon them, not from ministers of state alone, but from majesty itself, grounded on letters and accusations from the governor, a sight of which, though repeatedly requested of his excellency, is refused.—There is no evil of this life which they so sensibly feel as the displeasure of their sovereign; it is a punishment which they are assured his majesty would never inflict, but upon a representation of the justice of it from his servants whom he confides in.—Your lordship will allow the House to appeal to your own candor upon the hardship of their being made to suffer so severe a misfortune, without ever being called to answer for themselves, or even made acquainted with the matters of charge alledged against them; a right which, by the common rules of society, founded in the eternal laws of reason and equity, they are justly intitled to. The House is not willing to trespass upon your patience; they *could* recite numbers of instances since Governor Bernard has been honoured by his majesty to preside over this province, of their suffering the king's displeasure through the instrumentality of the governor, intimated by the secretary of state, without the least previous notice that they had ever deviated from the path of their duty. This, they humbly conceive, is just matter of complaint, and it may

may serve to convince your lordship, that his excellency has not that tender feeling for his majesty's subjects which is characteristic of a good governor, and of which the sovereign affords an illustrious example.

It is the good fortune of the House to be able to shew that the measures of the last House, referred to in your lordship's letter to the governor, has been grossly misrepresented in all its circumstances; and it is matter of astonishment, that a transaction of the House, the business of which is constantly done in the open view of the world, could be thus coloured; a transaction which, by special order of the House, was laid before his excellency, whose duty to his majesty, is at least, not to misinform him.

His excellency could not but acknowledge, in justice to that House, that moderation took place in the beginning of the session. This is a truth, my lord. It was a principle with the House to conduct the affairs of government in their department so as to avoid the least occasion of offence. As an instance of their pacific disposition, they granted a further establishment for one of his majesty's garrisons in the province, rather to gratify his excellency who had requested it, than from a full conviction of its necessity. But your lordship is informed, that this moderation "did not continue," and that "instead of a spirit of prudence and respect for the constitution, which seemed at that time to influence the conduct of a large majority of the members a thin House, at the end of the session, presumed to revert to and resolve on a measure of an inflammatory nature,"—that it was an "unfair proceeding,"—"contrary to the real sense of the House,"—and "procured by surprize."—My lord, the journals and minutes of the House will prove the contrary of all this.

*They here take occasion to lay before his lordship the several resolutions as they stand recorded in the Journals; and then conclude—*That the resolution of the last House referred to by your lordship, was not an unfair proceeding, procured by surprize in a thin House, as his majesty has been informed; but the declared sense of a large majority, when the House was full: That the governor of the province was made fully acquainted with the measure; and never signified his disapprobation of it to the House, which it is presumed he would have done, in duty to his majesty, if he had thought it was of evil tendency: And, that therefore, that House had abundant reason to be confirmed in their own opinion of the measure, as being the production of moderation and prudence. And the House humbly rely on the royal clemency, That to petition his majesty, will not be deemed by him to be inconsistent with a respect to the British constitution as settled at the revolution by William the Third: That to acquaint their fellow subjects, involved in the same distress, of their having so done, in full hopes of success, even if they had invited the union of all America in one joint supplication, would

not be discountenanced by our gracious sovereign, as a measure of an inflammatory nature: That when your lordship shall in justice lay a true state of these matters before his majesty, he will no longer consider them as tending to create unwarrantable combinations, or excite an unjustifiable opposition to the constitutional authority of the parliament. That he will then clearly discern, who are of that desperate faction, which is continually disturbing the public tranquility; and, that while his arm is extended, for the protection of his distressed and injured subjects, he will frown upon all those, who to gratify their own passions, have dared even to attempt to deceive him!

Signed by the Speaker.

Mr. URBAN,

THE scarcity of Curates to supply the duties of the church, make it more than probable, that the primary cause is owing to the too great expence in the education of youth at our universities; and a secondary one, the little encouragement that is now given to real merit, together with that illiberal and sinister method made use of by the laity in aggrandizing the best preferments. It is become indeed a sort (if I may so express myself) of necessary evil; for the epithet of Doctor alone, without a long plurality of benefices, would not so readily accomplish the honourable title of one of our fees, nor would the legitimate branches of some of our nobility be sufficiently provided for without the additional income of a good living. Thus are the houses of God taken in possession.

In Scotland, where they have no curates, the clergy are not, as here, liable to the drudgery of much duty, and a small pittance; but have every advantage due to their merit, and rise accordingly.

In England, where the clergy are more numerous, like a common-wealth, some live in dignity and affluence, while others enjoy only a decent support, and some not that; and so long as interest is the road by which they must acquire their bread, an effrontery embellished with adulation, will not fail to continue the qualification to a non-residence. Nevertheless, I am not without hope, that the three estates of the realm will, at the new session, resume what they before had once in agitation, viz. the redress of the inferior clergy, and extirpate that venality which so much threatens in this age, the subversion of the church. I am, Sir,

Pontoon, Aug. 20,

Yours, &c.

1768.

F. Y.

[The length of the important articles relative to the present situation of affairs in America, has necessarily obliged us to postpone several curious pieces that shall appear in our next; among which are, a letter from Trieste; an answer to the letter from Oxford, relative to the expulsion of the six Students; with many other M. S. S.]

MR. URBAN,

THE late act concerning clandestine marriages has given great offence to many serious persons, and must I think, in some particulars, be much disapproved by all persons who have any knowledge of mankind, or have studied the law of nature, or the scriptures; or have considered only the ends for which matrimony was ordained. Whether these things were considered by any who were concerned in framing this act, or whether they were principally influenced by secular considerations, themselves only know. However the world will be apt to form a judgement of their motives from some clauses in the act, which cannot I think possibly be defended upon the principles of the law of nature, or the gospel, but appear diametrically opposite to both. The many scandalous, precipitate, and unhappy matches that are made, especially in the metropolis of this kingdom, are grounds of very just complaint; and ought by all possible, legal, and honest means to be discouraged. But this grievance, though very great, and which has long called for redress, by inflicting severe penalties upon all, whether clergy or laity, that shall be concerned in making or forwarding such marriages, cannot I think justify the dissolving any marriage, or marriage contract that shall be entered into with deliberation, by persons of ripe age, or fit for the marriage state, and who are supposed to understand the nature of a vow or covenant, notwithstanding the consent of parents on either side be withheld. What is the practice of Holland, or any other nation in this case, or what was anciently the practice of many states or kingdoms, ought to have no weight at all with any person, who will be determined by the law of nature and the gospel, rather than by the laws of particular nations, which are framed, it is well known, upon mere reasons of state, or temporal considerations. That parents ought to be obeyed by their children of whatever age, in all things lawful, and in things not only commanded by God, but in things agreeable to his will, admits of no dispute; for it is a precept of the gospel. But the authority of parents cannot extend to the hindering their children who are of an age fit for the marriage state, and who are inclined to marry, from entering into that state. For if they are inclined to marry, their constitutions so requiring, it is then not a matter of indifference whether they

(*Gent. Mag. August 1768.*)

marry or not, but it is their duty that they should enter into that state, which was ordained for a remedy against sin, and to avoid fornication, that such persons as have not the gift of continence, might marry, to keep themselves undefiled members of Christ's body. Whatever is made a matter of duty by the supreme law-giver, in that case, the will or law of man ought not to interfere. 'Whether it is right in the sight of God, to hearken unto you, more than unto God, judge ye.' Acts iv. 19.

The act declares, that if the consent of guardians, or of the mother to a proper marriage shall unreasonably be withheld, the parties desirous of marriage, may in that case apply to the Lord chancellor, who shall judicially declare the proposed marriage to be proper, if upon examination it appear so to be, and such declaration shall be as effectual to all intents, as if the guardians or mother had consented. But if the father withhold his consent, there is no remedy, no appeal from him. His authority in this case is final. It is here supposed that the guardians or mother may be lunatick, or want their reason, or in foreign parts, or may unreasonably withhold their consent. In all these cases the parties may have a remedy by application to the chancellor, if the proposed marriage appear to him to be proper. But why must not these circumstances; which admit of an appeal from guardians or the mother, allow of an appeal from the father, when they happen to be his case, which may very well be supposed. Shall his authority be absolute or final in any thing that is not indifferent, especially in the important case of the marriage of his children, whether he has lost his reason or not?

A wise and religious father, who consults the happiness of his children, and makes the law of God and reason the rule of his conduct, ought undoubtedly to be advised with by his children, before they marry, though they are above the age wherein the law requires the consent of parents. And such a man will never withhold his consent from any proper marriage, but such only as he judges likely to prove unhappy. But do all fathers answer this description? On the contrary it is notorious, that the principal, if not the only point which many have in view, and insist on, is opulence, or family, or title, in the matches they consent to for their children, while other qualifications, though of far greater importance, and essentially necessary

necessary for the happiness of the marriage state, enter very little into their thoughts. Covetousness therefore, or pride, or ambition, have much the principal part in disposing of their children in marriage. A suitable or advantageous match, with respect to family or fortune, should indeed be no objection, if other circumstances of far greater consequence be right. But where such a stress is laid upon either of these, as to exclude all other considerations; either of the moral character, or temper, or health, or proper age of either party, there it is very evident that religion, or a sense of right, or a desire of the happiness of their children, are entirely out of the question. It is no uncommon case to oppose a match, even where there could be no objection to birth or fortune, but both have exceeded all just pretensions, merely because a covetous father would not part with his money for a settlement. And when a marriage has been entered into, where an express consent in writing has been wanting, though he has connived at, and even appeared to encourage the match, it has been made a pretence for withholding a fortune or settlement; and disobedience has been alledged as a colourable reason for distressing a child.

As to the age when children or young persons should be at liberty to marry, since this is no where determined by any law of God, neither ought it to be determined by any law of man. The persons themselves are the only competent judges in this matter. St Paul's instructions in this case are very plain. 'To avoid fornication, let every man have his own wife, and every woman her own husband: Every man hath his proper gift of God, one after this manner, another after that. If they cannot contain; (speaking of unmarried persons, and of widows) let them marry, for it is better to marry than to burn.' 1 Cor. vii.

When persons under the age of 21, (at which age the consent of parents is not made necessary by the act; before which age their consent is made necessary to the validity of the marriage covenant) are in the circumstances the apostle speaks of, his exhortation is, let them marry: His address is both to unmarried persons, and to widows. He puts no supposition of any human authority or laws which should hinder such marriage; nor mentions any excepted case. If they cannot contain, if they have not command over their

inclinations, to continue chaste in the single state, let them marry: for it is better to marry than to burn. Whatever inconveniences may attend the married state, it ought to be chosen rather than lustful inclinations, which cannot otherwise be lawfully gratified. As it is plain from hence that no human authority can lawfully prevent or discourage the marriage of such persons as are inclined to marry, of what age soever they be, if fit to enter into that state: so there is no authority upon earth, that can lawfully void or annul such marriage, as had the deliberate consent of the married parties, and was solemnised by a mutual vow, and giving and pledging their troth to each other.

I am, Yours, &c.

X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

HAVING read in your judicious miscellany for June, an account of an Italian people, mentioned by Barretti, but little known, I am induced to trouble you with this short memoir on the same subject.

About the year 1160, the Vaudois were observed by the bigotted priests of the Romish church to differ from them in many points of faith and practice; this, as might be expected, brought on them bloody persecutions. Secluded by situation from every intercourse with their surrounding neighbours, they more easily retained the pure christianity of the second and third ages, free from the corruptions of succeeding. The same want of communication secured to them their language, yet with considerable mixture, as has happened to the mountainous inhabitants of Iceland, Biscay, and Wales. These Waldenses or Vaudois were of great antiquity, contrary to what is generally supposed, their country being mentioned in the chronicle of St Bertrin, A. D. 830, under the name of *Comitatus Valdensis*.

So inexorable and intolerant is the spirit of popery, that it harrassed and massacred those poor Vaudois for above 600 years, pursued them in their lurking places, and thought rocks, poverty, and wretchedness too great enjoyments for heretics to possess. Thus persecuted, they separated into small parties, and dispersed themselves over northern Italy. An ingenious clergyman of my acquaintance travelling into this country about eight years ago, met by chance with some of them; those whom he could understand, he found spoke broken Italian, and not Provençal; he procured

procured a few specimens of their tongue, and among others, the Lord's Prayer, which runs thus. 'Aur naurm 'tar neme, beanicha taunim, quidiga 'de riogda gui demta sæoil, naur talm 'marta aur neme—&c.' He was very much surprised on being told, that this is the very language at present used in Ireland by the natives, with the smallest degree of variation. He could never think he was imposed on by simple Rustics, whose dress, speech and deportment carried every mark of originality and authenticity. Some time after, meeting with Chamberlyne's Lord's Prayer in all languages, I found that used by the Vaudois in page 39, agreeing with the former very exactly, if we allow for the foreign pronunciation of the vowels, and the orthographical blunders of those who write what they do not understand; this vindicated my friend's veracity. I looked into Wilkin's preface, (he being the publisher in Holland) to see what he said on this prayer, but found him silent, which makes me imagine he transcribed it from a similar work printed at London in 1700, by Nutt. As I do not in the least doubt of the truth of what the gentleman before-mentioned communicated to me, so neither can I suppose such a Lord's Prayer would be inserted in any collection, without some authority; especially in that of Chamberlyne's, who had the assistance and advice of the most learned men and best Linguists then alive, on the subject of his book.

Notwithstanding what is advanced to ascertain the identity of the two languages, the matter, I confess, is so extraordinary, that I do not myself, nor would I have others be precipitate in deducing general conclusions from it, without more minute examination; the subject is confessedly of great curiosity, and not unworthy the attention of a Parsons or Bryant; their genius, erudition, and perhaps extensive correspondence, will enable them to dispel the clouds that now envelope it, and thereby impose on lovers of antiquity, a permanent tribute of gratitude. L.

Mr. URBAN,

SEEMING myself charged in your last with crowding together many mistakes in a small compass, give me leave to answer for myself. As for Baretti's errors, if such*, I have nothing to do

* I cannot think that Baretti and Mr W. mean the same languages, as the one is now in common use, and the other is no more.

with them: I only proposed what he advanced as a proper subject for enquiry. But I have of myself positively said, 'that the dialects of the modern S. and N. Welsh are so very different both in words and phrases, that many persons who understand the one, are ignorant of the other &c.' (see p. 325.) A very little sagacity joined with candour might evince that this could not possibly be intended of those words and phrases which are common to both dialects (for if there were not many such, they would not be two dialects, but two languages) but of those which are peculiar to each; my inference therefore holds good. But Mr W—— has taken upon him to rectify this error by informing us that he is a native of North Wales, and has often conversed without difficulty with persons from every part of South Wales. Admitting this even in his acceptance of my assertion, will it follow, that because he understands both dialects, therefore every one who understands the one, must needs understand the other too? The contrary to this I know to be fact, and appeal to thousands of living witnesses that there is in a great many instances, a great and manifest difference between the modern Welsh of South and North Wales, yet that there are some who understand both I have already granted, Mr W—— may be one. But "there is but one translation of the bible and liturgy into Welsh, &c." if this be granted, does it therefore follow, that because there is but one translation of the bible into English in common use, the inhabitants of Cornwall and Northumberland must necessarily understand each others peculiar words and phrases? And yet they may both understand the bible†. That there is such a difference between the South and North Wales dialects as is not only manifest, but in some instances amounts to a contrast, is evident from the following † words and phrases out of very many

† Mr Richards in his Welch preface, p. 22. says to this effect, 'that it is well known to all who are conversant in the Scriptures, that there are many words in the W. Bible, which are not used in many parts of Wales.'

‡ Gwawd in N. W. signifies praise, in S. W. dispraise, scorn. Bro in N. W. a country, in S. W. a valley. Erfyn in N. W. to interceed, or beseech, in S. W. to expect. Dysal in N. W. diligent, in S. W. slow, lazy. Mae ef in N. W. where is he, in S. W. he is, cum pluribus aliis.

which

which I could point out; for further satisfaction in this point, I refer the reader to Mr Richard's Welsh dictionary published in 1752, where the differences of both dialects are in many places distinguished by a S. W. and a N. W.

The Rev Mr Evans of Denbighshire has in 1763 published in quarto a specimen of ancient Welsh poetry. This book I have shewn to persons from every part of South Wales; they all with myself understood it, except here and there a word. The last ode with the other works of this author Tailiesin, who wrote about the middle of the sixth century, Mr Evans declares he had shewn to the best antiquaries and critics in the Welsh now living, (i. e. in North Wales) and they all confessed that they did not understand above the half of any of his works. As to his other specimens of the latter North Wales poets who wrote 6 or 700 years after Tailiesin I confess that I cannot with the utmost application, the help of dictionaries, &c. understand much above the half of them, yet Mr Evans has translated them; this being granted, it follows whether this piece of Tailiesin's be genuine or not, that there is a very great difference between the modern dialects of South and North Wales; for this piece and no other, i. e. of the latter poets, is understood by many who use the former, but not by the best critics who use the latter; but if this piece be the genuine production of Tailiesin, as Mr Evans makes no doubt it is, it follows, that the dialect of Tailiesin in the sixth century was much nearer to the modern S. than to the N. W. dialect, and consequently more ancient. If Mr W— questions the truth of this, let him make the experiment himself. If I am wrong in supposing a possibility that a person who understood thoroughly one W. dialect might not discover a supposed affinity with the other, in the language in question, with what justice can Mr W— charge me with proposing an illiterate native of Wales to discover whether that language has any affinity with the Erse, which according to him 'is so extremely different from the Welsh, that such a person would understand no more of the Highland or Irish language than he would of Arabic.' I proposed a person who thoroughly understood both the Welsh dialects, if he might be had; if not, one who thoroughly understood one of them; to what end? to discover Erse! No, but to form a judgment whether the language of the descendants of

the supposed Cimbri in Italy, bears any resemblance to the language of the Cymry in Wales. Now, whether the person thus employed be a servant or other person, provided he be properly qualified for the enquiry, is not material; for which I cannot see that being versed in the Greek and Hebrew is at all necessary.

Mr W— in support of his assertion that the Highland Erse, or Irish language is extremely different from the Welsh, quotes Mr Lhwyd's *Archæologia Britannica*; how greatly then must the indefatigable Mr Richards be mistaken when he tells us that he has inserted some Irish words which agree with the Welsh; for the Irish tongue is known to have a great affinity with the Welsh, and is thought by some to have been originally the same language; and still more so, when he informs us that it was from this same *Archæologia* that he took these Irish words. As to the Arabic, Dr Davies has found, (or thought that he found) a considerable agreement between it and the Welch.

I am, Yours, &c.

F. L.

Observations on the Catarrhus Consumption. By Charles Hall, M. D. Physician at Daventry in Northamptonshire.

IT has been slightly observed by Dr Huxham, and long before him by Dr Christopher Bennet in his *Theatrum Tabidorum*, that the proximate cause of this disease is not always, as has been supposed, an abscess or tubercles formed in the lungs; but that it is sometimes, and probably often, occasioned by another very different affection of that organ; namely, a too great laxity of its secretory vessels, by which a greater quantity of mucus is secreted than is requisite to lubricate and defend the membranes of the *bronchiæ* and *vesiculæ aereæ*, which is the use of it; and of consequence the body drained of its humours, and of that particular sort too, which seems most proper to repair the unavoidable waste of the constitution.

Some time after I had seen this doctrine, I met with a case, which seemed to confirm it. A young woman about 18 years of age, who had been obstructed for ten months, and had suffered some hysterical symptoms, complained afterwards of a very troublesome cough with which she expectorated very largely. It could not with any certainty be discovered whether the matter she coughed

coughed up was purulent or mucus, though several experiments were made with that view. She had a bad appetite, considerable thirst, night sweats, and hectic fever: Her cheeks were flushed, and she was emaciated to a great degree. At first she was treated as having an ulcer in her lungs, but without any benefit, and rather with an aggravation of all her symptoms. She then had several vomits, and small doses of antimonial medicines, which had so good an effect, that within three weeks her cough and spitting were greatly abated, she gained her flesh fast, and was in a little time after, perfectly recovered of all her complaints. Now it can hardly be believed that this patient had actually an ulcer in her lungs; for if it had been so, it must have been a very large one, to have yielded the great quantity of matter she expectorated; and that a large ulcer should have been healed in so short a time, is equally hard to be imagined: Yet the symptoms were such, as I suppose would, by most physicians, have been judged truly phthical. But if we suppose that the sputum and other symptoms proceeded from the too great laxity of the vessels and the spinsters of their orifices, we can easily conceive how the vomits by their violent and repeated concussions pumped up the matter from the lungs, and gave an opportunity to its vessels of contracting and recovering their tone; by which the immoderate secretion of the mucus was stopped, and the symptoms depending thereon removed.

But this opinion does not only rest on probable conjectures, occasioned by reasoning on cases like that I have just related, but may be supported by dissections; of which many may be found in the collectors of them, which, (tho' they did not attend to it) fully show that symptoms like those, arising from ulcerated lungs, are produced by the affection above-mentioned. Bennet relates, that upon opening the body of a person who had gone through a series of phthical symptoms, the lungs appeared every where sound, but soft, and not at all elastic. Morgagni in his large work *de sedibus & causis morborum*, &c. gives several similar instances. But Dr D'Haen, who made his dissections with more attention to this subject (though not with a view of establishing this doctrine but another, viz. that pus might be generated in the blood) assures us, that he had found a great number of such cases, all which he demonstrated to

his pupils. He relates particularly the case of a woman, whom he thought so far gone in a consumption, that he received her into the hospital, rather to afford her a comfortable place to die in, than with any hopes of curing her, and to have an opportunity of shewing to the students an instance of the lungs being almost destroyed; which he concluded must be certainly the case, from the vast quantity of yellow, greenish, and gross matter which she had spit up for a long time before, and continued to do till her death. Upon examining carefully the lungs, he was surprised no ulcer could be found; but they had a fungous-like appearance, and were not collapsed, which is a proof of their having lost their elasticity or power of contraction.

It is not difficult to conceive such an increased discharge of mucus; since we actually see in the coryza an instance of it from the vessels of the same membrane: and it is as easy to understand how it occasions symptoms similar to those of an ulcer of the lungs: As gross expectoration resembling pus, difficult breathing, marcor and hectic fever. The matter discharged in a coryza has frequently the appearance of digested pus. The load at the breast proceeds from the great quantity of matter distending the *bronchiæ* &c. The hectic fever and marcor are no more than what generally attend other immoderate discharges, as in the diabetes, fluor albus, gonorrhœa, tabes dorsalis, &c.

Several authors, as has been mentioned above, have suspected this cause of a consumption; but not being fully convinced of it, they have not attempted to give the diagnostic signs, nor have they proposed any method of cure. As the investigating the causes of diseases is of little use without these, I shall endeavour at them; but am at the same time sensible of being unequal to the task, as not having opportunities enough of examining dead bodies, by which only, after having carefully observed all the symptoms the patients underwent in the course of their illness, certain pathognomic signs can be established.

From what has been said of the great resemblance between the symptoms arising from an ulcer of the lungs, and this relaxation, it appears they must be very difficultly distinguished: Though it is very common, if the expectoration has in any degree a purulent appearance, and is accompanied by a wasting of the habit,

habit, to conclude at once that there is an ulcer of the lungs. Indeed it only seems necessary to a complete diagnosis to be able to discover certainly *pus* from *mucus*; unless we suppose with Dr Haen that *pus* might be generated in the blood without an ulcer. But tho' several methods of examining it have been thought of, yet I fear we still do often mistake one for the other. True *pus* is said to sink in salt water, but that depends in a great measure on its being free of air bubbles. Mr Gaber's experiments shew that it coagulates by heat, or with alcohol and acids. But *mucus* by the same experiments may be made to do the same. The foetid smell of *pus* when thrown on the fire, is to those who have been long accustomed to make these trials a more certain criterion. Mucous expectoration is generally more insipid, sometimes a little sweetish, and usually more easily raised, and of a longer continuance. Other signs may be taken from the absence of such symptoms as more constantly attend a collection of *pus*, as vague horripilations succeeded by sweat. A clean tongue, and the white of the eye being of a bluish cast like mother of pearl, are said by some to be certain signs of *pus*. The woman whose history is given above, did not complain much of pain in her breast; nor had she much difficulty of lying on either side. Her fever was not so evident, nor did she bear the loss of blood near so well as people who have ulcers in the lungs generally do. The habit of the body will assist us a little. The Leucophlegmatic, and such as are subject to serous defluxions are particularly liable to the catarrhus consumption. As also the manner in which the disorder begins, since this last mentioned species seldom begins with an hæmoptoe, though that has been sometimes the case; when it is probable that the hæmorrhage has only been *per diapedesin* as it is termed, and that the discharge, which followed, proceeded from the relaxation, which still continued, though now somewhat lessened.

As to the cure, the method which was successful in the case above related, and in some other, was, after having prepared the matter by attenuating, emollient medicines, as Gum. Ammon: Scill: &c. to give repeated vomits to the number of four or five, at the intervals of three or four days, and they seemed to have the greatest share in making the cure. Blisters were applied between the shoulders, and on the days that the

emetics were not given, small doses of antimonial or ipecacoanha wine were exhibited, with a view of deriving the flux of humours from the lungs to the skin; in which respect also the vomits assisted much. Ipecacoanha as an emetic and in smaller quantities has been recommended lately both in spasmodic and humoral asthmas; the latter of which is a disease not very dissimilar to that we are speaking of. Gentle purges might be useful in this view of revulsion, but were not used by me, the other means answering that end sufficiently. They seem less proper when the patients are much emaciated: exercise was recommended with the same intention. When, by these means, the lungs are freed from the load of phlegm that oppresses them, and the vessels have in a good measure recovered their tone, so that the discharge from them is abated, the cure then is completed by aromatic drying fumigations, and by strengthening and lightly astringent medicines.

From the difference between the treatment which in this disorder has been experienced to be proper, from that required for an ulcer of the lungs; we see the importance of distinguishing the one from the other, especially as it is perhaps the former species only of the consumption, in which much can be done by medicine, and I am apt to think, that those consumptive cases which are said to be cured by certain methods, were the greatest part of them of this kind; not that I think ulcerated lungs absolutely incurable, for if they could be brought to a good digestion, they might be healed as well, as other parts; but the difficulty of affecting this, from the many particularities that attend this *viscus* is so great, that I believe, a good digestion is seldom attained.

But it might be said, perhaps, that this disease is not properly a *pulmonary consumption*. If by that name is meant an ulcer in the lungs, it certainly is not. But if what is understood by it, is a consumption arising from a cause subsisting in the lungs, it undoubtedly is. But it is little material what it is called, all that is aimed at, is to shew that it is a disease very like in its symptoms an ulcer in the lungs, and frequently mistaken for it; but which require different medicines and regimen.

C. HALL.

Mr URBAN,

I AM one of those who are highly pleased with the present collation of the

the Hebrew MSS, in order to procure a more perfect copy of the Hebrew bible: As the mistakes of transcribers, in many instances, are evident, I heartily wish Dr Kennicott success in restoring them; there are, however, a few things in which I differ from him, and which through the channel of your magazine I beg leave to point out.

On 1. Sam. vi. 19, The Dr observes, 'That **וְנָ** (*men*) is expressed twice, once after the number 70, and again after the number 50,000; and that the lesser number is put before the greater; though both these are contrary to the usual mode of expression in similar cases.'—Here I must dissent from him. Gen. v. and xi. the larger number is always preceded by the smaller, and the word **שָׁנִים** (*years*) is constantly repeated after the same manner. Seth lived five years and a hundred years and begat Enosh, and Seth lived after he begat Enosh, seven years and eight hundred years and begat sons and daughters. More instances might be produced, but these are sufficient.

But what the Doctor lays most stress upon, is, 'that the two numbers are not connected by the conjunction **וְ** (*and*) which is absolutely necessary, in order to make of the two, *one sum total*: And therefore as they stand thus oddly detached, they afford a well grounded presumption, that the one or the other is not genuine.' But this conjunction, as the Dr knows, is omitted in several other places, and supplied by our translators; and yet, it may be presumed,

he will not from thence conclude, that what goes before, or what follows, is not genuine: If therefore the omission proves nothing in the one case, why should it have weight in the other?

The strongest objection against the text in question, is, that Bethshemesh was but an inconsiderable town, being neither mentioned in the catalogue of cities (Joshua xv. 20, &c.) nor enumerated among the cities that had kings at the time when there was one and thirty kings in Canaan; and yet one of those royal cities (*Al*) is said to have but 12000 inhabitants in it, men and women; it is highly improbable therefore, that as all the slaughter was among the men of Bethshemesh, that there could be 50,000 men slaughtered; so that number is probably wrong, and we must set it right if we can.

The doctor thinks that 50,000 must be an interpolation, and to prove it produces two MSS that have not this number. But two MSS against the authority of two hundred does not appear to me to have much weight; let us therefore endeavour to clear up the difficulty more consistently with the majority of MSS. The Hebrews anciently expressed their sacred numbers by numeral letters; but these numeral letters were not, as the Dr supposes, the same with those made use of by the modern Jews since the *finals* have been invented. 'Tis this that probably has misled the doctor. The following table will shew the ancient manner of notation, and perhaps remove the whole difficulty.

א.	1	י.	10	ק.	100	ק.	1000	ק.	10000	ק.	100000
ב.	2	כ.	20	ק.	200	ק.	2000	ק.	20000	ק.	200000
ג.	3	ל.	30	ש.	300	ש.	3000	ש.	30000	ש.	300000
ד.	4	מ.	40	ת.	400	ת.	4000	ת.	40000	ת.	400000
ה.	5	נ.	50	תק.	500	תק.	5000	תק.	50000	תק.	500000
ו.	6	ס.	60	תר.	600	תר.	6000	תר.	60000	תר.	600000
ז.	7	ע.	70	תש.	700	תש.	7000	תש.	70000	תש.	700000
ח.	8	פ.	80	תת.	800	תת.	8000	תת.	80000	תת.	800000
ט.	9	צ.	90	תתק.	900	תתק.	9000	תתק.	90000	תתק.	900000

Let us now try some of the larger bible numbers according to this table.

In 1. Chron. xxii. 14, David is said to have prepared for the house of the Lord a hundred thousand talents of gold, and a thousand thousand talents of silver. In the table above, the letter **ק** expresses 100, or 1000, or 10000, or 100000. A hundred thousand talents of gold is five hundred millions of our money: This sum exceeds belief, ten thousand talents of Gold is fifty

millions of our money: This also seems too much. A thousand talents of gold is five millions of our money. This is moderate enough, and by proportionably reducing the silver, the whole will amount to about ten millions of our money; a sum adequate to the undertaking.

So in 1. Chron. xxix. 3, 4. David is said to have given out of his privy purse, three thousand talents of gold, and seven thousand talents of silver. In the above table the numeral letter **ש** stands

for 300, or 3000, or 30000, or 300000; and the letters *שן* for 700, or 7000, or 70000, or 700000; but these three last sums are too much to come out of the privy purse of the greatest monarch in the world, therefore the first must be right; which added together, amount to about two millions of our money. A present worthy of king David!

In 2 Chron. xvii. one million and one hundred and sixty thousand mighty men of valour are said constantly to have waited upon king Jehoshaphat in Jerusalem. This appears incredible; but set down the several numerals that make up this mighty number, *קתת*, *ד*, *ש*, *תת*, and in their lowest value, they will be 3000, and 2800, and 2000, and 2000, and 1800, in all 11600. A very sufficient garrison for Jerusalem.

In 2 Sam. viii. 4. it is said David took seven hundred horsemen; and in 2 Chron. xviii. 4, these horsemen are said to be seven thousand. These different numbers were expressed by the same numeral letters *שן*, and the context proves the greater to be right; for the horsemen must be more than the chariots, and there was a thousand chariots taken. So it is said 1 Kings iv. 26; that Solomon had forty thousand stalls for chariot horses; and yet in 2. Chron. ix. 25, these stalls are said to be but four thousand. Look into the table for the numeral letter by which 40000 is expressed, and you will find the same letter *ן* stands for 4000: So that here was no difference in the original, till in after times the numbers were written out in words at length, and then a small dot or stroke mistaken caused the error.

To these instances, many more might be added, and there is reason to believe that the bible numbers were thus expressed by letters long before the Rabbinical finals, or perhaps the square Hebrew was invented. Were I therefore to print a Hebrew bible, I would not set down the words at length where the numbers are doubtful, but I would restore the numeral letters.

Thus as *תק* is put for 500, or 5000, or 50000, or 500000, restore the numeral letters, and print 1 Sam. vi. 19, after this manner,

ויד באנשי בית-שמש כי ראו בארץ
יהוה ויד בעם ע. איש. תק. איש.

And he smote among the men of Bethshemeth, because they looked into the ark of the Lord; even he smote among the people, five hundred and seventy men. A terrible slaughter in that little town. I am, Sir, yours &c.

R. YATE.

An Account of the Actinia Sociata, or Clustered Animal-flower. By John Ellis, Esq; F. R. S.

THE Actinia, called by old authors, as Aldrovandus, Johnston, &c. *Urtica marina*, from its supposed property of stinging, is now more properly called by some late English authors, the Animal-flower. This name seems well adapted to it; for the claws, or tentacles, being disposed in circles, and tinged with a variety of bright lively colours, very nearly represent the beautiful petals of some of our most elegantly fringed and radiated flowers, such as the carnation, marygold, and anemone. As there are great variety of species of this animal, so these species differ from each other in their form. The bodies of some of these are hemispherical, others cylindrical, and others shaped like a fig. Their substance likewise differs; for some are stiff and gelutenous, others fleshy and muscular; but they are all capable of altering their shape, when they extend their bodies and claws in search of their food. We find them on our rocky coasts at low water, fixed in the shallows or some solid substance, by a broad base like a sucker; but they can shift their situation, though their movement is very slow.

They have only one opening, which is in the centre of the uppermost part of the animal; round this are placed rows of fleshy claws; this opening is the mouth of the animal, and is capable of great extension: It is amazing to see what large shell fish some of them can swallow, such as muscles, crabs, &c. When it has sucked out the fish, it throws back the shells through the same passage. Through this opening it likewise produces its young ones alive, already furnished with little claws; which, as soon as they fix themselves, they begin to extend in search of food.

They are found all round the coasts of England, but the coasts of Sussex and Cornwall furnish us with the greatest varieties of them. The islands in the East Indies are likewise remarkable for many kinds of them.

The Actinia Sociata is of a tender fleshy substance, and consists of many tubular bodies, swelling gently towards the upper part, and ending like a bulb, or very small onion; on the top of each is its mouth, surrounded by one or two rows of tentacles, or claws, which when contracted, look like circles of beads.

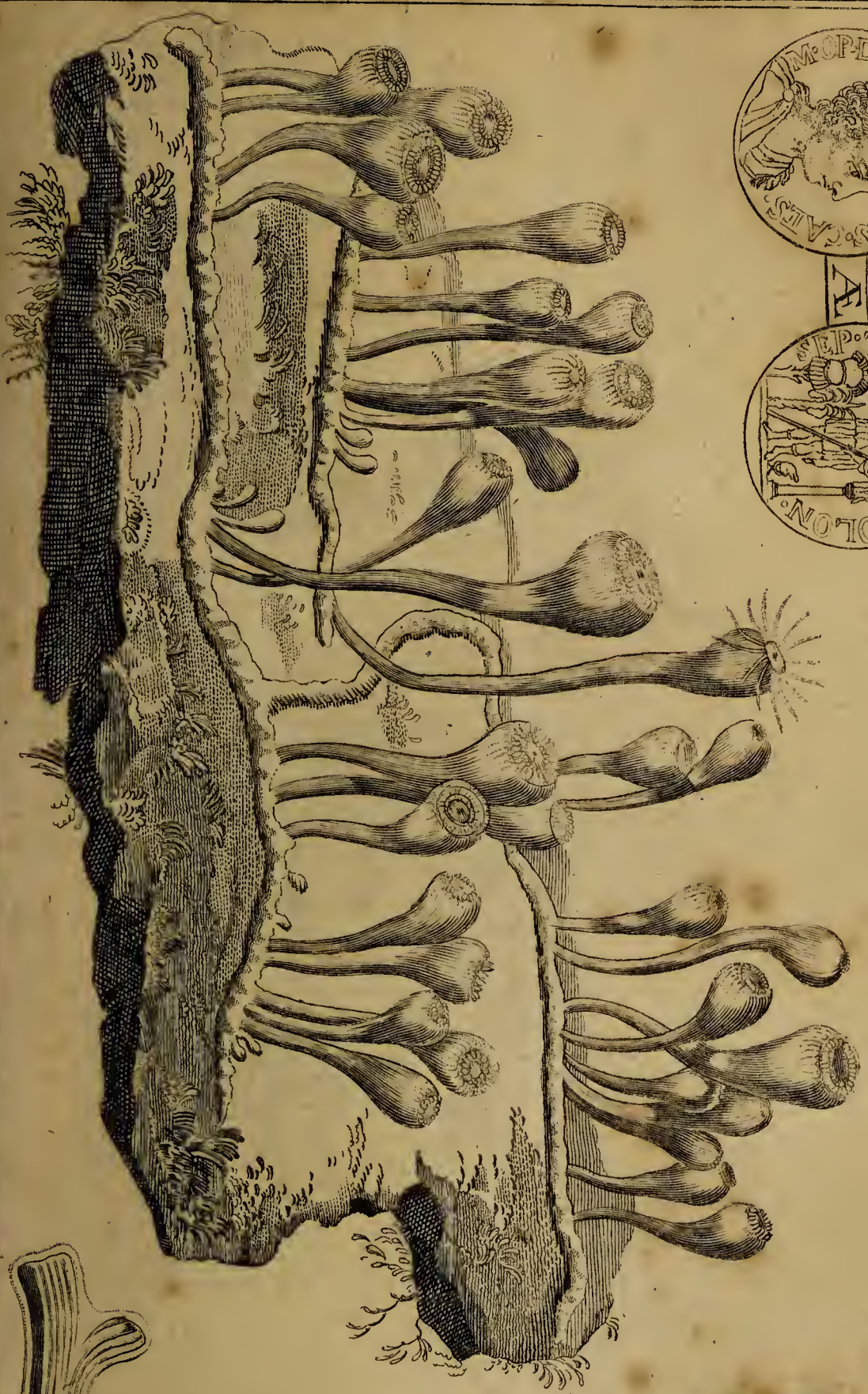
The lower part of these bodies have a communication with a firm fleshy wrinkled



AE



A



B



wrinkled tube, which sticks fast to the rocks, and sends forth other fleshy tubes, which creep along them in various directions. Those are full of different sizes of these remarkable animals, which rise up irregularly in groupes near to one another.

This adhering tube that secures them fast to the rock or shelly bottom is worthy of our notice. The knots that we observe, are formed in several parts of it, by insinuating itself into the inequalities of the coral rock, or by grasping pieces of shells, part of which still remain in it, with the fleshy substance grown over them.

When we view the inside of this animal dissected lengthways, we find a little tube like a gullet leading from the mouth to the stomach, from whence there rise eight wrinkled small guts, in a circular order, with a yellowish soft substance in them; these bend over in the form of arches towards the lower part of the bulb, whence they may be traced to the narrow part of the upright tube.

Explanation of the Plate.

Fig. A. The *Actinia Sociata* or Clustered Animal-flower, with its radical tube adhering to a rock. (a) One of the animals stretching out its claws.

Fig. 2. A perpendicular dissection of one of these bodies, to shew the gullet, intestines, stomach, and fibres, or tendons that move the claws. (n) A young one arising out of the adhering tube.

VII.

A Coin of Diadumenianus Cæsar.

THIS brass, of the third size, struck in Colonia; the head is naked, with a military robe down to the breast; the inscription M. OP. DIADUMENIANUS CÆSAR, that is, *Marcus Opeilius, &c.* On the reverse, SEP. TYRUS MET. COLON. *Septimia Tyrus Metropolis Colonia.* A Goddess in a standing attitude, the head turrit, in a barbarian vest, the right hand laid on a trophy, the left holding a sceptre assant. Behind we see a column, on which stands an image of Victory, with a palm and crown.

The coins of Diadumenianus Cæsar are reckoned among the scarcest; but this struck in Colonia is quite a novelty as to its reverse. For though the figure be not uncommon on other coins, yet it never appeared before on any of this emperor.

Tyre was a famous opulent and very ancient city of Phœnicia. It is called in holy writ, the Queen of the Sea. It (GENT. MAG. August, 1768.)

furnished merchandize to Africa, Europe, and to the Erythean and Persian coast, and imported their vicious manners within its own walls. Hiram stands in the list of its ancient kings, who was in alliance with king Solomon. It furnished several colonies, as Utica, Carthage, Cadiz, and other maritime cities of Spain. The archbishop of Cambray, in his Telemachus, has drawn a fine picture of its powerfulness.

Nebuchadenzar king of Babylon almost levelled it with the ground; and Cyrus restored it to its pristine splendor. Alexander the great laid siege to it, and humbled its pride with a terrible slaughter. Afterwards it paid obedience to the Selucid kings of Syria; and lastly, it fell under the Roman power, and experienced its clemency. In the height of the civil war between Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus, Tyre fortunately sided with Severus; and by him was rewarded with the rights of a colony, as Ulpian, one of its citizens writes, who, from his own name, gave it the appellative of SEPTIMIA, and Hadrian honoured it with the title of *Metropolis*.

It is at this day under the dominion of the Turks, and little better than a heap of stones, as Ezekiel had long ago foretold,—*and they shall destroy the walls of Tyrus, and break down her towers. I will also scrape the dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock: And again,—the merchants among the people shall hiss at thee, thou shalt be a terrour, and never shalt be any more.*

The Goddess on the reverse is Astarte, a frequent idol on the Tyrian and Sidonian coins; the same as the Astarte of the Chaldeans, the Europa of the Greeks, and the Juno of the Latins, as we learn from Selden.

The palm alludes to the region of the Phœnicians, said to abound with palm trees, the conch shell denotes that precious ware of the Tyrians, the purple of the Murex: *Muricibus Tyrijs iterata vellera lanæ.* Horat.

Extract from Essays Medical and Experimental. By Tho. Percival, M. D. F. R. S.

Medicina in philosophia non fundata, res infirma est. —Bacon.

THESE few instances sufficiently prove the absurdity of blindly adopting the experience of others; and it will be found on examination that our own, without the assistance of theory and reasoning, is no less exposed to uncertainty

certainty and error. The diseases to which the human body is obnoxious, are so various, and frequently so complicated with each other, that it requires the clearest judgement to distinguish them with accuracy, and the nicest skill to treat them with propriety. Their symptoms are to be weighed with attention separately as well as collectively; the temperament, age and sex of the patient, are to be considered; and the remote and occasional causes of sickness to which he may have been exposed, are to be examined into, before any conclusion can be drawn concerning the genus of the ailment, or the nature of cure. In the application of remedies, regard is to be had to the nature, internal source, and period of the distemper, and to the peculiar habit, or idiosyncrasy of the sick person. But this implies the exercise of reason; and besides experience, requires a knowledge of the structure and functions of the animal frame, of the changes produced in it by disease, and of the powers and qualities of medicines; all which the empiric (*or man of experience alone*) rejects as visionary and useless. 'In a watch every one observes when the finger deviates; but the artist alone, who is acquainted with the exquisite structure of the machine, can correct or amend its movements.' A constant and diligent attendance on the sick, may instruct us in the external face of diseases, and enable us with some degree of certainty to prognosticate their issue; but without theory, and an exertion of our rational faculties, it will never furnish any other, than the meer fortuitous means of relieving them. The savage Indian, by his accurate observation of natural signs, can frequently foretell those tremendous storms, to which America at certain seasons is exposed; but of what avail would this have been in preventing impending ruin, if philosophy had not accomplished what was impossible to rude experience? To the ingenious Franklin our colonies owe the warmest gratitude, who, by investigating the nature and causes of thunder and lightning, hath pointed out the method of warding off their destructive effects. May we not therefore justly conclude, that mere experience, whether derived from books, or acquired by personal observation, is insufficient of itself to qualify us for judicious and successful practice. "I look upon a good physician, says the amiable Mr Boyle, not properly as a servant to nature,

but as a counsellor and friendly assistant, who in his patient's body furthers every thing, which he judges to be conducive to the welfare and recovery of it." To this end a knowledge of the animal œconomy, of the influence of external causes on the human frame, of the state of health, and the changes induced by disease, is absolutely necessary. And this is the foundation on which the rationalist erects the superstructure of medicine. He explores the writings of the ancients and moderns, he attends diligently to nature in her operations, he selects and arranges facts, and deduces general conclusions, and thus forms a consistent, rational, and useful theory, on which his practice is built*. He neither indulges a warm and creative imagination, nor yet confines himself within the limits of one narrow hypothesis, well knowing the absurdity of either extreme. With the Stahlans, he believes that the soul, or nature, as it is now called, frequently exerts herself in the cure of diseases, or in expelling from the body whatever is offensive or hurtful. Thus a *crapula* occasions a *diarrhœa*, and a crumb of bread in the wind pipe excites a fit of coughing. But he is aware likewise, that the efforts of nature in such cases may be too powerful; that a salutary *diarrhœa* may terminate in a dysentery, and a fit of coughing in universal convulsions. He adopts also, with restrictions, the mechanical and chemical hypothesis; and admits that obstruction is often a cause of disease; and that many changes in the body are reducible to chemical and mechanical principles, of which he deems inflammation and acrimony to be sufficient proofs. But he is not wedded to systems, nor anxiously bent upon explaining every phenomenon which occurs in the animal frame. He diligently avails himself indeed, of all the assistances, with which philosophy furnishes the healing art; but sensible of its imperfection, he ingenuously acknowledges, that in diseases there are numberless anomalous symptoms; that the operation of medicines is often irregular and uncertain; and that even in the healthy body there are many ap-

* Although the arguing from experiments and observations by induction be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of; and may be looked upon as so much the stronger, by how much the induction is more general. *Newton.*

pearances, which are inexplicable to the wisest and most experienced of the faculty. But where his theory is deficient, his practice is proportionably more cautious and reserved. If experience fails him, he calls in analogy * to his aid; and judges it better to pursue a doubtful path, than to stand still in uncertainty and suspense. In the most intricate cases, however, he is not totally without a clue: Reason and philosophy are his guides; and under such direction there is at least a probability that he will not mistake his course. And by thus treading occasionally in unbeaten tracks, he enlarges the boundaries of science in general, and adds new discoveries to the art of medicine. In a word, the Rationalist has every advantage which the Empiric can boast, from reading, observation and practice, accompanied with superior knowledge, understanding and judgement.

Mr. URBAN,

NOTwithstanding your correspondent A. B.'s well known anatomical abilities; yet the following relations from authors of credit, seem to confirm Mr Baretti's account of the Gimerro, or Jumart. Yours, L. S.

In Dr Shaw's history of Algiers, p. 239. (chap. of animals) he says, he observed the creature called the Kumerah, a little serviceable beast of burthen, begotten between a he-ass and a cow. It has no horns, and a hoof like an ass, but distinguished in all other respects from it, by having a sleeker skin, and a tail and head like a cow.

Pere Merolla, in his voyage from Italy to Congo in Africa, put into the island of Corsica; they brought him an animal to carry his baggage between a bull and an ass. A Portuguese told him that such animals were common at Cabo Verde. The intention of this mixt breed was to procure a creature more expeditious than bull or ass.

Dr Legers in his history of the Vaudois, printed anno 1669, observes, that in the valleys of Peidmont are animals of a mixt breed called Jumarres. When engendered between a bull and a mare they are called Baf; when with a bull and she-ass, they are called Bif. The Jumarres have no horns, of the size of a mule, and are very swift. The doctor

* Ejus (analogiæ) hæc vis est, ut id quod dubium est, ad aliquod simile de quo non quæritur, referat, ut in certa certis probet.

Quint. Inst. Brat. l. 1. c. 6.

relates that he rode one of these animals 18 leagues, or 54 miles, on the 30th of September, all over the mountains. A great performance in so short a day.

Mr. URBAN,

IN Vol. LVII of the Philosophical Transactions lately published, page 215, there is inserted an observation of a solar eclipse, made by Mr James Cook, in one of the Burges islands (lat. $47^{\circ} 36' 19''$) near Cape Ray, on the S. W. extremity of Newfoundland; from which, compared with professor Hornsby's observation of the same at Oxford, the difference of meridians of the two places is said to be (in time) $3h. 48\frac{1}{4}'$, or $48^{\circ} 13'$.

But, by the best charts and tables, that difference is about $52^{\circ} 43'$, greater by $4^{\circ} 30'$. Whence, if the geographers have laid down the eastern coast of Newfoundland from eclipses of the moon or satellites, and if $48^{\circ} 13'$ is the true difference, the astronomers must have mistaken their times by no less than 18 minutes: And which is equally improbable, an error of above 50 marine leagues in the distance sailed, must have escaped the mariner's notice, in all the voyages between Europe and Newfoundland.

E. R.

P. S. A solution of this difficulty is requested in your next,

Mr URBAN,

IN answer to your correspondent's quære (Feb. Mag. p. 58.) why the archangel Michael has the epithet Saint annexed to his name in our liturgy? If he will look into Deut. xxxiii. 2, or Jude xiv, he will find the title of *Saints* is applied to the angels in general. And as the word *Saint* (from the Latin word *Sanctus*) signifies *holy*; so the angels are styled *Holy*. Matt. xxv. 31. Mark viii. 38, Luke ix. 26. Nor is there any impropriety in the epithet, as the angels are beings separated, or *set apart* (as the word implies) for the worship and service of Almighty God; which, surely, cannot be looked upon as any diminution to their glory.

I am, yours, &c.

E. GOODWIN.

Mr URBAN,

IN your Supplement for 1764, p. 608, a Correspondent from Bath requests an account of the translators of the bible now in use, who and what they were. As I have not yet seen an answer to this request, I take the liberty

of sending you a copy of the order set down for the translating of the bible by king James, from the collection of records in the 2d Vol. of Burnet's Hist. of the reformation p. 366, folio; and have added a few notes relating to some of the translators.

The places and persons agreed upon for the Hebrew, with the particular books by them undertaken,

WESTMINSTER.

a Mr Dn of Westminster	Penteteuchon; and the story from Joshua to the first book of Chronicles exclusive.
b Mr Dn of St Pauls	
Mr Dr Saravia	
Mr Dr Clark	
Mr Dr Leifield	
Mr Dr Teigh	
Mr Burleigh	
c Mr King	
d Mr Tompson	
Mr Beadwell	

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr Lively	From the first of Chronicles, with the rest of the story, and the Hagiographi, viz. Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes.
e Mr Richardson	
Mr Chatterton	
Mr Dillingham	
Mr Harrison	
Mr Andrews	
Mr Spalding	
Mr Burge	

OXFORD.

Dr Harding	The four or greater Prophets, with the Lamentations, and the twelve lesser Prophets.
Dr Reynolds	
Dr Holland	
f Dr Kilbye	
Mr Smith	
g Mr Brett	
Mr Fairclough	

a (Dean of Westminster) Launcelot Andrews. He was born in London in 1565, was made dean of Westminster in 1601, bishop of Chichester in 1605, bishop of Ely in 1609, bishop of Winchester in 1618, and died in 1626. See Biogr. Dictionary.

b (Dean of St Pauls) John Overall. He was made dean of St Pauls in 1601, and bishop of Norwich in 1618.

c (Mr King) was probably the same with John King, who was consecrated bishop of London in 1611, and died in 1618. See Heylin's Help to English Hist.

d (Mr Tompson) Might not this be the same with Robert Tompson who was Dean of Westminster in 1617, and bishop of Salisbury in 1620.

e (Mr Richardson) Dr John Richardson was of Cambridgeshire. Magn. Brit. Vol. I. p. 263.

f (Dr Kilbye) Concerning this gentleman a good story is related in one of the Gent. Magazines.

g (Mr Brett) Dr Richard Brett, the greatest linguist of his time, was rector of Qua-

CAMBRIDGE.

Dr Dewport	The prayer of Manasses, and the rest of the Apochrypha.
Dr Branthwait	
Dr Radcliffe	
Mr Ward, Eman.	
Mr Downes	
b Mr Boyes	
Mr Warde, Reg.	

The places and persons agreed upon for the Greek, with the particular books by them undertaken.

OXFORD.

Dn of Christchurch	The four Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, Apocalyps.
i Dn of Winchester	
k Dn of Worcester	
Dn of Windsor	
Mr Savile	
Dr Perne	
Dr Ravens	
Mr Haviner	

endon in Buckinghamshire, and lies buried in the chancel there. Mag. Brit. Vol. I. p. 217.

h (Mr Boyes) This gentleman was born at Nettlestead in Suffolk Jan. 3, 1560. His capacity was such, that at five years of age he read the bible in Hebrew; and at fourteen was admitted of St John's college Cambridge. June 21st 1585, he was ordained deacon, and next day, by virtue of a dispensation, priest. He was ten years chief Greek lecturer in his college, and read every day. On the death of his father, he succeeded him in the rectory of West Stowe. He performed not only his own part in the translation of the bible, but also the part assigned to another, with great reputation, though with no profit, for he had no allowance but his commons. He was also one of the six who met at Stationer's Hall to revise the whole; which task they went through in nine months, having each from the company of Stationers during that time, thirty shillings a week. In 1615 Dr Launcelot Andrews, bishop of Ely, bestowed on him unasked, a prebend in his church. He died Jan. 14, 1643. See Biogr. Dict.

i (Dean of Winchester) George Abbot was born Oct. 29, 1562, at Guildford in Surry, was elected probationer fellow of Balliol college in Oxford in 1563, took his bachelor of divinity's degree in 1593, proceeded doctor in that faculty in 1597, and in the same year was elected master of university college. In 1599 he was instailed dean of Winchester, the year following was chosen vice chancellor, and a second time in 1603. In 1604 had his share in translating the bible, the year following was a third time vice chancellor, was consecrated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry in 1609, the same year was translated to London; in 1610 to Canterbury, and died in 1633. Big. Dict.

k (Dean of Worcester) Rich. Edes, was probably a native of Bedfordshire. Mag. Britan. Vol. I. p. 150.

WESTMINSTER.

Dean of Chester
Dr Hutchinson
Dr Spencer
Mr Fenton
Mr Rabbet
Mr Sanderson
Mr Dakins

The epistles of St Paul. The Canonical epistles.

The Rules to be observed in Translation of the Bible.

1. The ordinary bible read in the church, commonly called the *Bishop's Bible*, to be followed, and as little altered, as the truth of the original will permit.

2. The names of the prophets and the holy writers, with the other names of the text, to be retained as nigh as may be, according as they were vulgarly used.

3. The old ecclesiastical words to be kept, viz. the word * *church* not to be translated *congregation*, &c

4. When a word hath divers significations, that to be kept which hath been most commonly used by the most of the ancient fathers, being agreeable to the propriety of the place, and the analogy of the faith.

5. The division of the chapters to be altered, either not at all, or as little as may be, if necessity so require.

6. No Marginal notes at all to be affixed, but only for the explanation of the Hebrew or Greek words; which cannot without some circumlocution, so briefly and fitly be expressed in the text.

7. Such quotations of places to be marginally set down, as shall serve for the reference of one scripture to another.

8. Every particular man of each company to take the same chapter, or chapters, and having translated or amended them severally by himself where he thinketh good, all to meet together, confer what they have done, and agree for their parts what shall stand.

9. As any one company hath dispatched any one book in this manner, they shall send it to the rest, to be considered of seriously and judiciously, for his majesty is very careful in this point.

10. If any company, upon the review of the book so sent, doubt or differ upon any place, to send them word thereof, note the place, and withal send the reasons; to which if they consent not, the difference to be compounded at the general meeting, which is to be of the chief persons of each company at the end of the work.

11. When any place of special ob-

curity is doubted of, letters to be directed, by authority, to send to any learned man in the land, for his judgment of such a place.

12. Letters to be sent from every bishop, to the rest of his clergy, admonishing them of this translation in hand; and to move and charge, as many as being skilful in the tongues; and having taken pains in that kind, to send his particular observations to the company, either at Westminster, Cambridge, or Oxford.

13. The directors in each company, to be the deans of Westminster and Chester for that place; and the king's professors in the Hebrew or Greek in either university.

14. These translations to be used when they agree better with the text than the bishop's bible, viz. Tindall's, Matthew's, Coverdale's, Whitchurch's, Geneva.

15. Besides the said directors before-mentioned, three or four of the most ancient and grave divines, in either of the universities, not employed in translating, to be assigned by the vice-chancellor, upon conference with the rest of the heads, to be overseers of the translations, as well Hebrew as Greek; for the better observation of the 4th rule above specified.

E. G.

HUETIANA. continued from p. 215.

XIX.

Chapelain's Maid of Orleans*.

THE public has not been less unjust to M. Chapelain than to Varillas [See Mag. for June p. 214.] I could never subscribe to the sentence it passed on his poem. Every body condemned it because it was the fashion to

* She was a country girl, or shepherdess, commonly known by the name of, *Joan of Arc*, (from a town in Lorraine where she was born,) or the *Maid of Orleans*, from her making the English raise the siege of that city, after they had lain before it several months. Under her conduct, the French arms were attended with amazing success against the English in the reign of Henry VI. There can scarce be found in history a more remarkable instance of the prodigious power of enthusiasm to inspire an army with courage. But being at last taken prisoner by the duke of Burgundy at the siege of Compiègne, she was delivered up to the duke of Bedford, then regent of France; by whose order she was carried to Rouën in Normandy, tried as a witch and forceress, condemned, and burnt alive in the year 1431. [See M. Villaret's account of this transaction, p. 160.]

The

* See Gent. Mag. Vol. vii. p. 37.

to condemn it, but that fashion was set up by very incompetent judges *. All the world are not to judge of an epic poem. That right is reserved to a very few persons: But every one usurped it against the *Maid of Orleans*. They formed a judgement of the epic poem from the rules proper for sonnets and madrigals: And of all those who inveighed so cruelly against this work, no one ever offered to me any other reason for his disgust than some stiff phrases and some unpolished lines; as if this kind of poetry did not sometimes require verses of such a character as would be faulty in an epigram, and yet may be necessary in some parts of great poems. What judgement would these delicate critics form of the *Iliad*, if it were now first to appear, with so many negligent verses, so many tiresome repetitions, and so many faults that have been observed in it? What judgment would they pass on a painter, who being to make a picture designed for one of the highest places in St Peter's at Rome, should draw it with all the softness and delicacy of miniature? Our nation, our age, and our taste are all averse to great works. We are rebutted by every thing that requires application. An ode fatigues us with its length. We can scarce bear a sonnet. We live in the age of kick-shaws. All our industry can rise no higher than to compose very great little things.

To form a right judgement of the *Maid of Orleans*, it would be necessary to examine the action, the fable, the oeconomy, the disposition of the parts, the unravelling, and every thing essential to the composition of an epic poem, without dwelling entirely (as has been done) on the versification. And how was this possible, since no more than the first part was ever published? And, in this particular, the executor's of M. Chapelain's will, and his heirs, and the duke de Montausier, who was consulted on that occasion, acted very unkindly by him in suppressing the second part of his poem. For being apprehensive that the second part would have been as ill received as the first, they would not allow

good judges and men of a nice taste the means to determine accurately on the merit of the whole performance, and perhaps to efface the blemish his reputation had unjustly received, or, at least, without due knowledge of the cause. The evil, however, is not irretrievable. His heirs preserve that pledge, and conceal it against the interest of a relation who did them honour, against their own, and against that of the public, depriving it of a possession that belongs to it, and which it has a right to demand of them.

This misfortune of the *Maid of Orleans*, (which is still more strange,) was contagious to all the other works of M. Chapelain. Every thing that bore his name became contemptible; and all the applauses were forgotten, which his fine odes had so justly received even from the time of cardinal de Richlieu, and chiefly his *Imperial Crown*, the most beautiful flower in the *Garland of Julia*, so ingeniously invented, so agreeably turned, and so happily conducted.

When I consider this surprizing decline of M. Chapelain's reputation, I think it may be ascribed principally, to these two causes; 1. That he was not sufficiently acquainted with the genius of our nation, and of our age, (such as I have described it,) hasty, ardent, impatient, and incapable of that long and constant attention, which the elevation and length of epic poems require; a genius far remote from the phlegm, the solidity, and the wise gravity of the ancient Greeks and Romans. M. Chapelain having failed to make this observation, rashly thought that all the figures and all the turns in which consists the beauty of their languages, might, without distinction, be applied to ours, not considering that every language has graces peculiar to itself, which being transfused from one to another, become flat, and often ridiculous.

2. Another cause of this revolution in the credit of M. Chapelain, arose from that credit itself, on account of which he was chosen by M. Colbert Arbitrator of the king's liberalities towards men of letters. For that minister having required from him an exact list of them, and that he should set down in it each person's degree of merit, all those who had no share in the king's benevolence, and who thought themselves worthy of it, ascribed their exclusion to him; which, as it seemed to their dishonour, deprived them at the same time of favours, which might have placed them in easy circumstances. All these male-

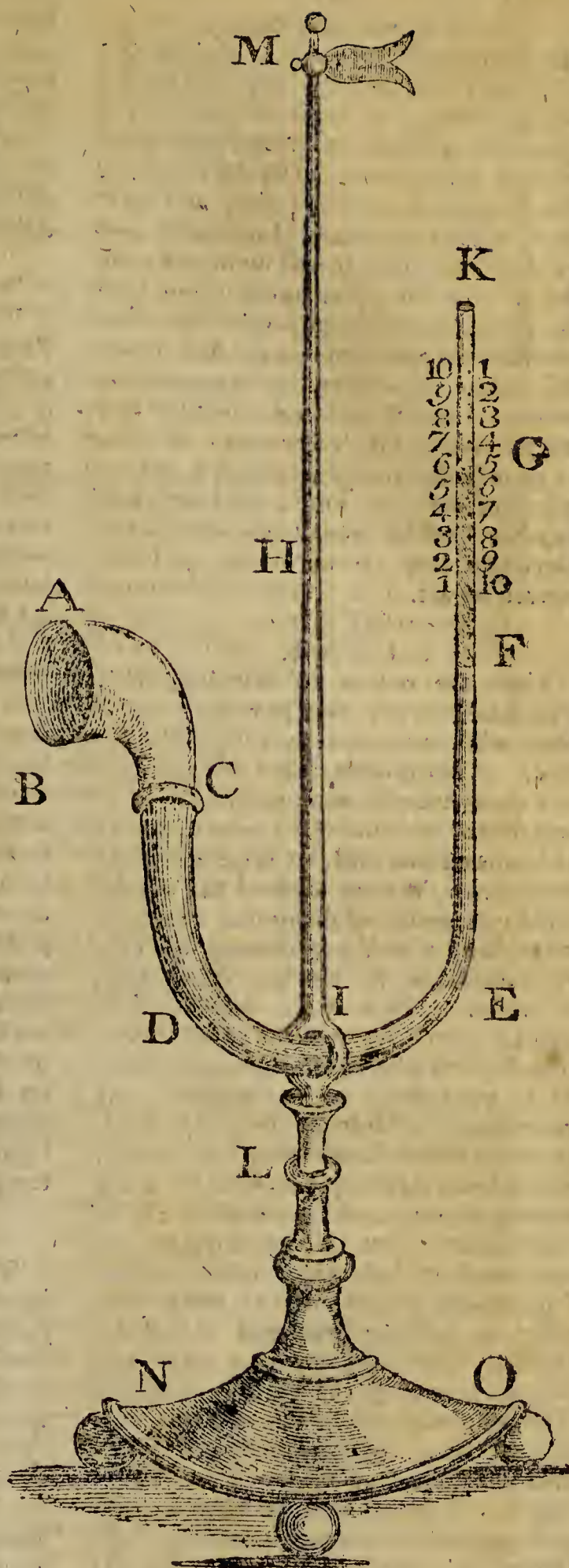
* The poem here mentioned by M. Huet has been the butt to the raillery of the French wits, as Sir Richard Blackmore's *Prince Arthur* was of the English. Of late years, M. de Voltaire has treated this subject in a very different manner in his burlesque poem entitled *La Pucelle*, which for wit, obscenity, and profaneness, may vie with any production of modern date.

contents became his mortal enemies; and as his reputation seemed chiefly to depend on the success of his *Maid of Orleans*, they vented the torrent of their spleen against that. Not contented with this, they critically examined his manner of living, (which had its singularities,) and endeavoured to ridicule it.

XX.

Scheme for an Anemometer.

Successful pains have been taken in this latter age to know exactly the qualities of the air, its heat, humidity, and weight, by means of the thermometer, the hygrometer, and the barometer, which is a ballance of the air. But no attempts have been made to weigh or measure the wind. I proposed this to Hubin, an Englishman, who was an excellent artificer of this sort of instruments. He laughed at it as pleasant in theory, but impossible to be executed. I described to him an instrument proper for this purpose, which had occurred to me. He was so pleased with it, that he parted from me with a resolution to make such a one the first opportunity, but was prevented by death. Take it in short as follows: It consists of a tin funnel, A B C, not unlike the cowl of a monk. This funnel is crooked and grows narrower till it comes to its base C, where it is fixed to a tube descending to D, which there making a curve, rises by E F and G, to K, where it ends. This tube is to be filled with quicksilver from C to F. On the top of it, from F to G, pour second drawn *aqua fortis*; the rising and falling of which are distinguished by little points marked on the tube from F to G. The wind entering at the funnel A B, impels the surface of the quicksilver at C, and presses upon it more or less according to the degree of its force. The quicksilver being pressed, sinks in proportion, and falling on the side of the funnel, is raised in the other branch of the instrument above the point F, and at the same time raises the *aqua fortis* which it supports; and these variations are distinguished by the figures marked on the tube. And because the instrument cannot have its effect unless the funnel be turned towards the wind, the vane M, must be fixed to it, supported by the iron rod, M H I. This rod forms a ring at the point I, which embraces and holds fast the tube. The iron rod, below the ring, enters into the ferril L placed on the pedestal L N O, where it turns to the right or to the left, according as the wind moves the vane, and at the same time turns the tube, and always keeps the mouth of the funnel directly opposite to the wind.



XXII.

XXII.

Wit and good sense.

[In the original, *bon esprit*, *bel esprit*.]

A man cannot be a wit [*bel esprit*] without having a stock of good sense, [*bon esprit*] but he may have good sense without being a wit. Let the imagination be ever so fertile, lively, and brilliant, if it be not founded on truth, and guided by reason, it will be mixed with folly. On the other hand, there may be good sense without wit. For wit consists in a vivacity, an apt and ready assemblage of images, and an elevation which art and study cannot bestow, but are purely the gifts of nature: Whereas good sense implies a justness and propriety of thought, and a moderation of appetite; which depend likewise on nature, but may be cultivated and improved by art.

XXIII.

Criticism.

Since the revival of learning, criticism has been the chief employment of those who have cultivated the *belles lettres*. After so many ages of ignorance and darkness, this was unavoidable. It was indeed necessary (if I may so speak) to brush off the dust, to wipe away the mouldiness, and to destroy the worms which gnawed and disfigured those ancient MSS which had escaped the rage of barbarians and the devouring teeth of time. This study continued in great repute for two hundred years. The highest degree of learning consisted in publishing ancient authors, and correcting the faults of the transcribers, through whose hands they had passed, either by comparing them with good old copies, or by the happy conjectures of the editors. But this employment degenerated at last into a mean and obscure study, all the merit of which consisted in looking over and recovering the best MSS, in comparing them, and diligently noting the various readings. The whole life of Gruter was thus employed. They who wanted these assistances made use of their wit and learning to restore authors to their genuine purity; but by too much refining, they frequently marred what was whole, and gave succeeding critics (who were more prudent) the trouble of restoring what they had corrupted, and of healing the wounds which they had made. Among these latter, I give the first place to Casaubon, and I have heard Salmasius declare himself of the same opinion. Gronovius was not inferior to him in this kind of learning. But at present, when almost all the best authors have been

printed, I would not have any man give himself up intirely to criticism, and make it his whole employment to hunt fugitive syllables, and repair broken words. I look upon critics as weeders: They pluck up the bad herbs, and leave the good to be gathered by skillful gardeners, who know how to cultivate and dispose of them to their own advantage.

XXIV.

The situation of Rooms.

The Jesuits, with whom I lodged at Paris; in the choice of their apartments prefer those which face the south. I am of a different opinion, and give the preference beyond comparison to a northern aspect; and that for the following reasons. All storms, either of wind, or hail, or rain, come from the south. The windows which face it are frequently broken by the tempest. Those rooms are furnaces during the heat of summer; and the sun blinds and burns you the whole day. The objects which are seen abroad, are seen only on the shady side, which deprives them of all their beauty. None of these faults can be found with a northern aspect. That is always calm; that is always cool in summer. We are secured from the winds and the cold of the winter, which are every where alike, by being wrapped up and defended by shades and curtains. All objects appear there on their fairest side, on the side on which they are enlightened and gilded with the rays of the sun. An eastern aspect has also its advantages. The rising sun, and Aurora his harbinger, are to me delightful objects, the coolness of the night tempering the heat of his beams.

XXV.

The health of old men.

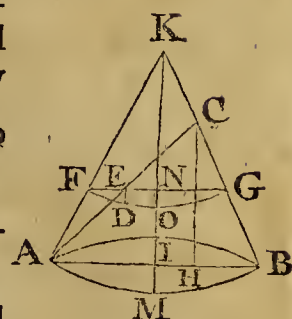
The vigorous state of health which is observed in some old men, is like a tower that is undermined. Such a tower may appear as solid, as strong and durable as when it was first built; nevertheless it has no foundation, and is only shored up by some props, which failing at once, it is ruined in an instant. In old men, the foundations of life are destroyed, the radical juice is exhausted, the vital parts are worn and decayed; the machine is only upheld by some props, that is to say, by the contexture, and by the continuance of the motion at first impressed. This appearance of health may also be compared to those glass drops, which seem perfectly solid, but if you press them a little, will fly into a thousand pieces.

(To be continued.)

Answers to the Mathematical Questions page 227.

I. QUEST. (11) answered by Mr Joseph Fowler of Hackney.

IN the annexed diagram let A C represent the diameter of the required section, and F G a plane passing through the middle thereof in a direction parallel to the base of the cone; and put $AB = 2a$; $IM = c$; $KI = b$, and $CH = 2x$; then by similar triangles, &c. we shall have $FG = 2a \times \frac{b-x}{b} =$ also



AH ; $NO = c \times \frac{b-x}{b}$ and $FE = a \times \frac{b-2x}{b}$: also by the pro-

perty of the ellipse $2ED = 2c \times \sqrt{\frac{b-2x}{b}}$ (by supposition and

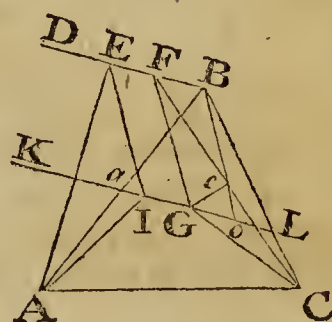
Euc. 47. 1.) $\sqrt{2a \times \frac{b-x}{b} + 4x^2}$. Hence x will be found $= b \times \frac{a^2 - c^2}{a^2 + b^2 +$

$\frac{b}{a^2 + b^2} \times \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} \times \sqrt{-c^2 - b^2}$; an impossibility.

Miss Spedman, and Messrs. Reynolds and Robinson have proved the same thing.

II. QUEST. (12) answered by Mr W. Crakelt.

CONSTRUC. Through B draw the indefinite line B D parallel to K L, bisecting in any direction the side A B of the given triangle A B C, and let fall thereon the perpendicular A E: bisect E B in F, and drawing F C, bisect it with the perpendicular c G, meeting K L in G: then draw F G, and parallel thereto, from the points E and B, the lines E I and B o, and I, G, o, will be the centres required.



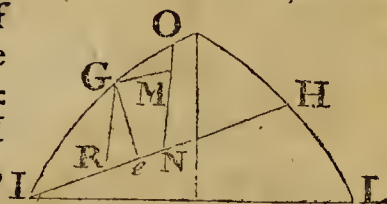
DEMONSTRA. By the nature of parallels, $IG = EF = FB = G o$, therefore the points I, o, are equidistant from G: the triangles C G F, A I E, are isocles, and consequently $CG = FG =$ (by the nature of parallels) $Bo = EI = AI$.

The method of calculation is sufficiently obvious without specification.

To this question constructions were likewise received from the Rev. Mr Lawson, and Mr S. Ogle; and algebraical solutions from Messrs. Barker, Burrow, Fowler, Gawith, and Reynolds.

III. QUEST. (13) answered by Mr Reuben Burrow, Teacher of the Mathematics at Portsmouth.

If $c = 3.14159$ &c. $m =$ the semitransverse diameter of the section; $n =$ the corresponding semiconjugate; $r =$ the semitransverse $+ ON$; $u =$ the semitransverse $+ OM$; $a = IN = NH$; $s =$ nat. sine of the angle R or N, and $x = GM = RN$. Then, by the nature of the hyperbola, we shall have,



$m^2 : n^2 :: u + m \times u - m : \frac{n^2}{m^2} \times u^2 - m^2 = GM^2 = x^2$; whence

$u = \frac{m}{n} \sqrt{n^2 + x^2}$; $GR (= MN) = r - \frac{m}{n} \sqrt{n^2 + x^2}$; Ge (by trig.)

$= sr - \frac{sm}{n} \sqrt{n^2 + x^2}$, and consequently the fluxion of the solid

$(= c \times Ge)^2 \times \text{flux. of NR} = c^2 s^2 \times r^2 \dot{x} - \frac{2rm \dot{x}}{n} \sqrt{n^2 + x^2} + m^2 \dot{x} +$

$\frac{m^2 x^2 \dot{x}}{n^2}$; the correct fluent whereof $(c^2 s^2 \times r^2 x + m^2 x + \frac{m^2 x^3}{3n^2})$

(GENT. MAG. AUGUST 1768.)

$$\frac{r m x \sqrt{n^2 + x^2}}{n} + r m n \times \text{H.L. of } \frac{n}{x + \sqrt{n^2 + x^2}}, \text{ when } x = a, \text{ gives}$$

$$c s^2 \times : r^2 a + m^2 a + \frac{m^2 a^3}{3 n^2} - \frac{r m a \sqrt{n^2 + a^2}}{n} + r m n \times \text{H.L. of}$$

$$\frac{n}{a + \sqrt{n^2 + a^2}} \text{ for the content of half the solid, or I O N I.}$$

COROLL. Hence, if I H be supposed to coincide with I L &c. we shall have

$$2 c \times : r^2 a + m^2 a + \frac{m^2 a^3}{3 n^2} - \frac{r m a \sqrt{n^2 + a^2}}{n} + r m n \times \text{H.L. of}$$

$$\frac{n}{a + \sqrt{n^2 + a^2}} \text{ for the content of an hyperbolic spindle.}$$

With very little difference the solution was likewise given by Messrs. Barker, Crakelt, Gawith, Ogle, Reynolds, and Todd.

IV. QUEST. (14) *unanswered.*

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

I. QUEST. (18) *by Miss Spedman of Chiswick.*

Given $x^6 + y^6 = x^2 + y^2$ $\times x y$, and $x^6 + y^5 = x^2 y^2$; to find x and y .

II. QUEST. (19) *by Mr John Allington.*

Find three numbers in geometrical progression, whose product may be 216, and the sum of their cubes 1009.

III. QUEST. (20) *by Mr Thomas Baker of Wiffet.*

Of all the right angled triangles, whose ambit is 100 chains, that is required, whose area is double that of its inscribed circle.

IV. QUEST. (21) *by Mr J. Rose.*

Three ships sailed from the same port at the same instant of time, but on different courses; that, whose course was the most southerly, sailed directly E. S. E. at the rate of six miles *per* hour; the most northerly one at the rate of 8 miles *per* hour, and the middle ship on a course which bisected those of the other two: It is moreover known, that when the middle ship had sailed 135 miles, they were all under the same meridian. I desire to know the course and distance run by each ship, and also their distance from each other, at that time.

ERRATA. Page 256, line 10, for \sqrt{x} read $r x$; l. 13, for $\times 2 m^2$ read $\div 2 m^2$; l. 27, for $\times r x x$, read $\div r x x$; l. 41, for *primeter* read *perimeter*.

A description of the Rolling Carts, as built by James Sharp, of Leadenhall Street, London. (See the Plate)

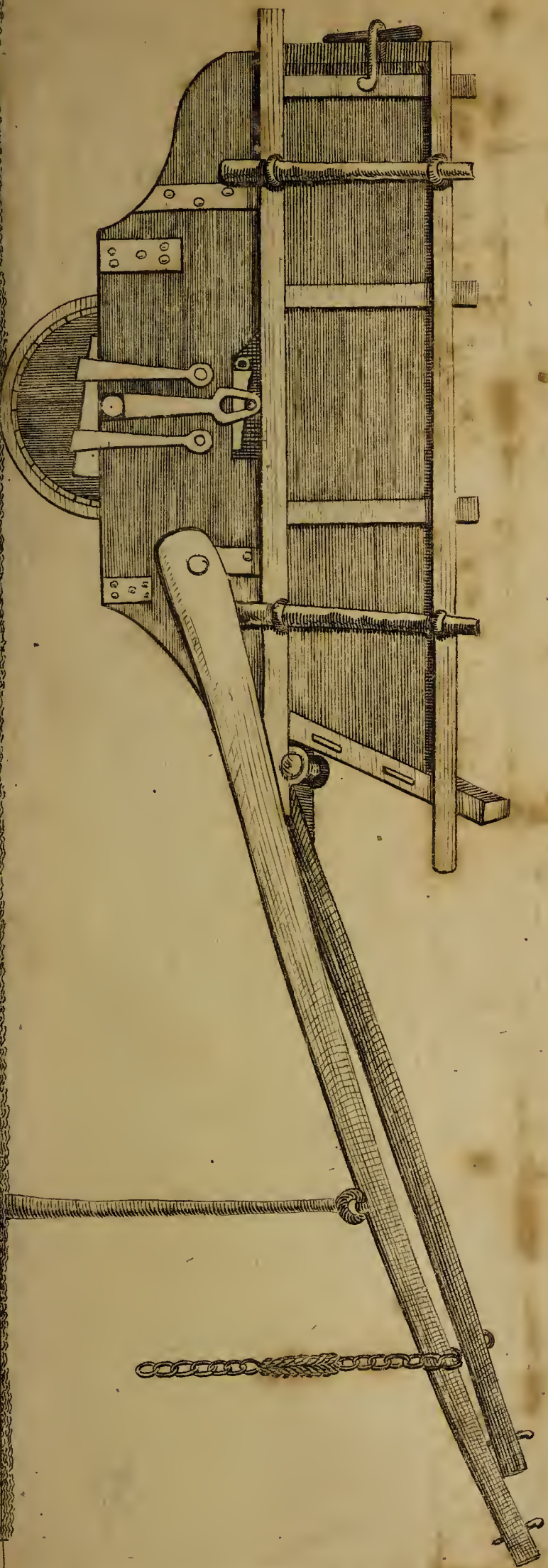
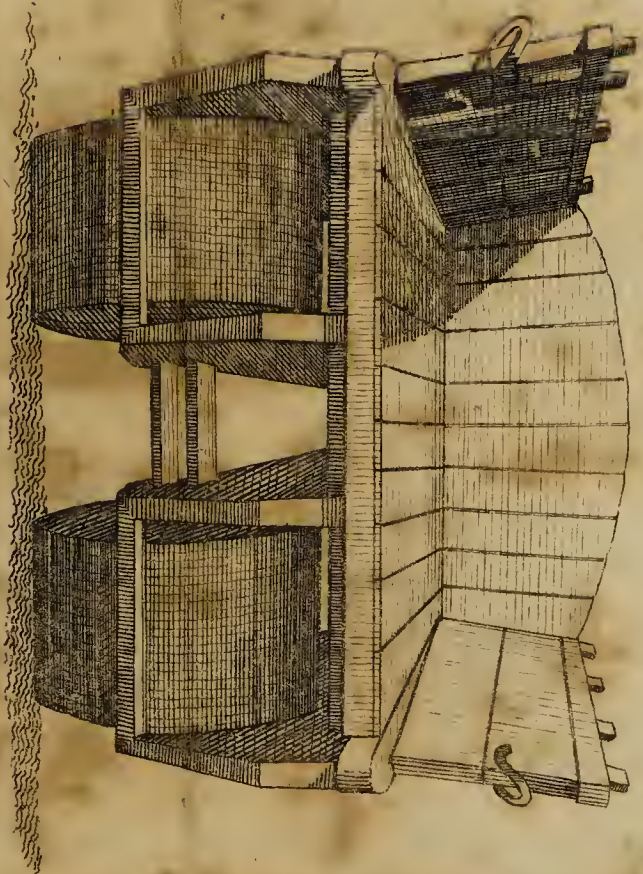
THE rolling cart is fixed upon two rollers running abreast or parallel with each other, and both placed under the body of the cart, working upon pivots like the wheel of a wheelbarrow. These rollers are cylinders of cast iron, two feet diameter, and sixteen inches broad; the insides are filled up with strong plank, so as to appear and have the strength of a solid roller, and yet are hollow in the manner of a cask. An iron spindle is inserted through the center of each roller, upon the ends of

which rest the four planks which support the body of the cart; and though these planks are no thicker than two inches, they are, by proper wedging, made capable of bearing any weight that can be laid upon them. The ends of the pivots, or gudgeons, work in a square socket, so that they may be greased in a very short time, without taking off or undoing any part whatever; but there is an absolute necessity to grease them often, especially the inner pivots, as they wear most in that part.

They tilt up and shoot their load like a common cart. When they are drawn upon a smooth and hard road, they follow

Genl. Mag. Aug. 1768.

A ROLLING CART
for Shredment & Preservation of Roads
on the Plan Recommended by W^m Darnley,
in his ingenious Treatise on Wheel Carriages,
with some improvements on the construction, as
built by James Smith of Leadenhall Street
London.





low easier than any carriage whatever, carrying an equal load; and there is no doubt but wherever they pass or re-pass often, every road will become smooth and hard.

In a deep country road they will press in and level ruts to an amazing degree more advantageously, even in once passing over them, than any number of men usually employed for that purpose do, and each side rolling sixteen inches, as the late act of parliament directs, it is apprehended they will be allowed to pass for half the toll of nine inch broad-wheeled carts, and will not be liable to be weighed at any toll-gate or weighing engine.

They are calculated to carry about three tons at each load: the body will hold within the brim what is commonly called a load and a half, that is a yard and a half cube measure.

Though these rollers are low, which may be thought to be some detriment) yet the benefit of this construction is found by much to overbalance the advantages of a high wheel; the pivots being so small as to render the friction little in comparison with that between wheels and axletrees, and that friction can never be increased as with high wheels when going over sideling roads.

There are cutters placed behind each roller for the purpose of cutting off the clay, if any should adhere thereto in passing through sloughs and deep holes.

The body of the cart, being no more than two feet six inches from the ground, is loaded with much less labour than any other.

In adapting them for the use of streets with-copse and raves as the common city car, they may be made full as broad as any other in the inside, and yet near three feet may be saved in the extreme breadth, the wheels being removed from the sides to work under the bed of the cart. By this means less room will be taken up in the streets, and the sides being made to take off, or open like a gate, they may be loaded over the sides so that the cart need never set across the street to obstruct the passage. Also the shafts being placed on the outside, and the wheels being removed from thence, it becomes shaped like a wedge, that should it ever be violently driven against any coach, cart, post, &c. it will be only a sliding stroke to each, and not a dead blow, which is too commonly seen: in this respect accidents may be prevented.

The weight of the rollers, together

with their spindles or axletrees, will not exceed half the weight of common nine inch broad wheels.

This construction may be used with equal advantage, either with single or double shafts, or with a pole for oxen; and by suitable variation in the body of the cart, may be applied to any purpose whatever.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your Magazine for May, you had my observation on a word in Pythagoras his golden verses, which, if true, is somewhat remarkable. What I now send you is much more so, being upon a place in Virgil's *Æneis*, which has had great numbers of editors, translators and commentators; and yet none of them, as far as I find, have taken any notice of it.

In the third book, after *Æneas* had been kindly entertained by *Helenus*, and at parting made a short speech, we find him immediately out at sea (*Provehimur Pelago*, &c. v. 506, Ed. var.) without any notice of his setting sail, or the proper disposition and preparation for it; and then presently again we find the crew on shore, refreshing themselves, and preparing for sailing, without the least hint of their having landed.

Now, surely, all this must appear very abrupt, unnatural, and incoherent, so as can never be consistent with the character of such an accurate writer as Virgil.

But now, to remedy this, do but omit those two verses (*Provehimur*, &c.) and all will be found natural, regular, and beautiful, worthy of the fine author.

But here it may be said,—‘What will become of those two verses; are they not Virgil’s?’ Yes verily.—And I will find them a place where they shall be of service, and add to the regularity of the poem.

Let them be put after the 220th verse (*Pandimus alas*) and every one who has any taste for Virgil, will see with what propriety and advantage they come in there.

How to account for this transposition I know not.—Probably a blunder in that transcript of the autography, from which all our editions have been printed.

I am, yours, &c. J. LATHBURY

P. S. I shall here add a quære upon an expression in the 4th Book, v. 121. (*Dum trepidant Alæ*) Does it not mean While they were galloping?—Such motion of the horse will occasion that trepidation in the *Alæ*, under the shoulders.

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of August, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765, and 1766; continued from p. 332.

1763.

August

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	W. S. W. little	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64	dull morning till 9, fine afterwards, no rain.
2	E. S. E. fresh	29	6 63	rain all day, without intermission.
3	S. W.	29	5 64	very heavy clouds, but a few flight showers.
4	S. little.	29	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 63	dull heavy morning, very wet afternoon.
5	W. S. W. fresh	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62	bright and cloudy at intervals, some flight showers
6	- - - - -	29	5 62	Ditto. some strong showers.
7	W.	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63	Ditto. but no rain.
8	S. S. W. strong.	29	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 64	continued thick atmosphere, without rain.
9	S. W. fresh.	29	7 65	Weather changed, a fine summer's day.
10	W. S. W. little	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 64	a fine summer's day, a small sprinkle in the ev.
11	- - - - -	29	8 63	cloudy day, with some few showers.
12	- - strong.	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64	cloudy morn. with some rain, fine afternoon.
13	S. W. fresh.	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63	Ditto.
14	- - - little.	29	8 62	foggy morning, a fine day.
15	E.	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64	cloudy at times, but a fair day.
16	S. S. E. fresh	29	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 65	strong flying clouds, and hasty partial showers.
17	S. W. strong.	29	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 67	great shews for rain, but kept up by the wind.
18	- - - little.	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 66	a fine summer's day.
19	- - - - -	29	8 68	a violent storm at noon, otherwise a fine day.
20	S. W.	29	8 68	a fine day.
21	S. fresh	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	mizzling morning. wet afternoon.
22	N. m. W. aft.	29	6 65	cloudy morning, fine day, no rain.
23	W. S. W. strong	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 66	churlish day, some heavy showers.
24	W.	29	6 63	heavy black clouds at times, but no rain.
25	W. S. W. little	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64	a fine day.
26	S. S. E. fresh.	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 60	a thorough wet day.
27	W. S. W. little.	29	8 63	a very fine day.
28	- - - - -	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 63	a hazy day, but no rain, except a shower early.
29	- - - - -	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 62	cloudy morn. flight rain at noon, fine evening
30	- - - - -	29	8 61	a very fine day.
31	W. S. W. m. S. E. a.	29	9 59	some flying clouds, but a fair day.

Aug.

1764

1	S. W. stormy	29	5 64	bright morn. rain from 10 to 5, fine evening.
2	W. strong.	29	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 62	heavy clouds with smart showers, till even. then fine.
3	- - - - -	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - a few showers, a cool air.
4	- - - little.	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	many clouds, but no rain, a fine day.
5	W. S. W. fresh	29	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 63	a fine bright day.
6	W. N. W.	29	7 64	no rain, but great shews for it all day.
7	E little	29	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 63	rain from midnight all day, with little intermission.
8	- - - - -	29	6 63	very heavy all day, no rain till 12, nor fair after.
9	N. E.	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60	some flying clouds, but a fine day.
10	N. N. E.	29	7 59	several flying clouds, but a fine day.
11	- - - - -	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
12	S. S. W. fresh.	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 59	bright morn. cloudy at noon, very wet even.
13	- - - - -	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	rain from 7 to 11, fair afterwards.
14	- - - - -	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62	several black clouds, and some hasty showers.
15	S. W. little.	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 60	some thund. & lightn. many hard showers at times.
16	- - - - -	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fair day, but very wet evening.
17	W. strong	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 61	great shews for rain, but none fell.
18	S. W.	29	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 61	a constant rain almost all day.
19	W. N. W.	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 59	a great deal of rain, but at times fine and fair.
20	- - - - -	29	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 58 $\frac{1}{2}$	great shews for rain, but none fell.
21	W. to N. little	29	9 61	a very bright fine summer's day.
22	N. - - - -	30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
23	N. E.	30	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 64	a few flying clouds, but a very fine day.
24	E. N. E.	30	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 62	foggy till nine, very bright and hot all day after.
25	- - - - -	30	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 62	Ditto.
26	E. S. E.	30	63	Ditto. cloudy even.
27	W.	30	61	a very bright hot day, a few flying clouds.
28	S. W. - - -	29	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 65	Ditto.

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	N.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	a fine day,
30	E.	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - feveral flying clouds.
31	N. N. E. little.	30	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fine day, very hot cloudy evening.
Aug.				
1765				
1	N. E.	30 1	69	very bright and hot.
2	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	thick and hazy, a fine soft rain in the evening.
3	N. N. W.	29 8	69	fine morning, rainy afternoon.
4	N. N. E.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	feveral smart showers, at times.
5	E. S. E.	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	some flying clouds, but no rain.
6	W. S. W. strong	29 7	66	many heavy clouds, but no rain.
7	S. S. W. little	29 7	66	feveral slight soft showers.
8	- - strong.	29 5	64	some strong thunder showers, a good deal of rain.
9	- - little.	29 6	64	Ditto.
10	N. N. W. little.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	feveral flying clouds, but no rain.
11	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Ditto.
12	N. W. to S. E.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	fair day, very wet evening.
13	S. W. to N. W. fresh.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	heavy rains all night, showers at times in the day.
14	W. N. W. strong	29 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	lowering hazy day, but no rain.
15	N. little.	29 7	57	Ditto.
16	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	cloudy and sunshine at intervals, quite a cool air.
17	N. N. W. fresh.	29 9	56	Ditto.
18	N. N. E.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	Ditto.
19	W. S. W. little	30 1	59	a fine bright warm day.
20	S. W. to N. E.	30	61	Ditto.
21	N. E.	30	62	foggy morning, bright warm day.
22	E.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	Ditto.
23	S. S. E.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	Ditto.
24	S. S. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	Ditto. very hot.
25	- - - - -	29 8	70	Ditto.
26	- - - - -	29 8	70	- - - - - sultry, a small shower in the evening.
27	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	a few flying clouds, more temperate.
28	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	Ditto.
29	E.	29 8	64	slight rain in the morn. fair afternoon.
30	S. fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
31	- - strong.	29 7	64	rainy morning, fair afternoon.
1766				
Aug.				
1	W. fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	64	some flying clouds, but no rain.
2	E. to S. to W. little	29 7	66	fine and bright till noon, thunder and rain aftern.
3	W. N. W. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	some few clouds, but no rain.
4	S. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	67	Ditto but a fine day.
5	W. S. W. little	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	a bright hot summer's day.
6	S. W. calm.	30	69	Ditto.
7	S. S. E.	30	70	Ditto.
8	N. N. W. little.	30	71	Ditto.
9	N. E. fresh.	30	73	many flying clouds, some trifling rain, much cooler.
10	N.	30	68	a fine temperate day.
11	- - - - -	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	Ditto.
12	N. N. E.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	Ditto. but little sun.
13	N.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	Ditto.
14	W. S. W.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	many flying clouds, shews for rain.
15	W. N. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	a fine cool day with some slight showers.
16	N. E.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	cloudy and sunshine at intervals, cold air.
17	S. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	Ditto some slight rains.
18	W. N. W. little.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	a fine warm summer's day.
19	W.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	Ditto
20	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	extreamly bright and fine.
21	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	Ditto
22	S. S. W. strong	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	Ditto
23	- - stormy	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	great shew for rain, cooler.
24	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	gentle rain most part of the day.
25	W. S. W. strong.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	dull morning, fine bright afternoon.
26	- - - little	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	fine bright chearful day.
27	S. W. fresh.	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	67	small rain early, hazy till noon. very bright aftern.
28	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	a very fine day.
29	- - - - -	29 8	66	Ditto
30	- - - strong.	29 9	67	cloudy morn. bright mid-day, very wet evening.
31	W. little	29 9	63	a very bright fine day.

43. *An Essay on Design in Gardening.*

THE greater part of this piece is taken up with prattle about Sir Philip Sidney, and romance, and the refinement of modern critics, and English liberty, and many other things that as little tend to direct design in gardening: it is written with a kind of pert flippancy of stile, very much resembling certain essays written by a certain person of *honour* * under the title of *Inspectors*.

This book contains no useful hint relative to its subject, that the reader will not find in the following extracts.

The elegance and propriety of rural designs seem greatly to depend on a nice distinction between *contrast* and *incongruity*.

The *species* of design should generally conform to the nature of the place:—but even *this* rule may sometimes be neglected without any *visible incongruity*. For example:—it may be possible to contrive an artificial river even near the summit of a hill, so as to bear the similitude of an *irreguous valley*; provided that all surrounding objects perfectly correspond, and every appearance of declivity remains *totally* excluded.

Contrast will often call forth beauties; which one should hardly believe the situation could afford.—One of the properest places for attending to it is the internal arrangement of a wood.—By the various windings of the walks; the closing and opening of thickets, exhibiting the stateliest trees, and sudden transitions from one degree of shade to another—more awful ideas might be imprest on the imagination, than *Day's Garish Eye* can supply us with.

Contrast of *light* and *shade* has a powerful effect in lengthening or contracting the apparent extension of vistas.—Is the *terminating object* too near? Then at some distance, on the hither side of it, the stronger portion of light should be admitted: the distinctness of the intermediate parts, and its own comparative degree of shade, will make the termination remoter. Is it too remote already? Let it be proportionably illuminated. For this latter advice there seems indeed but little occasion, *whitening objects* being a common practice—rather too frequently used where the contrary method seems wanting. I would not here be understood to suppose, that some kind of *edifice* is necessary for the termination of a vista; *natural objects* are often preferable; especially in a short one: perhaps the most pleasing terminations are formed by the united works of art and nature. A vista should certainly be concluded with something more than the meer heavens; and I know it is a maxim with some, that no portion of *glade* can be admitted with propriety: but this maxim appears much more calculated to restrain genius, than correct the judgment; wildly broken, or closely

over-arched, the glade may create a variety, not otherwise so easily attainable. What I have already said of vistas, plainly relates to those, the *sides* of which are for some considerable space subjected to view:

The greatest fault of modern planners is, their injudicious application of *Fir-trees*.—A quick growth and perpetual verdure have been the temptations for introducing them; but these advantages are very insufficient to justify the prevailing mode, which gives them an universal estimation. Trees of conic figure are by nature unsociable—not to be allowed a place amid the luxuriant heads of oaks, or other noblest progeny of the forest; though they may sometimes join with the ash and the poplar. They are beautiful as single objects—ill-suited to an extent of wood land—serviceable however to particular swells of ground, if the size of the plantation be proportionable. They may be loosely scattered on a wild heath; their *deep shades* may in some places be happily disposed: but when I see them in circular clumps choking up a meadow, or posterously converted into shrubs under the branches of a forest-tree, I pity the planter, who perhaps may have acquired a singular degree of merit in smoothing lawns, and humouring every extension or inequality of surface.

Uniting lawns is the chief purpose of *sunken fences*:—wherefore they should be *perfectly* concealed themselves, that we may not discover insufficiency in the execution: neither should unnatural swells be made use of in order to conceal them; for thus the very purpose is destroyed.

Shrubberies and *beds of flowers* demand limitation:—immoderately extended, they mark the triumph of luxury over elegance. The apparent waste of ground displeases us; and the plants themselves are too minute to admit of any considerable space being exclusively allotted them. On spots, that have nothing observable in themselves, such profusion of ornament is generally bestowed; yet, however patronized, gaudy colouring is a poor compensation for natural deficiencies:

An opinion prevails that * *regularity* is required in that part of a garden which joins the dwelling house; but I take the rule to be a relief of the prejudice of habit. Hiding a good front—obstructing a prospect from the windows—rendering a mansion damp and unwholesome by too much shelter—are inconveniences to be avoided: but I see no connection between these cautions and positive regularity: they are indeed reasons for excluding it: a degree of wildness in the garden contrasts the symmetry of the building.

Turning woods into groves gives an air of freedom, and introduces a variety of objects. To what extent the practice is adviseable must be determined by the situation, and by

* See an account of a farce called the Rout, Vol. XXIX. p. 37.

* *Elements of Criticism*, Chap. 24.

the kind of scene properest to be formed: for, though a partial opening in the front of a wood (unless contrast forbids it) generally pleases us; yet a total destruction of thicket is one of the greatest impediments to design. The age of the trees is another circumstance to be attended to: beeches in particular should never be cleared of underwood, 'till their size is considerable; they only look like the approach to a *witch-house*, whose inhabitants had encouraged a *nursery of broom-sticks*.

Fashion has subjected the form of planting to frequent variation: avenues, quincunxes, clumps, successively had the preference; *dotting* (as they term it) is the present method, and the least exceptionable of any. But a field for the exercise of genius should never be limited by fashion: the Chinese are in this respect (according to Sir William Temple) particularly excellent: *their greatest reach of imagination is employed in contriving figures, where the beauty shall be great and strike the eye, but without any order or disposition of parts, that shall be commonly or easily observed.*

I have no partiality for the green mantle, of *standing pools*, but, without any extraordinary clearness, properly placed, their effect may be admirable. Ponds may be likewise *strung* together, so as to gain a river-like appearance—or at least that of a considerable lake.

'Tis a common case with *garden-buildings*, to be strangely incoherent in themselves—unconnected with the places they occupy: such are root-houses in rosaries—hermitages richly ornamented—rustic seats marked with a *formal vulgarity* by way of *rudeness*. As to pillars and obelisks, I cannot recommend the admission of either among rural objects, unless backed by rising woods, or in some small area surrounded by thickets.

The use of statues is another dangerous attempt in gardening—not however impossible to be practised with success.

There is an art in the management of grounds, little understood, and possibly the most difficult to be accomplished: 'tis analogous to what is called *keeping under* in painting: by some parts being seemingly neglected, the succeeding are more strikingly beautiful.

From a general view of our present gardens in populous districts, a stranger might imagine they were calculated for a race of Lilliputians. Are their *shade*, their *ponds*, or their *islands* proportionable to common mortals? Their winding walks—such as no human foot-step (except a reeling drunkard's) could have traced. X.

44. *A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, on the fatal Consequences of suffering the French to invade Corsica, and possess the Sovereignty of the Mediterranean Seas.*

This pamphlet consists of many trite arguments to prove the great importance of our codfishery, and that if the French become masters of Corsica, they will have the sovereignty of the Mediterranean seas, and that

if they are sovereigns of the Mediterranean seas, our cod fishery, as well as every other branch of our trade is at an end. His apprehensions indeed have carried him much farther, for he says, that if we do not effectually support Corsica against the French, *Great Britain itself will be conquered*, in that island.

What regard should be paid to a writer who supposes, that to conquer Great Britain the French have nothing to do but to conquer Corsica, our readers will easily determine. X.

45. *The Utility and Equity of a Free Trade to the East-Indies: shewing, that the People will be fully employed to improve their fortunes; and that the government will acquire several millions per ann. revenue; besides a contribution of ten millions from Great Britain, Ireland, and North America, for a free trade.*

As to the utility of this measure the author says, it will afford to the people in general, opportunities of encreasing their fortunes, it will augment the public revenue, reduce taxes, and lower the price of necessities.

It will afford opportunities of becoming rich to the trading people in general, by throwing a most advantageous trade open to all, which is now by a monopoly confined to a few; it will augment the publick revenue, by putting government in possession of the territorial acquisitions in India, which will produce about four million yearly; and of duties, on encrease of trade, equal to one million more; it will also raise a publick contribution of ten millions among his majesty's commerce subjects, as a consideration for the advantage they will derive from being admitted to share the trade now monopolized; with this money, the money borrowed upon the taxes on beer, soap, candles, and other necessities may be paid off in a short time; and when taxes are thus lessened, provisions will of necessity become proportionably cheap.

As to the equity of the measure, he says, that government has a right to sacrifice the advantages of the few to that of the many; that after a monopoly has been permitted till the trade is put upon a good footing, the company should be deprived of it, without making a return equal to the value of the trade, but such only as is equal to the expectations of reasonable men, who from motives of gratitude and publick spirit, should cheerfully acquiesce, and willingly sacrifice, a superfluity to the convenience of their country.

But allowing monopolies to be pernicious, it is manifest that much of the benefit which this author supposes would arise from abolishing the monopoly in question, is chimerical.

Besides, if it should become a principle of government, to grant charters, by which particular bodies of men will be induced, at great trouble and expence, to make discoveries, and push the undertaking with more vigour

vigour than it could be pushed by separate individuals, and when the trade is established to lay it open, it is absurd to suppose that any charter would be accepted, much less applied for; it must also be allowed, that upon this author's principles, government may justly take away from all its subjects, such wealth as may be thought superfluous, leaving them not the whole product of their gains, but such part only as is equal to the expectations of reasonable men.

This author indeed alledges, that the East India Company has violated the conditions, under which its charter was granted, and therefore that it may be justly resumed: But this is a question which will probably be determined by those only who can properly take it into consideration.

This pamphlet is zealously but feebly written, the author's notions are confused, his knowledge superficial, and his principles erroneous, yet he affects to treat criticism with great contempt. "Critics, he says, put him in mind of those magnificent beings, who, through the influence of a superior power, are tumbled Chaos-like into existence, and who ungratefully fly in the face of their common parents". If the reader wishes to see more such rhetoric, and some specimens of logic by no means inferior, he must have recourse to the work at large. X.

46. *The Doctrine of Inflammations, founded on Reason and Experience, and cleared from the contradictory Systems of Boerhaave, Van Swieten, and others.* By Daniel Magenise, M. D.

This little work was written many years ago, and the author has now been induced to publish it by the approbation of Sir Clifford Winttingham, his majesty's physician in ordinary, to whom it is addressed.

The author observes, that no disease is more common or dangerous, than an inflammation, and yet that in the best physical writers, its causes and effects are not only confused, but involved in manifest contradictions.

From the authors who have hitherto written, he says, he can quote no authority for his opinions, but that he has endeavoured to support them by just reasoning, upon repeated experience.

He says, the external causes of an inflammation are fractures; luxations, compressions, aromatic elements, abounding with oil and sulphur; passing suddenly from a warm to a cold place, and many other external applications; the irritation of the fibres, resulting from thence are the antecedent causes of this disorder; but it may be properly defined according to its proximate and immediate causes. *An erethism * of the vessels, with*

* This author defines *erethism* to be that mode of action which proceeds from the sensibility and irritation of the vessels; a motion neither peristaltic nor oscillatory; various according to the stimulus, and consequently of as many kinds as there are stimuli.

the velocity of the fluids preternaturally increased.

By the pricking of a thorn, the stinging of a bee, by fire, by the venereal virus, an erethism is excited in a particular part, and an increased velocity of the fluids necessary follows. If the erethism and increased velocity are removed, the inflammation ceases.

A swelling is not essential to an inflammation, for if so, a sensation of pain could never happen without a swelling, which is contrary to experience.

To remove the erethism, and reduce the velocity of the fluids to the standard of health, this author directs, as other authors have done, venesection, mild purges, diluents, acids, oily, mucilaginous, and narcotic medicines prudently administered.

However this theory may differ from that of others, it does not appear but that his practice is the same; his book may amuse those who amuse themselves with system and hypothesis, but the diligent practitioner will read it to very little purpose.

The author in the course of his work takes occasion to observe, that "as good news moves the nerves in some individuals so pleasantly that they die in an ecstasy of bliss, so the death occasioned by too great a dose of opium is equally pleasant."

It is perhaps of some importance to observe, that in this particular he is mistaken; Opium taken in such a quantity as to kill, produces distraction, convulsions, and agony not to be exceeded by the effect of poisons less deceitful in their first effects. (See Awfiter's account of the effects of opium as a poison, vol. xiii. p. 51.) X.

47. *A Letter to the Duke of Grafton, on the present Situation of Public Affairs.* 1s. Almon.

The writer of this letter, while he admits that acting uniformly with a party, is but a virtue of a second rate, yet ventures to assert what may seem a paradox, *That this notion can never be effectually governed but by a party.* His reasoning in support of this new proposition is to the following effect: The distinctions of *whig* and *tory*, while they subsisted in principle, were of service to the kingdom; a *principled administration*, and a *principled opposition*, are the weights which keep the machine together, and make it go. Under the Utopean idea of a general coalition, men of all parties, sentiments, opinions, and connections are so mixed and confounded, as to form a strange heterogeneous mass, which it is impossible to keep long together. Mr. Pitt, indeed, made it his boast, that under his administration, all distinction of parties was for the first time abolished; but not Mr. Pitt, but the circumstances of the times, produced this coalition. During his second administration, *since the peace*, he has not been able to persuade any five people to agree in supporting him, or to form any thing like a strong consistent government. The idea of forming an admini-

stration

stration upon the broad foundation of comprehending all parties is pleasing in theory, and sounds well in declamation, but has not yet been attempted in this country with success.—Relying therefore on the experience of past times, he concludes, that from this original mistake, that an administration, to be firm and permanent, should comprehend different parties, all our present divisions, all the scandalous changes, which have been made in the king's servants, and confusion of broken, distracted measures, may without difficulty be traced.

He admits, indeed, that a nation may be so circumstanced, that a minister who would act consistently with its interests, must break through the dependence of party, and exert himself upon more extensive principles; and he appeals to his grace, whether this is our present situation, and in this appeal expostulates with great freedom. “You may, says he, conceal the condition of the kingdom from your sovereign; but you will find it difficult to conceal it from his people, and impossible from yourself. It is the fault of humanity, and particularly of youth, that we turn away our eyes from the necessary consideration of painful objects, and defer the labour of reformation to the dreadful moment, when it is become useless or impracticable. If this be your case, my lord, a serious representation of the present state of the kingdom, directed immediately to your grace, may perhaps rouse you from your lethargy, and make you ashamed of it.”

After this frank introduction the writer proceeds to lay before the public, some of the most alarming circumstances, in which, says he, an attempt to conceal or soften would be difficult, and perhaps not advisable; to exaggerate is impossible.

“The national debt presents itself as the first great object of national distress. The state of this debt, and of trade, upon which the national revenue depends, calls loudly for the care of a man of superior abilities; of capacity to form, and resolution to execute; some great comprehensive plan for the relief of both; who will not content himself with a languid official execution of his duty, but apply to this important service, with the steadiness of a minister, convinced by real knowledge that he is doing right, and with the zeal of a man passionate for his purpose. The ordinary routine of office is not made for the present conjuncture; much less will it bear the doubts and difficulties of cautious inexperience. It calls for a minister, who has experience enough of business not to be retarded or perplexed by forms, and whose mind is equal to the comprehension of several important objects at once. A real effectual economy, and a regard to the burthens with which commerce is oppressed, should be no less his care than the annual reduction of a part of the debt. These objects should be constantly before him in an united view; and when he gains in one

way, it should never be at the expence of losing in another.

Next to the debt, the state of the colonies demands the immediate and earnest attention of government, of the legislature, and of the people. There was a time when a moderate degree of care and firmness might have prevented the American torrent from bursting its banks. What arts of policy, or by what efforts of vigour it can now be brought back to and confined within its natural channel, is more than a private man should presume to point out. This at least is certain, that, while we have been disputing about the right, we have unwarily given up the fact. Every good man will wish that the differences between Great Britain and her colonies may be compromised with that amity and affection by which they ought to be bound to each other; but let it be remembered that no compact between man and man, or between nation and nation, can have solidity or permanence, if it be founded entirely on demands on one side, and concessions on the other. Either it will soon be broken, or it will be attended with an absolute transition of power.

If it were possible for us to be insensible of a ruinous debt, or of the alarming state and temper of the colonies, there are other evils, which we cannot shut our eyes to, because they come immediately home to our doors.

When domestic government is universally relaxed, when the laws have lost their force, and not little short of rebellion shall threaten his house, his fortune, and his life, a man cannot be blind to his danger, nor will he think that government entitled to his submission, which leaves him without protection. This too, my lord, is the effect of confused distracted councils. Had his majesty's servants been originally agreed among themselves, in what manner to act towards Mr. Wilkes on his arrival from France, those odious scenes of violence and outrage on one side, and of military execution on the other, to which we have all been witnesses, would probably have never existed.

The mention of military execution naturally leads to the notice of the present condition of our standing army. The public provides annually, in time of peace, for the establishment of near 34000 effective men for the service of Great Britain, and of the garrisons and plantations abroad. The expence of this establishment, when added to that of half-pay to officers reduced, and to all the necessary and unnecessary contingencies of such an army, will appear enormous.

May it be permitted to ask your grace whether this great expence is so managed and applied, as even to answer the purposes intended by parliament; or, in other words, whether your army, either in numbers or discipline, is such as it ought to be, and such as the public has a right to expect it should be. Except a few regiments in this island, whose

whose colonels, military through whim, are perhaps zealous for the honour of their particular corps, is your army on the whole either compleat in numbers, or in such a state of discipline as to be fit to take the field, if any unforeseen emergency should require it. Your grace might know, if you thought proper to enquire, that the army here, in Ireland, and in the plantations, not only wants some thousands to compleat, but is, for the most part, totally unfit for service. Whoever therefore formed a late plan of augmentation ought to have compleated the old establishment before he endeavoured to augment it; as increasing the military standing force of this country, in time of peace, under any pretence, must always be a suspicious, and some time or other a fatal measure, and as it matters not whether the military power of the crown be increased in Ireland or in Great Britain. We are highly indebted to the Irish house of commons, which had spirit enough to make a stand, in the first instance, against a measure, which probably would have received but little opposition here.

The last point, upon which I shall venture to touch but lightly, is formidable enough to alarm the dullest and most thoughtless mind. I mean the possibility of a war. Such an event you well know, my lord, would soon shake your loose disjointed administration to pieces, and perhaps give us a solid united government. Whether we should submit to see our natural enemy making an acquisition more valuable than all the triumphs of a successful war, or, whether we shall have peace until France has recovered strength and spirits enough to attack us directly, are questions of state not to be resolved, nor properly to be discussed but in the cabinet. By whatever means it has happened that things are reduced to a condition, wherein it is hardly possible for you to take a right step, this at least is not doubtful, that neither place, nor retirement, nor even his insignificance will protect a minister, under whose administration it shall appear that this country could neither have peace with honour, nor make war with advantage.

Y.

48. *Things as they are.* Bingley, 1s.

This is a performance of one of those authors, who may well be considered as the vermin that live upon the galled part of a noble animal, which, by perpetual irritation, they prevent from healing.

His principal subject is what has been called, "the wanton massacre in St. George's fields". Perhaps the malice and impudence of faction, was never so flagitious as in this instance; it has appeared by a solemn examination, in a court of justice, that the keepers of the prison made no application for assistance till after a tumultuous rabble had endeavoured to break it; and that no order was given to repress force with force, till these endeavours were repeated with

greater violence, government insulted, and an attempt made to stone its officers, several of whom were wounded.

Yet the author of *Things as they are*, tells us, that a few idle people going out of curiosity to the King's Bench, were fired upon by some Scotchmen, while they were innocently amusing themselves by tossing up for tarts, and playing at cricket.

God forbid that any man should wish liberty less even when he sees it so grossly abused. There is no instance of noble sentiment that strikes us more than the patriot of old time, who, when he was asked with insult and derision, why he had done so much for what he called liberty, replied, "I did it that such wretches as you might revile me with impunity."

This author however, is too impotent to effect his own purpose, for there is no body who can read, that will not instantly despise him as a dunce. Let the following extract prove it.

*The British state with vigour rise,
Be dignified as learn'd and wise;
Bouy up your country—sinking low
Beneath the weight of wretched woe.
Methinks I see your shoulders shrug,
And all your pensions closely hug;
And hum, and haw, and say 'tis thus.—*

But as none of this performance is reason, neither is it all rhyme

*But you possessed of honest pride
Can spurn at guilt, detest a bribe*

nor metre

*Keep up fortitude, draw your pen,—
Where the grand and chief monopoly.—*

These extracts preclude all criticism.

X.

49. *A Letter from T. Harris to Geo. Colman; on the affairs of Covent Garden Theatre; to which is fixed an Address to the Public.*

The charge brought against Mr. Colman in this letter, is in substance as follows.

By an article dated March 31, 1767, between Colman and Powel, and Rutherford and Harris, it was agreed that they should be jointly and equally concerned and interested in Covent Garden playhouse, both with respect to property and management.

By a subsequent article, it was agreed between the same parties, that Colman should be invested with the direction of the Theatre in the following particulars: engaging and dismissing performers, receiving and rejecting new pieces, casting plays, appointing the entertainments of the night, and conducting all such things as are generally understood to be comprehended in the dramatic and theatrical province.

With respect however, to Rutherford and Harris, this clause was restrained by the following:

"And the said T. Harris and J. Rutherford, shall be desired to attend the controulment of the accounts and treasury
"relative

“ relative to the said Theatre; and as they
 “ have leisure to attend to the affairs of the
 “ Theatre, it is farther agreed, that the
 “ said G. Colman shall at all times commu-
 “ nicate and submit his conduct and the
 “ measures he shall intend to pursue, unto
 “ them, the said Harris and Rutherford,
 “ and in case they shall at any time signify
 “ their disapprobation thereof, in writing,
 “ to the said G. Colman, the measure so
 “ disapproved of shall not be carried into
 “ execution.”

With respect to Powel, no such restriction was made, for he required none, declaring that he was content to place his fame and fortune implicitly in the hands of Mr. Colman.

Harris and Rutherford insist, that by the restraining clause, it appears not to have been intended to exclude them from all share in the management, but only that Colman should act in the first instance, because their having leisure to attend to the affairs of the Theatre, is made the reason of Colman's being required to communicate his measures to them, before he carried them into execution, and to desist from such measures as by writing they should disapprove.

The design of this pamphlet is to shew, that the right and power given to Harris and Rutherford, by this clause, have been infringed and defied, and to acquaint the public with what they have done to maintain and efface them; as a narrative of facts, it is in substance as follows.

Harris and Rutherford, disapproved by writing of the performance of Cymbeline, but Colman and Powel, instead of quietly acquiescing, threatened to shut up the Theatre, and appeal to the publick.

An immense expence was incurred for the wardrobe by Mrs. Powel, without Harris or Rutherford's knowledge or consent, and great part of the common property was taken into her private possession; upon this Messieurs Harris and Rutherford requested her to send it to the Theatre, that they might see of what it consisted, and required her to purchase no more without their knowledge. Mr. Powel answered, that this could not be complied with, because the care of the wardrobe had been invested with Mrs. Powel by Mr. Colman.

Messieurs Harris and Rutherford having objected to Mr. Colman's plan, for fixing the company for the next season, assigning their reasons, Mr. Colman did notwithstanding keep them ignorant of his subsequent transactions and intentions, and engaged several performers by his own separate authority.

Messieurs Harris and Rutherford then gave Mr. Colman a formal notice in writing, requiring him to communicate and submit to them all future measures, and expressly forbidding him to contract with any performer without such previous communication, prohibiting also, under the same condition,

the casting any play, or getting up any new piece, or taking any measure comprehended in the dramatic and theatric province of the Theatre, that they might, if they thought fit, signify their disapprobation of it in writing, that so the same might not be carried into execution.

They also caused a copy of this paper to be delivered to every performer, with a notice or warning annexed, purporting that any separate agreement made by them with Mr. Colman, would be illegal and invalid.

Yet Mr. Colman continued his negotiations with the performers, unknown to Harris and Rutherford, and both he and the performers, totally disregarded their several requisitions and notices.

In the mean time a meeting for accommodation took place, between the contending parties, in which a reference to two of the most eminent council to be chosen by Mr. Colman himself, was proposed by Harris and Rutherford, but declined by Colman because a reference implied a doubt which neither he nor his council admitted.

Matters remained in this situation till the season was closed with Cymbeline, in direct contradiction to a negative in writing, put upon the exhibition of that piece by Harris and Rutherford.

They found that the usual profits of the season had, by Mr. Colman's management, been lessened one half, and that to save appearance, he had sent in from 30 to 60 pounds worth of orders every night, and in support of one of his own pieces upwards of one hundred pounds worth. Sixty pounds worth of orders were in the house the very last night to give credit to Cymbeline which Harris and Rutherford had prohibited.

The season being over, Harris and Rutherford had appointed Garton, the treasurer, to meet them, that they might examine his accounts. By these accounts it appeared that Garton had paid several bills contrary to their express order. He pleaded Mr. Colman's order in his justification, and said he should continue to pay all bills which Mr. Colman should order in time to come, notwithstanding Harris and Rutherford's prohibition. Upon this they ordered him to deliver up his books, which they sent home for further inspection.

A day or two afterwards, Garton called upon Mr. Harris, and demanded his books, saying, if he had known as much when he delivered them up as he did now, they should as soon have had his life. Mr. Harris says, that “ after remonstrating against his unprovoked insolence, he dismissed him.” “ Mr. Harris immediately adds, that Garton lodged an indictment against him and Rutherford, in the crown office, setting forth that with clubs, staves and fists, they assaulted, beat, bruised and wounded him.” Surely Garton could never found such an indictment upon a mere remonstrance against unprovoked insolence, or
 a legal

a legal dismission from a place which Harris and Rutherford resolved to execute themselves, yet this is all the foundation that appears by Mr. Harris's account. If Mr. Harris is justified by a full disclosure of all facts, 'tis pity he has suppressed any, if not it is pity that any should have been told.

The next care of Harris and Rutherford was to see how the wardrobe was circumstanced, and for that purpose they appointed the keeper of the men's wardrobe to meet them on the 10th of June.

On the 10th of June they were met, not by the wardrobe keeper, but by Mr. Colman, who told them he had taken the keys of the wardrobe from the keeper, and that there they should not enter. Upon this Mr. Harris forced open the door with his foot, and with Rutherford went in, but finding no inventory books, nor having any body to direct their enquiry, they deferred it, and putting a padlock on the door, went away with the key, leaving orders that the wardrobe keeper should come for it to them.

They had in writing refused their consent to Mr. Powell's performing at Bristol, yet they now discovered that he had not only gone to Bristol as a performer, but carried away part of the wardrobe to perform in.

The next day, June 11, they went again to the Theatre, and found a person keeping the door, who refused them admittance. This person, whose name is Flight, produced a paper signed by Mr. Colman, appointing him assistant house-keeper, and requiring him to suffer no person to stay in the house, but such as Charles Serjeant, the house-keeper, should appoint.

The next day Messieurs Harris and Rutherford severally, and by accident, met one of the box keepers, who told them that Mr. Colman had taken away the keys of all the doors in the Theatre, and that they were all barred and bolted, but that if they applied alone, they might be admitted through Mr. Powell's house in the piazza, which communicated with the Theatre.

Having determined not to go through the house of Mr. Powell into what they considered as their own premises, they sent a servant on Monday the 18th of June, with a written order for their admittance; with this order Mr. Serjeant refused to comply. They then sent a messenger to Mr. Colman, with compliments, desiring the keys, and informing him that they were waiting with two friends to take a walk in the Theatre: the messenger returned with an answer, "That he would not send the keys; and that he had ordered all ingress to the theatre to be denied them, except through Mr. Powell's house, and even that way, they and they only, must enter." They then returned home, and having considered the affair, and taken advice, they went again on Friday the 17th, after six o'clock, and having demanded admittance, and being refused, before witnesses, they broke into the house through a window, on the north

side of Hart-street-door. They turned out all they found in possession of the place, and found every window and avenue to the house fortified with their own boards and timber, which had been cut to pieces for that purpose. They immediately sent word to Mr. Colman, that they did not mean to retaliate his behaviour, but had given orders to their servants, whom they had put into possession, to admit, at all times, him and Mr. Powell.

They proceeded to remove from the Theatre, to the house of Mr. Harris in Surry street, so much of the wardrobe as they imagined would make the rest useless, together with the musick, and prompt books, belonging to the Theatre.

Soon after these exploits, Mr. Colman applied to a justice of peace for Westminster, who proceeded by inquisition, and, without notice to Harris and Rutherford, issued his precept to the sheriff, to reinstate Serjeant in the possession of the Theatre, and turn the persons out whom Harris and Rutherford had put in.

This letter concludes with the following proposals, to which Mr. Harris, in behalf of himself and Mr. Rutherford, expects Mr. Colman's *publick answer*.

I. Will you submit all past transactions to arbitration?

II. Will you consent that proper security be given by each party, for a specific performance of the present articles?

III. Or, as the present article respecting the management was entered into upon no valuable consideration on our part, and therefore was legally revokable, should we find it necessary, will you revert to the original instrument, by which all parties were jointly concerned in the profits and management of the Theatre.

IV. Lastly, will you, in case you have any objection to private arbitration, join with us in instituting an amicable suit in chancery, and take the sense of that court on our present articles, and past transactions.

To these proposals Mr. Colman has since publicly replied; and there is some reason to think, that all differences will soon be accommodated.

X.
.50 *The Conduct of Ralph Hodgson, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, in the Affair of the Coal Heavers.*

This account is so very imperfect and confused, that the inquisitive reader will find his notions rather more perplexed after reading it than before.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; says, that the Coal-heavers had been long oppressed by a set of men, called *Coal-undertakers*, but he does not tell us what these Coal-undertakers undertook, but only that they occasionally lent the Coal-heavers tools, and supplied them with necessaries at an exorbitant rate, and being most of them publicans, encouraged the poor fellows in excess for their own advantage.

He says, that an act of parliament was made to take the Coal-heavers out of the hands of these Coal-undertakers, but how an act of parliament became necessary for this purpose, or what was its general purport does not appear.

He says, however, that the Coal-undertakers having money, and forming a combination, contrived to keep the Coal-heavers still under their tyranny, and to defeat the act of parliament in their favour.

It seems by this pamphlet, that Ralph Hodgson Esq; became himself a Coal undertaker, and opened an office for registering the men upon more equitable terms; it appears, that at the first he had good custom, but that his office was at length utterly deserted, by an offer from some of his rivals, of procuring the Coal-heavers two shillings a score instead of twenty-pence.

In a few weeks, however, the ship-masters refused to pay Coal-heavers after that rate, and employed their own sailors, as they certainly had a right to do.

The Coal-heavers now turned adrift, fell into the excesses that have been so fatal to many, and rather than work at the usual rate of twenty-pence a score, endeavoured to extort two shillings by force.

Mr Hodgson says, that though he had reason to be offended with them for having left his office, he, notwithstanding, used his influence to keep them quiet. He offered, he says, to go and sit up in defence of Green when his house was first threatened; but Green, who seems to have received ill offices from him as a rival, refused to owe him any obligation.

It is difficult to guess from this justification of Hodgson, of what he has been accused: He says, that as a magistrate, he committed Green to prison, upon his surrender, when, in his own defence, he had killed several of the mob; that he recommended his own office by saying *it was like one publican's keeping a pot of beer better than another*. That he walked in procession, at the head of the Coal heavers who had used his office on St Patrick's day, and dined with the publicans connected with those Coal-heavers; he also dined with the same publicans on St George's day, though he did not walk.

In justification of all this, which indeed needs no justification, he says, that Green himself desired to surrender to him, rather than to another. That the terms in which he recommended his office were low and vulgar, indeed, but perfectly innocent. That he walked at the head of his Coal-heavers partly to shew that they were better clad than others, as a recommendation of his office, and partly, that being a magistrate, he might prevent irregularities, and that he had surely a right to dine with whom he pleased both on St Patrick's and St George's days, and therefore in dining with the publicans connected with the Coal-heaver's office, he committed no fault.

There are, however, two charges against him more explicitly urged; that he encouraged the Coal-heavers in their attack upon Green's house, and that one of the rioters being brought before him, he instantly discharged him.

Both these charges he absolutely denies; he says, he did indeed *temporise* with the mob who were attacking Green's house, but his view was to keep them quiet; and that finding his endeavours ineffectual, he applied for the guards. And as to the man whom he discharged, he was not a rioter, but brought before him for a quarrel, and discharged at the person's request who had procured the warrant.

His procession on St Patrick's day has been called *parading it at the head of the Coal-heavers*, and it has been said that he thus *paraded* with them also on St George's day; this he denies, and adds, that he did not dine with the Coal-heavers on either day, but with the publicans, one Coal-heaver only being present.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; says, that he is a barrister at law, and not an Irishman; that a conspiracy has been formed against him by rival coal-undertakers, but that 'nothing could add to his contempt of them but their succeeding in that conspiracy; nothing equal his disdain of their malice, but his pity for such as could be the bubbles of their low cunning.'

The following general justification of this gentleman is inserted in his own words as a specimen of his style, and our readers here may consider him as in his learned profession at the bar.

'After taking proper time to consider of the *best*, the *most laudible*, and most effectual means of carrying the act made in favour of the Coal-heavers into execution, I could conceive nothing more proper, more safe, and, so far from *obnoxious to censure*, that it must deserve the highest approbation, more expedient, in short, than taking the act itself for my guide, to advise and promote such measures under its immediate sanction, as might the readiest answer the beneficial end proposed by it.'

And who can deny that the *best*, the most *laudible*, the most *effectual*, the most *expedient* way of carrying an act into execution, is to take that same act for a guide? that to take the act for a guide, is to act under its immediate sanction? or that carrying an act into execution, by taking it for a guide, and acting under its sanction, is the readiest way to answer the end proposed by it?

X.

* * * The Account of a View of the Customs and Manners of Italy; of the Expostulation, a Poem; of the Man of Forty Crowns; the Princess of Babylon, and the Foundation of British Liberty, in our last, should have been marked with the Letter X.

Inserted by Desire, being the only genuine Account of the Dolphin's last Voyage that has yet appeared.

A Poetical Description of the Islands lately discovered by the Dolphin Man of War, in the South Seas. By a COMMON SAILOR on board.

ON Whitsunday the first was seen,
Which bore that name.—With due esteem,
The next to Britain's royal Queen,
Charlotte's name was fixt.
Some few we pass in number four,
Whose names are still reserv'd in store,
The next the Royal Bishop's bore,
And George Great George the next.

Here wait my muse a while to view,
A beautiful scene, to Britons new,
Whose climate, equal'd is by few,
The British Monarch's isle.
And O! my muse, thou heavenly maid,
An artless bard invokes thy aid,
Let all his skill be here display'd,
And on his efforts smile.

Our anchors well secur'd in ground,
Sails furl'd, yards, top masts, lower'd down,
Well pleas'd, we view the fertile ground,
Well worth a monarch's care.
Safe in Port-Royal bay we ride,
Where no rude wind, no rapid tide,
Or rugged rocks, unseen abide,
But all's serene and fair.

The dauntless Indians round us flock,
With each a pittance from his stock,
Which they for various trifles truck,
Content with what we spare.
Oft on our ship, they fix their eyes,
As oft on us, with deep surprize,
And deem our floating world a prize,
For them next morn to share.

Prepar'd next morn, with stones they came,
Which well they hurl'd with dextrous aim,
But soon were all repuls'd with shame,
And some canoes unmann'd.
Fatal attempt, ambitious thought,
Poor simple men, too late ye're taught
That Britons ne'er are easy caught,
With schemes so badly plann'd.

No safe retreat, they now can find,
For dire destruction unconfin'd,
Our balls swift whistling thro' the wind,
Overtakes th' insulting band.
But oh! to paint their vast surprize,
The terror sparkling in their eyes,
Or their confus'd, and hideous cries,
Requires an abler hand.

Then cease my muse, the cannons roar
Is ceas'd; the vanquish'd make for shore,
Their comrades fate, with tears deplore,
And seek a speedy flight.
A gentler theme demands your care,
To paint the beautiful isle prepare,
Whilst we fatigu'd, tho' void of fear,
In slumbers pass the night.

The morning dawns the well known call,
From gentle sleep awakes us all,
Our boats well mann'd, and arm'd withal,
The conquer'd isle we claim.
Soon as the sea-beach side we make,
The Islanders their huts forsake,
And we in form possession take,
In George's royal name.

Now free to range, we find rich fruits,
Pigs, fowls, and most salubrious roots,
Refreshments, such as aptly suits
The seaman's bilney food.
Than all of these, an iron bar,
Or rusty nail's more precious far
To them. Ev'n gold or diamonds are
Less valu'd, less approv'd.

The natives polish'd better far,
Than other savage Indians are,
The girls well featur'd, passing fair,
And kind in all respects.
The men well made, robust and tall,
Subject to none, by none enthrall'd,
Thoughtless of every future call,
They live as sense directs.

In tillage quite an artless band,
But nature kindly tills their land,
Whose fertile soil, at her command
Yields all the sweets of life.
At least such necessary store,
That pleas'd with that, they seek no more,
Nor covet gold; or silver ore,
The common source of strife.

The slender garb, their bodies hide,
Is far too curious to describe;
Invention here has well supply'd
With nicest art their wants,
Attend ye artists of the trade,
Whom here I seek not to degrade,
It's neither spun nor wove, but made
From wild and simple plants.

Light as our English ladies sacks,
But made of neither silk nor flax,
Cotton, nor wool, tho' white as wax,
And wrought with matchless pains,
Some coarse, some fine, some painted o'er,
Some plain, in breadth, three yards or more,
And oft in length full seven score,
Each curious piece contains.

A purling stream through ev'ry grove,
As chrystal clear, is seen to rove,
Whose flow'ry banks the Nine improve,
Unnumber'd vales adorn.
Whilst, unmolested, birds unite,
To form the rural sweet delight,
Closing with various notes each night,
And ushering in the morn.

A thousand beauties more's too few,
To give this royal isle it's due;
But here I cease, lest these, tho' true,
Should seem romantic talk.
Yet let me not in silence pass,
What well in this deserves a place,
An island sacred to his grace,
The royal duke of York.

Which here in view, with grandeur rears,
Proud of the royal name it bears,
High as the lofty glittering stars,
Its ever verdant head.
Beneath whose shade's a pleasant bourn,
Which various fragrant shrubs adorn,
And beauteous flowers daily born,
Around it's borders spread.

But hark! the Boatswain's call how shrill;
Up anchors, boys, your topsails fill,
And stay-sails hoist. With free good will,
Each jovial tar obeys:
And now we dare the waves once more;
Ne'er plow'd by Europe's keels before,
Discov'ring still a long hid store.
Of isles within these seas.

For daily now fresh land we make,
And all in course their titles take,
Saunders and How the first partake,
Next Scylla's isle we spy.
A beauteous island next we made,
Be that Boscawen's, Wallis said,
Tho' low in dust the hero's laid,
His name shall never die.

The next we made was Kepple's isle,
Where nature kindly seem'd to smile,
Fertile in fruits, as rich in soil,
Inferior to none.

Then several days with gentle gales,
Smooth seas, nor more than half fill'd sails,
Elaps'd, but Neptune scorn'd to fail,
A work so well begun.

Pleas'd with his noble gen'rous soul,
Who rather chose the fame t' enroll,
Of absent friends, than keep the whole,
T' immortalize his own.
An island soon the god prepar'd,
Which just at dawn of day appear'd,
And thus the friendly monarch's heard,
T' address his darling son.

Wallis, be this your own! he said,
Rearing above the waves his head,
Whilst Nerieds round the godhead spread,
And all approve the fame.
From me your fire, my son, receive,
With laurels such as I shall give,
This isle, which time shall ne'er outlive,
But ever crown your fame.

Pursue your voyage with utmost speed;
May ev'ry future wish succeed,
Long may you wear what fate's decreed;
Should only crown your brow.
Myself will o'er the dang'rous seas
Escort you safe where'er you please,
Then disappear'd. A gentle breeze,
Confirm'd the sov'reign's vow.

The breeze increas'd, and fresh'ning gales
Repleat the bosoms of our sails;
Our ship o'er boist'rous seas prevails,
And we for Tinian steer:
But nothing notice worth between
Except the Piscadores, was seen;
Describ'd before these having been,
Need no description now.

A Translation of the 10th Eclogue of Virgil.
Gallus.

DEIGN, Aréthusa, thy kind influence shed
On these last labours of my past'ral muse,
And tune my pipe to sing of Gallus love.
Who can refuse the lay to Gallus due?
Teach! for thou know'st, my trembling pipe to
found

Strains that may touch the cold Lycoris ear;
So shall thy fountain unpolluted rise,
Nor briny waves defile thy purer stream.
Be Gallus anxious love my muse's theme,
While blithe my kids yon brushy ding'e brouze.
Nor are my strains unheard, for all around
The woods attentive eccho to my song.
Where were ye, nymphs! in what embow'ring
shade,

When Gallus hopeless, unrequited, loved,
And pin'd in silence, chill'd with cold neglect;
For neither on the top of high Parnassus, nor
On Pindus sides, your lov'd abode, ye stray'd;
Nor wanton'd in the streams of Helicon.
For him the glossy bay lamenting droop'd,
And sympathetic myrtle hung its head,
The pines, o Maenalus, that crown thy brow;
In sign of mourning, bow'd their tow'ring heads;
And tears unwonted, trickled from thy rocks,
Lycæus, easeless pillar of my Gallus head.
Pensive around, his little flock attend
And gaze in silence at their master's pain.
Ah, why regardless of his fleecy charge
Weeps Gallus still; a simple shepherd's life
In eider times, the fair Adonis led.

The shepherd, and the faunt'ring cow-herd too,
And old Menalcas from his woodland toil
Returning, ask all ask, whom Gallus loves?
Apollo too, his female weakness chid,
To whine and pipe for one; whose heart engag'd,
Regardless of his sighs, her love pursues
Thro' winter's snow, and all the din of war.
His brows with lilly and with fennel crown'd,
Sylvanus came, and with him ruddy Pan
Blithe God of Arcady,—a truce to sighs
And useless tears they bid; love heeds them not.
The mead shall cease to drink the passing stream,
The thrifty bee neglect the garden's pride,
The goat reject the mountain shrub, ere love
To pouting lip, and blubber'd eye shall yield.
When Gallus thus in bitter anguish sigh'd;
And will not you, ye blest Arcadian swains,
My matchless truth, and constancy record,
For ye alone are meet such strains to sing!
And oh, how grateful will my slumbers prove
Lap'd in the cold and silent arms of death,
If Gallus name but eccho in your verse!
Oh, had to me the happier lot been given;
T' have tended sheep on your securer plains;
Or taught the vine to clasp the social elm;
Then had my breast with happier ardor glów'd
For buxom Philis, or Aminta brown,
The one with fragrant wreathes my brows had
crown'd,

Th' other lull'd with melody my soul.
Ah why, perverse Lycoris, wilt thou leave
These velvet lawns, and cool refreshing streams,
This friendly shade, where all the livelong day
I'd fondly clasp thee to my ardent breast!
Why didst thou drive me to the hostile field,

In carnage wild, to mitigate my pain !
 And why, ah why, to cold and winter's snow
 Far from thy native home, dost thou expose
 Thy tender form ; nor hast my faithful arm,
 To shield and save thee from th' inclement sky !
 May Gods defend from pinching cold thy limbs,
 Nor pointed ice, thy softer feet offend.
 No, no, I will not quit my native plains,
 But to the silent woods and caves I'll mourn ;
 Lycoris name on every tree, I'll grave,
 And as the tender bark distends, the wounds,
 That rend my heart, shall wide and wider gape.
 Or o'er the mountain's top the bristly boar
 I'll urge, and echoing thro' the high wood shrill,
 With staunchest hounds the slumb'ring moor I'll
 wake.

Now, now, I seem o'er hill and dale to range,
 And hurl with surest aim the Parthian dart ;
 As if, forgetful of my raging heat,
 Toil could assuage the mighty pangs of love,
 Or some kind god had lull'd my cares to sleep.
 Nor all the charms of beauty or of love
 Attract me now ; farewell ye verdant woods.
 Should I expose my limbs to Thracian snow
 Or plunge into the northern wave, or seek
 The burning clime with moisture never blest,
 Or lead my sheep to those unfriendly sands
 Where the parch'd elm, no vital sap receives,
 All would not melt the cruel God of love.
 To love I yield, whose power the world subdues.

Thus, ye Pierian maids, your bard has sung
 (Tis yours to give his little labours worth)
 The tributary lay to Gallus due,
 Due to my friend, whose faithful love to me
 Grows, fast as alders shoot in early spring.
 In ev'ning shade unhealthy vapors teem,
 Unwholesome to my kids is dewy grass,
 Hie home, my little herd, the star of eve
 Shines in the west, and bids us quickly home.

Wadham Coll. Oxon.

Spring Gardens, Bath.

The HERMITE'S ADDRESSE to YOUTH.

SAY, gentle youth, that tread'st untouch'd
 with care,
 Where nature hath so guerdon'd Bathe's gay
 scene ;
 Fedde with the songe that daunceth in the aire ;
 Midst faireste wealth of Flora's Magazine ;
 Hath eye or eare yet founde thine steppes
 to blesse,
 That gem of life, y clep'd *True Happiness* ?
 With beautie restes she not ;—nor woos to lighte
 Her hallow'd taper at proud honour's flame ;
 Nor Circe's cuppe doth crown ; nor come in
 flighte
 Upon th' Icarian wing of bablinge fame ;
 Not shrine of golde dothe this fair fainte em-
 bower,
 She glides from Heav'n, but not in Danae's
 shower.

Go blossome, wanton in fuche joyous aire,
 But ah !—est soone thy buxome blasse is o'er !
 When the sleek pate shall grow far 'bove its
 haire,
 And creeping age shall reape this piteous lore ;

To broode o're follie, and with me confesse,
 " Earthe's flattringe dainties proove but sweete
 distresse." *The OLDE HERMITE.*

To a Lady very fearful of Thunder.

WHY should my fairest shudder with sur-
 prize,
 When the red light'ning glances thro' the skies ?
 Or why the virtuous soul be fill'd with dread,
 When thunder rattles o'er thy guiltless head !
 No storms should e'er invade that peaceful breast
 That is of conscious innocence possess'd :
 Let light'nings strike with fear the guilty soul,
 And let him tremble when the thunders roll ;
 His troubled conscience echoes back the sound ;
 And in the awful noise his joys are drown'd ;
 His fleeting joys at once now disappear,
 And leave the wretch a slave to servile fear ;
 The darkest prospects must his mind o'erspread ;
 Well may he shrink and view it then with dread.
 But thou, my fair ! thy mind from guilt is free,
 E'en envy's dumb at the approach of thee.
 View then the stormy and tempestuous scene,
 With calm composure and with look serene.

ODE from Mr. Hawkins Browne's Poems.

O Apellaei calami perite,
 Cui dedit pulchrae Venus esse formae
 Arbitrum, Phoebus dedit ipse lucis
 Noscere vires ;

Tu novum solers decus hinc decorae
 Virgini donas, faciemque rugis
 Eripis, solers volucris senectae

Sistere pennas.

Me juvat pulchrum quoties laborem
 Cernere, ut densim vacua umbra corpus
 Exhibet, nascens simul ipsa densim

Vita calefcit !

Nempe, Prometheus velut, Highmor, ignem
 Coelitus, furto meliore, raptas,
 Et tuis desist nisi vox figuris,

Caetera spirant.

Tuque cognatae cape dona Musae,
 Spiritus nostras regit unus artes ;
 Sunt tibi, sunt et mihi purioris
 Semina flammae.

TRANSLATED.

WITH fam'd Apella's genius warm'd,
 Thy taste for beauty Venus form'd ;
 Phoebus himself to thee display'd
 Th' united powers of light and shade ;
 Hence to the beauteous maid thy art
 Unfading beauties can impart,
 Can banish wrinkles far away,
 And bid old age his flight delay.

Oft by thy skill my wond'ring eyes
 From empty shades see bodies rise
 By swift degrees ; life seems to warm
 By swift degrees the rising form.

Thou, like Prometheus, from the skies
 Canst call down fire, a lawful prize !
 A voice alone thou canst not give,
 Else would thy breathing figures live.

This verse a kindred muse bestows,
 In both our arts one spirit glows ;
 Thou, and thy poet too, may claim
 Some sparks of a celestial flame.

I. D.

Historical Chronicle, August, 1768.

JULY 18.

THE Parliament of Tholouse in France issued an arret, by which all persons under its jurisdiction are forbidden to conform to any judgments passed by the Great Council, under severe penalties. This is, probably, an effort to elude the sentence of the Great Council in the affair of the Calas family, by which the infamous proceedings of the Parliament of Tholouse are severely censured.

JULY 23.

The marquis of Kildare, and the celebrated Dr. Lucas, were elected members in the Irish parliament for Dublin.

JULY 24.

The French hoisted their standard on the walls of Bastia, as a signal of having taken Possession of that Capital for his most Christian Majesty.—Gen. Paoli, on this event, declared, that he would dress himself like the meanest soldier, and spend the last drop of his blood, to preserve the freedom and independency of his country.

About twelve at noon the clouds began to thicken, and the darkness came on so fast at Selkirk in Scotland, that the Service of the Church was interrupted, and the people present thrown into the greatest consternation; the lightning began to flash, and the thunder to roll in so dreadful a manner, that no man living ever heard the like. The whole country was alarmed, and verily believed the day of judgment was come.

JULY 25.

The grate and door of the dungeon of the County Goal of Gallway, in Ireland, were found open, the prisoners released, and the soldiers who were posted as a guard, fled; their fire-arms and accoutrements were left behind.

JULY 26.

The Rev. Dr Hayward, Warden of New-College, Oxon, was unfortunately killed in fight of his lady. On their return from a visit in Buckinghamshire, the lady being in a carriage, set out a little before, and the horse the Doctor rode being eager to follow, ran with such violence, that passing the carriage, the Doctor fell off, and pitching upon a stone, dashed out his brains, and died immediately.

JULY 29.

The Right Hon. Norbonne Baron Botetourt kissed his majesty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed governor of Virginia, in the room of Sir Jeffrey Amherst. (*See more of this, p. 355.*)

The trial of Mr Powell, master of the Granby's head inn at Dartford, for robbing on the high way, came on at Maidstone, when upon the clearest evidence he was honourably acquitted. The driver of a post chaise was the prosecutor, the most

unlikely person in the world to be robbed by the master of an inn.

JULY 30.

As the archbishop of Canterbury was reclining on his couch, he suddenly felt a violent pain in his right thigh, and calling for help to raise him up, something was heard to snap, which, to the surprize of all about him, was the bone which broke as he was endeavouring to rise.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

Came on before the high court of judicary at Edinburgh, the trial of George Dempster, Esq; for the alledged crime of bribery and corruption, when the judges unanimously found the libel *vague* and *indefinite*, and dismissed the action and the pannel from the bar.

Orders were sent to Ireland, for Colonel Pomeroy's and Col. Mackey's regiments to embark immediately for N. America.

TUESDAY 2.

Lord Cathcart, with his lady and family, set out on his embassy to the court of Russia.

The Thunder rolled so terribly, and the lightning flashed in such terrifying streams in the neighbourhood of London, that several houses were set on fire with it, and one man was struck dead upon his coach-box on the Kent-street road. What was remarkable, his watch was found shivered in his pocket in a thousand pieces, a small hole in the crown of his hat, and a kind of seam down his breast.

The earl of Bute embarked at Dover for France. He went in a very private manner till he came to Dover; and when he embarked, being obliged to go near a mile from his inn to the vessel that was to carry him over, the populace followed him, but without any insult.

A cloud burst upon Kingaval-hill in Scotland, and made an opening of about 24 yards in breadth, and three feet in depth, through which it poured down upon the neighbouring valley, and carried every thing before it; stones of an enormous size were hurled to a great distance, and some houses overthrown.

WEDNESDAY 3.

Arrived in town the princess Donna Catherine Barbarigo, niece to his Holiness the Pope.

THURSDAY 4.

Sir James Lowther set out for his seat in Cumberland.

His lady set out the same day for her father's seat in Bedfordshire.

FRIDAY 5.

The parliament which stood prorogued to Thursday the 11th inst. was further prorogued to Tuesday the 13th of September next.—At the same time the convocations were prorogued as usual.

SATUR.

SATURDAY 6.

Mr Banks, Dr Solano, and Mr Green, the astronomer, set out for Deal, to embark on board the Endeavour, Capt. Cook, for the South Seas, under the direction of the royal society, to observe the transit of Venus next summer, and to make discoveries.

A fire broke out in the King's-arms inn yard, near Holborn bridge, which was attended with the most melancholy consequences; Mr Green, at whose house it broke out, saved his life by jumping out of a window, but his wife, his child, and sister perished in the flames; his neighbour jumped out of a window seemingly unhurt, but died in less than ten minutes; a porter belonging to the inn, having lost his wife and child, died raving mad; a clerk to a merchant in Bread-street, after saving his wife and child, returned for a box in which was money and writings belonging to his master, but not being able to reach it, only said, *Lord have mercy upon me*, and expired. Of those who endeavoured to escape by jumping out of windows, three were killed upon the spot; the shrieks of those who were burnt were piercing; in short, a more horrible scene was never beheld.—The directors of the Sun-fire-office have presented Mr Seddon with a bank note of 500l. his policy of insurance having expired but a few days before the fire happened that consumed his house. (See page 347.)

Joseph Stell was executed at York for coining. Several counterfeit guineas were found in his possession, and the tools for making them; notwithstanding which he denied the fact, but offered to make great discoveries on condition of pardon.

MONDAY 8.

The grand jury for the county of Surry sat at Guildford from nine in the morning till ten at night, on the bill for the murder of young Allen, in St. George's-fields, after which they returned a *true bill* against Donald Maclane, and *no true bill* against Alexander Murray, the officer, and Donald M'Laury, one of the other soldiers who were ordered upon the pursuit of one of the rioters. (See p. 242.) On this occasion nineteen witnesses were examined, among whom were Mr Wilkes, and the Rev. Mr Horne; the grand jury differed in opinion in several particulars, and some warm altercations passed among the members.—Mr Wilkes was treated with very little ceremony, all possible precautions having been taken to prevent any extravagant adulations on the part of the people.—Previously to this business, two rioters were tried, one for breaking down the lobby door of the King's-bench prison, the other for carrying away and destroying spirituous liquors, at the house of Edw. Ruffel, Esq; in Southwark; the first was sentenced to

be imprisoned one year, to find sureties for three years, and to pay a fine of three shillings and four-pence; the other fifteen months imprisonment, to pay a fine of 13s. 4d. and to find sureties for his behaviour for three years.

The same day his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland embarked on board the Venus, as an officer; the Venus is destined for the Mediterranean service, and it is thought will continue there some months.

TUESDAY 9.

The trial of Donald Maclane came on, when three persons only swore to the identity of his person, namely, Joseph Skydmore, who said, that being among the people, in company with a young woman from the country, the prisoner wounded the young woman through her stays, which made him mark him from that instant; that seeing him afterwards in pursuit of a man who threw *grafs* at the soldiers, he followed to see the event; that he saw the prisoner and one M'Laury, as he afterwards understood, enter a cow-house in Horsemonget-lane, at one door, just as the deceased William Allen and a little boy entered it at another; that he heard M'Laury say, *Damn him, that's him, shoot him*; on which the prisoner took aim and fired immediately; that he saw the deceased Allen fall, and heard him utter some incoherent words; that ensign Murray came into the cowhouse directly after, and said something to the soldiers, on which they hastily retired to the King's-bench; that he still followed them, and saw an officer take the musket out of the prisoner's hand, *overhaule* it, and order him out of the ranks. This witness was formerly a marine, and came to London to receive his pension.—The next who swore to the identity of the soldier was one Thwaites, an Officer to Mr Allen, who said, he saw the prisoner shoot Mr Allen, and heard him say when the deceased fell, *Damn it, it is a good shot*; he said, he could not be mistaken in the man, because he took particular notice of his face.—These witnesses however, in their examinations before the coroner, and before the justice who had granted the warrant of commitment, had varied so much in their depositions to what they swore in court, that very little credit was given to their evidence.—The next witness to prove the identity of the prisoner, was George Milford Flowers, Gent. who swore, that on the 11th of May, the day after the murder, he assisted the constables in carrying the prisoner to gaol, and while he was in the coach, Maclane acknowledged, *that what they had done was in consequence of orders, and he hoped they should obtain mercy*. Being interrogated as to the manner in which he understood the prisoner's words, he said, he thought they conveyed a kind of acknowledgment of the crime. These

were

were all the witnesses who brought home the murder in any degree to the prisoner. On the contrary, Mr Gillam, and five or six soldiers, all swore that Peter Mac Laughlin, a grenadier, acknowledged his shooting the deceased, and that *his piece went off by accident*. This Peter Mac Laughlin has since deserted, and it is said in the papers, receives a shilling a day to keep out of the way. The jury, after consulting together about an hour, returned, and brought in their verdict *Not Guilty*. Upon the whole, in any other case where party zeal did not supersede humanity, the verdict would have been universally approv'd. One or two witnesses only could be said to swear positively to the person of the prisoner, and their evidence seemed very exceptionable. In opposition to their evidence, six or seven witnesses concurred to fix the murder on another person; and indeed the circumstances are strong in their favour. On the trial of justice Gillam, James Derbyshire, a bookseller, deposed, that Mr Gillam said publickly in the hearing of the soldiers, *that his orders from the ministry were, that some men must be killed, and that it were better to kill five and twenty to-day than one hundred to morrow*; now by comparing this declaration with what Mr Flowers deposed the prisoner said in the coach, the inference will be, that the soldiers, by killing one man, whom they thought a principal ring-leader, imagined they were doing their duty, as by the death of a few such turbulent persons, they should save a great many innocent lives. That in the heat of their rage they should kill an innocent youth, is rather to be lamented as a misfortune, than, in a soldier whose orders were to *kill*, imputed as a crime. In the eye of the law, indeed, the *killing was murder*, because the law justifies *killing* in no case, where the criminal may be taken, as this man certainly might, and brought to justice. It was therefore necessary, in order to save the life of the soldier, to practice a little management, and this management seems to have been no other than this, to suffer the prosecutors to persist in their mistake in apprehending and impeaching an innocent man; and in the mean time giving the man who actually fired the gun, an opportunity to escape.—As this trial has not yet appeared under the sanction of the judge, what is here said of it is only to gratify present curiosity.

TUESDAY 9.

The 13th regiment of foot sailed from Dover for Cork, in four transports; they are to relieve two regiments on duty there, who are to embark immediately on board the same transports, and others provided for them, for Boston in N. America.

Two ladies were convicted before the

Lord Mayor, in the penalty of 5l. for wearing Chintz gowns.

An exciseman of Scarborough was shot dead by a smuggler whom he endeavoured to obstruct in running uncustomed goods from Foley Bay. One hundred pounds reward is offered to bring to justice the murderer.

WEDNESDAY 10.

A frigate, supposed with instructions, joined the Dutch admiral's squadron that now lies ready for sailing in Plymouth Sound. The destination of this fleet, which consists of five men of war, under the command of a vice-admiral, is the subject of much speculation.

THURSDAY 11.

His majesty the king of Denmark arrived at St James's. His retinue consisted of four post-chaises, and fifteen servants on horseback. The coaches of the household which had been sent to Dover to escort his majesty, were all left behind, his majesty chusing to travel in post-chaises for the sake of expedition, and to avoid ceremony. He was immediately waited upon by the earl of Hertford and lord Falmouth, who complimented him on his arrival. His majesty is not yet twenty, being born June 2, 1749. His daily expences are computed at 1000l. which he defrays himself.

FRIDAY 12.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. the Prince of Wales, who entered into his 7th year, his majesty received the compliments of the nobility at St James's.

The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, kissed his majesty's hand on being appointed Abp of Canterbury.

An order of council was this day issued to prevent the importation of the hides, hoofs, or horns of horned cattle from Denmark or Sweden, the Dutchies of Holstein, Mecklenberg or Cleves, the neighbourhood of Hamburg, or the frontiers of the Low Countries, in all which places the distemper among the horned cattle rages to a violent degree.

SUNDAY 14.

As his Danish majesty was coming out of St. James's Park, the people pressed so rudely upon him, that one of the marshal men in striking a person with his staff, narrowly missed the king, for which he was severely reprimanded.

MONDAY 15.

A wholesale hosier in the city who had sold 60 dozen stockings to a retail customer at six months credit, by accident stepping into an auction room, was surprized to find his own mark upon the first lot of goods put up to sale, which he bought 10 per cent. under prime cost; a caution to tradesmen to be careful with whom they deal.

Being

TUESDAY 16.

Being the birth day of his R. H. the Bp of Osnaburg, who then entered into his 6th year, their majesties received the usual compliments on that occasion.

WEDNESDAY 17.

The Prince and Princess of Poland landed at Dover, in their way to St. James's.

FRIDAY 19.

A grand entertainment was given by her R. H. the Princess Amelia at Gunnesbury House to his Danish majesty, to which 300 of the principal nobility, foreign ministers, and great officers of state were invited. The supper consisted of 120 dishes; a grand fire-work was played off; and the ball, which was very splendid, did not break up till three on Saturday morning.

SATURDAY 20.

His majesty's ship Rippon sailed from Spithead for North America.

SUNDAY 21.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. Prince William Henry, his majesty's third son, who then entered into his 4th Year, their majesties received the usual compliments.

The foundation of a large stack of chimneys gave way in the centre of the buildings of his majesty's prison of the Fleet, by which ten apartments were entirely destroyed, in which near 40 persons were lodged, most of whom lost their all; some were greatly hurt, and one gentleman is in danger of his life. The prison has been since visited by the surveyor from the Treasury, and assistance promised the sufferers. The whole building is in a ruinous condition.

MONDAY 22.

Letters from Glasgow by this days post bring advice, that a captain of a merchant ship just arrived there from Boston, had made an affidavit, that at the time of his sailing from thence, upwards of 10,000 men had taken up arms to oppose any military force that should be sent against them.

Mr Bingley, for publishing the North Briton, No. 50, 58, was admitted to bail.

The differences respecting Covent-garden theatre, that have for a long time amused the town, were this day, by the interposition of Mr Spinnage, put in a fair way of accommodation; that magistrate having admitted the claim of equal possession to Mess^{rs} Rutherford and Harris, which had been denied by Mess^{rs} Colman and Powell; William Furkins was put in possession for the former, and Charles Sarjeant remains for the latter. (See p. 346.)

THURSDAY 25.

This day the princess dowager of Wales, accompanied by the two Princes of Saxe-Gotha, who lately arrived in England on a visit, went on board the Achilles man of war in Portsmouth harbour, and afterwards made a tour round most of the ships

of war in the harbour in a twelve-oared barge. Her R. H. was saluted from all the guard-ships, and seemed greatly delighted with her reception.

FRIDAY 26.

Several persons were taken into custody for forging bills to the amount of 300l.

SATURDAY 27.

The creditors of the public being greatly alarmed on account of the reports that have lately prevailed of a rupture with France, and a general revolt of the Colonies, a person who would be thought of most consequence, takes upon him to declare publickly in the papers of this day, that a foreign war is in no instance probable, and that there is not a single point in litigation between the courts of Great Britain and any other European state, that can administer the least occasion for it.—And with respect to American affairs, though they may appear, and are in a very untoward state, yet surely not so hardly circumstanced as to render a civil war the only measure to be pursued.

The famous major Rogers, since his confinement, (See p. 348.) is said to have made very important discoveries relative to American affairs. He was governor of Michilimackinac Fort.

MONDAY 29.

His Danish majesty having signified his intention of being present at York Races, great preparations were made upon the road for the accommodation of his majesty and his attendants; but a sudden indisposition having prevented his majesty's gracious intentions, he has ordered every thing to be paid for at the same rate as if they had actually been called for; with this particular injunction, that the provisions should be every where distributed amongst the poor.

TUESDAY, 30.

Upon a nice calculation of the national debt, which at Christmas last amounted to 147,974,567 l. when reduced into French livres, the product is 341,815 more than the number of minutes that have elapsed since the Mosical account of the creation.

The duke of Modena having issued an edict by which the estates of the clergy are taxed in the same proportion with those of the laity, for a certain time, his Holiness the Pope has thought proper to interpose; and a war is expected to ensue, as the duke on this occasion has revived an old claim to the duchy of Ferrara, of which the court of Rome has been in possession for more than half a century.

WEDNESDAY 31.

During the course of the last and present month, the storms of lightning, thunder and rain, have been so fatal in many parts of this island, that no man living can remember the like. Among a thousand others, the following can only be recorded.

At

At Leyland in Lancashire, on the 26th of July, the thunder rolled incessantly for four hours, and the rain that accompanied it, swelled the Madding-brook so rapidly, that it bore down the bridge, carried away four houses, and in one the inhabitants, and with them such a quantity of hay and corn as must ruin many families; at Arle, in Gloucestershire, a flash of lightning set fire to a large barn, and burnt it with every thing in it to the ground; the sudden inundations that followed the thunder in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire have half ruined the country; and the torrents that poured from the mountains of Glamorganshire swept away men, women, and cattle, ruined the crops upon the ground, and laid under water the little town of Neath; in Caermarthenshire, five days incessant rains caused such an inundation, that the fine vales through which the river Tivey winds its course, were almost wholly overflowed, the country rendered impassable, and the devastation incredible; the fine crops that promised plenty are destroyed, and the hopes of the poor in that fruitful county frustrated; in Somersetshire, the lightning and thunder was more dreadful, but the rains less destructive, some oxen were killed in the fields, and some barns set on fire; in Wiltshire some houses were set on fire, and burnt to the ground, and one woman struck dead under a tree; at Tottenham High Cross, a child was struck dead by the lightning in its mother's lap in a stage-coach; in the Isle of Man, the lightning fell on a clergyman's house, and struck his wife dead in her bed, the thunder was dreadful beyond description; in Cheshire, the floods changed the face of the country, having borne down hedges, fences, bridges, and every earthly thing; in Scotland, besides what has been already related, the country from Inverness to Perth has been flooded in an uncommon manner; at Norwich the lightning fell on one of the city towers, killed a boy, and threw down part of the battlements; in Hertfordshire, the inundations have been very alarming, and attended with incredible damage to the corn and hay; at Liverpool the most dreadful thunder, lightning and rains that ever was remembered.

SUPPLEMENT to the AMERICAN NEWS.

In the message which the assembly presented to governor Bernard before their dissolution, they say, "Your excellency must know that the resolution referred to, is, to speak in the language of the common law, not now executory," but to all intents and purposes "executed." The circular letters have been sent, and many of them have been answered: These answers are now in the public papers; the public, the world, must and will judge of the proposals, purposes, and answers. We

could as well rescind those letters as the resolves, and both would be equally fruitless, if by rescinding, as the word properly imports, is meant a repeal and nullifying of the resolution referred to: but it, as is most propable, by the word rescinding, is intended the passing a vote of this House, in direct and express disapprobation of the measure above mentioned as "illegal, inflammatory, and tending to promote unjustifiable combinations" against his majesty's peace, crown and dignity; we must take the liberty to testify and publickly to declare, that we take it to be the native, inherent, and indefeasible right of the subject, jointly or severally, to petition the king for the redress of grievances; provided always, that the same be done in a decent, dutiful, loyal, and constitutional way, without tumult, disorder, and confusion. We are also humbly, but clearly and very firmly of opinion, that the petition of the late dutiful and loyal House to his majesty, and their other very orderly applications for the redress of grievances, have had the most desirable tendencies and effects to keep mens minds in ease and quiet. We must also be excused in thinking that the people were in truth patiently waiting for the meeting of the new parliament, their measures, and his majesty's pleasure: And it is probable that they would every where have thus waited the great event, had it not been revealed here that the late provincial applications for redress of grievances, were some how strangely obstructed, and the provinces, in consequence of misinformation and misrepresentation, most unfortunately fallen under the royal displeasure: And to compleat this misfortune, it was not only divulged to the other colonies, but some of them actually received the information before it was made known here, that the house had been accused to his majesty, or his ministry, or fallen under the displeasure of the one, or the censure of the other.

This alludes to lord Hillsboro's letter to the governor of Rhode island, enjoining him to exert his utmost influence to defeat the flagitious purpose of the circular letter in question, by prevailing upon the assembly of Rhode island to take no notice of it, which, says his lordship, will be treating it with the contempt it deserves.

On the whole, Sir, we will consider his most sacred majesty, under God, as our king, our best protector and common father, and shall ever bear him true and faithful allegiance.

We have now only to inform your excellency, that this House have voted not to rescind, as required, the resolution of the last House; and that on a division on the question, there were ninety-two nays and seventeen yeas. In all this we have been actuated by a conscientious, and finally a clear

a clear and determined sense of our duty to God, to our king, our country, and to our latest posterity: And we most heartily wish, and humbly pray, that in your future conduct your excellency may be influenced by the same principles.

List of BIRTHS for 1768.

- L** Adv of Lord Visc. Downe—of a daughter.
July 30. Lady Courtenay—of a son.
 Lady of Charles Holkins—of a daughter.
 Lady of James Stewart Esq;—of a daughter.
Aug. 2. Lady of Fra. Hart, Esq;—of a son.
 4. Lady of John Tilson, Esq;—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

- R** EV. Mr Mapletost—to the Hon. Miss Cockayne, daughter of Ld visc. Cullen.
July 29 Hon. and Rev. Dr Noel, brother to Lord Wentworth—to Miss Boothby.
 Mundeford Allen, Esq;—to Miss Weston of Norfolk-street.
 31. John Dowse Garthwaite, Esq;—to Miss Hancock of Godiamin.
Aug. 1. John Lawson, Esq; eldest son of Sir Henry—to Miss Eliz. Scarisbrick.
 2. Rev. John Tatterfall of Gaston—to Miss Maud of Clutched Fryars.
 John Dolignon, merchant—to Miss Eliz. Delamere of Spital-square.
 4. Rev. Mr Pinnock, of Lasham—to Miss Raynsford.
 5. James Donne, Esq; of Crewkern—to Miss Jeffrey.
 8. John Gunning, Esq;—to Miss Susanna Minipi, of St Clements.
 Sir Griffith Boynton, bt.—to Miss Mary Heblethwayte, daughter of Sir James.
 11. Henry Coulthope Campion, Esq;—to Miss Henrietta Heathcote of St James's sq.
 12. Rev. Mr Walker—to Miss Amelia Collier of Somerset house.
 Benj. Kidney, Esq;—to Miss Pomeroy of Leadennal street.
 14. Capt. Dale of Barking—to Miss Crofts
 15. Capt. Hardiesley of Gray's-Inn—to Miss Hicks.
 John Gates, Esq; of Dunmow—to Lady Beaumont, relict of the late Sir George.
 17. Henry Archer, Esq; of Oxendon-street—to Miss Susanna Baker.
 18. John Smith Meggot, Esq;—to Miss Dingley, daughter of Cha. Dingley, Esq; of Lothbury.
 Jos. Brockholes, Esq; of Claughton-Hall—to Miss Fitzherbert of Staffordshire.
 22. Rev. Mr Curry, of Northfleet—to Miss Elliot.
 25. James Chamness, Esq; of Turckenham—to Miss Beadley.
 Capt. Rt Cleveland of the W. I. trade—to Miss Amelia Cole, of Rotherhithe.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

- R** ELIET of James More Molyneux, Esq; By her death 40,000l. devolves to col. Molyneux, member for Haslemore.
 Lieut. col. Blake in the E. I. C's service.
 Benj. Tasker, pres. of council in Virginia.
 Capt. Williamson of the British king Indianaman.
 Peter Delworth, Esq; at Petersburg.

Mark Halpen, Esq; who married Lady Lawley.

Lady of Wm Webb, Esq; and a near relation to the D. of Bridgewater.

Rev. Mr Neal, V. of great Gidding.

Capt. Henry Boyle Greaves, a descendant from Boyle, first Earl of Cork.

July 24. Rev. Lawrence Bocket, professor of history & modern languages at Cambridge.

Wm Henry, prince of Nassau Saarbruck in Germany.

Rev. Mr Gregory, master of a boarding school near Derby.

27. Rt Hon. Earl of Dumfries and Stair.

28. Martin Riley aged 104. He was barber to king James II. in 1678.

29. Wm Gore, Esq; at Boxley, in Kent.

Capt. Parkes, formerly of the Marlboro Indianaman.

30. Tho. Peters, Esq; of Furnival's Inn.

John Cottie, Esq; of Gray's Inn.

31. Rev. Mr Harris, prebendary of Chichester.

Aug. 1. Peter Raffnatte, diamond merch. in Broad-street, Soho.

2. James Farquharson, father-in-law to governor Watts.

3. The most Rev. Tho. Secker, L. L. D. Lord Abp of Canterbury in the 75th year of his age. *A further account of this most worthy prelate shall be given in our next; in the mean time our correspondents are requested to furnish what materials they may be possessed of, as early as possible.*

Rev. Mr Stephen Waller, R. of Epping.

Ralph Bouchier, Esq; his great estate descends to his only daughter the Lady of Giles Earle, Esq;

4. Alex. Cockburn, son of Sir James in Scotland.

5. Robert Penystone, Esq; a deputy lieut. of Middlesex.

Rev. Mr J. Murgatroyd, minister of St John's in Leeds.

8. Miss Englefield, daughter of Sir Henry.

Mrs Ann Oats, a maiden lady of St Ives, who, amidst a profusion of riches, suffered herself to die for want, and not having a heart to bequeath her fortune, it devolves to a very distant relation.

9. Wife of the Rev. Mr Whitefield.

10. The ingenious Dr John Hexam of Plymouth. His medical works do honour to his name and country.

11. Peter Collinson, Esq; fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquarians in the 75th year of his age; he was a gentleman of a most extensive correspondence in all parts of the globe, and a most useful member of society.

Rev. Mr John Cheyne, V. of Brigstock, Northamptonsh. only son to the late Dr Cheyne of Bath.

12. John Damer Esq; in the 95th year of his age in Ireland. His great estates devolves to Lord Milton.

James Bruce Carstain, Esq; in Scotland.

14. Rt Hon. Murchioness of Caernarvon.

16. Lady of Wm Dutton Battyn, Esq; and daughter of Sir Charles Palmer.

18. Philip Juxon, Esq; formerly high sheriff of Hants. Wm

Wm Woodroff, Esq; of Chilwick.

20. Mr. James Abree, printer at Canterbury, aged 77.

Rev. Mr Spence, prebendary of Durham, and professor of modern history at Oxford.

Lady of Sir Edw. Swinburn, bart.

21. Daniel Stone, a curfitor in chancery.

23. Ralph Pennyman, Esq; at Scampton, Yorkshire.

24. John Schrimshire, Esq; Russia Merch.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rt Hon Edw. Visc. Kingston—earl Kingston of Roscommon in Ireland.

Rt. Hon John Baron Mount Eagle—visc. Westport Mayo, in that Kingdom.

Rt. Hon. Ralph Baron Gore—visc. Bellisle, of Bellisle, of Fermanagh.

Charles Price, Esq;—a baronet of Great-Britain.

John Symonds, Esq;—chosen recorder of Bury St. Edmund's.

Thomas Grey, Esq; L. L. B. author of the celebrated church yard Elegy—appointed by his Majesty, professor of Modern History in Oxford.

William Maxwell, Esq;—surveyor to the General Post Office.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Aug. 16, Second troop of horse grenadier guards, cornet Wm. Belford, of the 11th reg. drag.—Sub-lieutenant, *vice* Robert Boothby, *pur.*

2d reg. light drag. lieut Samuel Griffiths, — Captain *vice* Rob. King, *pref pur.*

Cornet Nathaniel Day—Lieutenant, *vice* Samuel Griffiths, *pur.*

John Delap Hailiday, gent.—Cornet, *vice* Nathaniel Day, *pur.*

Lieut. Farrington Gardner—Adjutant, *vice* Samuel Griffiths, who *resigns.*

17th reg. foot, lieut. Rich. Aylmer—Adjutant, *vice* James Stuart, *pref.*

Samuel Hutchinson, gent.—Ensign, *vice* Tho. Vanderdussen, *pref. pur.*

20th reg. foot, Thomas Wood, gent.—Ensign, *vice* John Wood, *pref. pur.*

21st reg. foot, first lieut. George Phyn—Adjutant, *vice* Joseph Aikman, *pur.*

60th reg. foot, Richard Rudyerd, gent.—Ensign, *vice* Francis Schloffer, *dec.*

62d reg. foot, James Arden, gent—Ensign, *vice* William Dowding, *pref. pur.*

Wm. Edington, gent—Commissary of the Musters and judge advocate at Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, *vice* — Sheriff, *dec.*

✓ Capt. Wm. Sheriff—Deputy quarter-master-general to the forces in North America.

ECCLESIASTIAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rt. Rev. father in God Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry—elected to the See of Canterbury, void by the death of the late Dr. Secker.

Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bangor, to that of Litchfield and Coventry.

Rev. Dr. Francis Cope—Sub-Dean of Westminster, *vice* Dr. Thomas, made Dean.

Rev. Mr. Kaye—Sub-almoner to the king.

Rev. Dr. Wake—a prebend of Westminster.

Rev. Mr. Talbot—to the living of St. Giles's Reading.

Rev. Mr. Wood—to Washington R. Durham.

Rev. Mr. Deeson—to Whiteworth.

Rev. Mr. Randal—to Ellingham V.

Rev. Mr. Rumney—to Berwick R.

Rev. Dr Sharp—to a prebendary of Durham.

Rev. Mr. Carley—chaplain to the French hospital near St. Luke's.

B — — K R — — T S.

W. Williamson, of Stony Stratford, Linen-d.

Rd. Mason, of New Bond-st. Ironmonger.

Jacob Levy, of Poor Jury Lane, Merchant.

Ja. Terret, St. Martin's in the Fields, Apoth.

Jn. Rudford, Denmark Court Strand, Merch.

Robert Fryer, and Ralph Fryer, of Guildhall-Yard, Upholders.

John Twycroft, of Lawrence Poultney-Lane, Merchant.

Isaac Twycroft, late of Warwick, Partner with John.

Jn Head, of Eastbourne, Suffex, Innholder.

Fenwick Stow, of Berwick upon Tweed, Mr.

Wm. Mitchell, of Poole, Cordwainer.

Steph. Bagshaw, of Deptford, Merchant.

Hen. Snelling, of Reading, Linen-draper.

Stephen Tasker, of the Cliffe near Lewes, in Suffex, Hatmaker.

Sam. Dixon, of St. Bride's, Scrivener.

Tho. Butterfield, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Broker.

John Twycrofts and Geo. Hall, of Nottingham, Hosiers.

John Macculloch, and Rob. Macculloch, of Smythie-lane, Merchants.

Wm. Martin and John Twycrofts, of Colman Street, Hosiers.

Jn. Haghton, of Norwich, Butter-Merchant.

Wm. Singler, of South Audley Street, Bookseller and Stationer.

Jn. Smee, of St. John, Hackney, Coach-m.

Isaac Johnson, of Liverpool, Cooper.

Jn. Baker, St. Clement Danes, Coal-Merch.

Moses Benjamin, of Whitechapel-road, Silversmith, Jeweller, and Toyman.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Pease	Beans
Aug.	1.	40 to 51	16 to 20	11 to 15	20 to 21	26 to 28	18 to 22
	8.	40 to 50	14 to 21	12 to 17	19 to 21	26 to 28	18 to 21½
	15.	36 to 48	15 to 20	12 to 17	18 to 19	27 to 28	17 to 21
	22.	38 to 48	16 to 21	13 to 17	18 to 20	26 to 28½	17 to 21½

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN's Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron.
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday,
Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For SEPTEMBER, 1768.

C O N T A I N I N G,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

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Illustrated with an elegant Print of Three wonderful MARINE ANIMALS; and a curious in-
cited Coin of ÆMILIUS ÆMILIANUS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and ſold by Francis Newbery, the Corner
of St. Paul's Church-yard.

CORSICAN NEWS.

THE war between the Corsicans and the French is now commenced in earnest; the following letter contains the particulars:

Corsica, Aug. 5.

"In the last week of July, about ten or eleven days before the expiration of the truce, the French posted a body of horse in Bastia, on the western side of the isle, where they had about 8000 foot. At San Fiorenzo, on the opposite shore, they had 2500 foot, French and Swiss, with other corps at Calvi and Bonifacio, and 2000 French and Germans at Ajaccio.

"As soon as their horse had entered Bastia, the French made a sally from Calvi, with the view of drawing the Corsicans to that side, who were posted in the passes between Bastia and San Fiorenzo; but after a slight skirmish they retired to Calvi.

"Three or four days before the 31st of July, the Corsicans detained, in San Fiorenzo, some cattle that were going to the French camp, but on a message from the commandant, released them directly, representing, however, that the French ought not to have drawn any cattle from thence, without the knowledge of the governor of the districts through which they were to pass; and that the Corsicans were not obliged to suffer any thing to pass to the French, excepting what was just necessary."

"About a mile and a half from the French camp, in a district possessed by the Corsicans, is a place which furnished good water; the Corsicans there kept a guard, and both sides provided themselves from thence with water. The French, under pretence of what had passed in regard to the cattle, surprised, on the 28th, the Corsican guard, drove them away, and placed there a guard of their own. In spite of the representations made by the Corsican commander, the French fortified themselves in that place, and would not suffer the Corsicans to come there for water. The latter resenting this act of hostility, surprised, in their turn, on the 30th at night, the French troops; forced them to retire, and took about 200 musquets.

"On the 31st the French hung out their flag in the castle of San Fiorenzo. A body of about 1000 foot, divided into several detachments, marched out of their camp, and fell upon the Corsicans, who guarded the fountains: the latter after a fight of two hours, retreated to the upper grounds, from whence they made a brisk fire on the French. These separated then into two or three parties, in order to attack the eminences; but the Corsicans, though greatly inferior in number, as not making in all above 200 regulars, & 300 peasants, defended themselves with so much bravery, that the French were obliged to abandon the upper grounds, about twenty alone excepted who stayed there, but who being discovered the next morning, were also driven from thence. Few Corsicans

fell in this action. Covered by the rocks or bushes they fired sitting on the ground, and lay all along while their musquets were charging by the assistance of the women, who exhorted them not to fear death. The French, on the contrary, lost a great number of people, most of whom were left dead on the spot, very few being carried to the hospital, and only two of their officers buried. The French commandant forbid, the same evening, on pain of death, all mention of what had passed in that day's action. The French, however, have since confessed the loss of five officers, and at least 300 soldiers, killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"The French in Bastia, hearing the report of the action near San Fiorenzo, and perceiving that the corps of observation formed by the Corsicans was removed, made a sally with their cavalry, which they posted between Bastia and the mountains that separate the environs of that city from San Fiorenzo. There they lay encamped the whole night between the Corsicans, who were appointed to observe San Fiorenzo, and those who observed Bastia; and all night long they were seen firing from the former of these posts.

"The morning following, viz. on the 1st of August, we could perceive plainly from the neighbouring eminences, that the French and Corsicans were still engaged, and that the former had not gained one inch of ground. The Swiss marched on that day from San Fiorenzo, with some pieces of cannon; after a resistance of more than two hours, they made themselves masters of the heights, and from thence marched down into the valley, where are a few small villages and scattered houses. We are ignorant what is the loss of the French in this second action. We only know in general, that among the Corsicans there were 200 dead, 40 of whom were women and children, and about 50 women and young lads are made prisoners."

The Aquilon, an English frigate, having landed some English gentlemen, proceeded immediately to the port of Leghorn. Among the gentlemen whom she landed, one in particular is said to be of high quality. They all proceeded immediately to wait upon the gen. Paoli, and it has since been given out, that a Corsican chief is gone express to London on a very important commission.—A Danish vessel with an English general and two gentlemen of the same nation on board, having sailed from Leghorn about the latter end of August was boarded by a French chebeck, the master of which ordered the gentlemen and crew on board his own ship, examined them peremptorily with respect to their destination, caused all the chests, trunks, packets, &c. on board the Dane to be rummaged; but not being able to make any discovery, released them, with a strict injunction not to touch at Corsica.

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

SEPTEMBER, 1768.

Mr. URBAN,



IVE me leave, thro' the channel of your Magazine, to point out to the purchasers of Tindal's Translation of Rapin's History, a material omission in the

transcript of the charter of King John, called the *Charter of Forests*, ART. XV. which may account in some measure for omissions of the like kind in the transcripts of other ancient writings of perhaps much greater importance to the public than the present; for if the carelessness of the transcriber is so manifest in this, that it cannot be mistaken, notwithstanding the solemn declaration of the translator that he had compared the transcript of MAGNA CHARTA with the only perfect ORIGINAL MS now in being in the Cottonian library, Where is the wonder that omissions happen where no such comparison is pretended! Indeed it may be said, that though the translator declares that he compared the *Magna Charta* with the original M. S. in the Cottonian library, yet he is silent in that respect as to the *Charta Forestæ*. But surely one would think, that both the charters required equal care in transmitting them correctly to posterity; and that, if recourse was had to the original for authenticating the one, as much care as possible should have been taken to authenticate the other, which it is plain from what follows, has not been the case.

RAPIN. ART. XV. Nullus forestarius de cætero qui non sit forestarius de feudo, reddens, firmam nobis pro balliva sua, capiat cheminagium, scilicet, pro careta per dimidium annum, duos denarios, &c; which the translator has rendered thus: No forester for the future who is not a forester in fee, paying us rent for his office, shall take cheminage, that is to say, for every cart two-

pence for half a-year, &c. which words imply, if not a contradiction, a manifest ambiguity; whereas the words in the charter are full and intelligible, viz.

Ex. Rot. orig. in Turr. Lond. Nullus forestarius decetero qui non sit forestarius de feodo firmam nobis reddens pro balliva sua capiat cheminagium aliquod in balliva sua. Forestarius autem de feodo firmam nobis reddens pro balliva sua capiat cheminagium videlicet pro careta per dimidium annum duos denarios, &c. The plain sense of which is, that no forester from henceforth, who is not forester in fee, paying us ferm (or rent) for his bailywick shall take any cheminage (or toll) within his bailywick. But a forester in fee paying us ferm for his bailywick may take cheminage, that is to say, for every cart by the half year two-pence, &c.

This *Cheminage* was for leave to pass through the roads in the king's forests, and is called cheminage from the French word *chemin*, signifying, a way or road, Carriages for hire only were antiently liable to this toll, all other carriages, horsemen, and foot-passengers were free.

Your printing this may possibly produce other discoveries of the like kind, and oblige many of your readers as well as,
Yours, &c. Y. D.

An Authentic Account of the Murder by Francis Arcangeli of the celebrated Abbé Winkelman, Præfect of the Pontifical Antiquities at Rome, and Greek Professor in the Vatican Library.

FRANCIS ARCANGELI was born of mean parents near the city of Pistoia and bred a cook, in which capacity he served in a respectable family at Vienna, where having been guilty of a considerable robbery, he was condemned to work in fetters for four years, and then to be banished from all the Austrian dominions after being sworn never to return. When three years of his slavery were expired, he found friends to intercede in his favour, and he was released from serving the fourth, but strictly enjoined

joined to observe the order of banishment; in consequence of which he left Vienna, and retired to Venice with his pretended wife *Eva Rachel*. In August 1767, notwithstanding his oath, he came to Trieste with a view to settle; but afterwards changed his mind, and returned to Venice; where, being disappointed of the encouragement he probably expected, he came again to Trieste in May 1768. Being almost destitute of money, and but shabbily dressed, he took up his lodging at a noted inn, [probably with a view of robbing some traveller.] In a few days the Abbé Winkleman arrived at the same inn in his way from Vienna to Rome, and was lodged in the next apartment to that of Arcangeli. This circumstance and their dining together at the ordinary first brought them acquainted. The Abbé expressed a desire of prosecuting his journey with all possible expedition, and Arcangeli was seemingly very assiduous in procuring him a passage, which the Abbé took very kindly, and very liberally rewarded him for his services. His departure however being delayed by the master of the vessel which was to carry him, Arcangeli was more than ordinarily diligent in improving every opportunity of making himself acceptable to the Abbé, and their frequent walks, long and familiar conversations, and the excessive civility and attention of Arcangeli upon all occasions that offered, so improved the regard which the Abbé had begun to conceive for him, that he not only acquainted him in the general run of their discourse with the motives and the event of his journey to Vienna, the graces he had there received, and the offers of that ministry; but informed him also of the letters of credit he had with him, the medals of gold and silver which he had received from their imperial majesties, and in short, with all the things of value of which he was possessor.

Arcangeli expressed an earnest desire to see the medals, and the Abbé an equal eagerness to gratify his curiosity; but the villain no sooner beheld the fatal coins, than yielding to the motions of his depraved heart, he determined treacherously to murder and rob the possessor. Several days however elapsed before he put his cruel design into execution, in which time he so officiously and courteously conformed himself to the temper and situation of his new friend, that he totally disarmed the Abbé of all mistrust, and had actually inspired him with a sincere friendship.

In the morning of the 7th of June, being determined no longer to delay his bloody purpose, he bought a sharp pointed knife, the instrument he intended to use in the execution, and then going to the coffee-house, he there found the Abbé, who paid for him as usual, and continued with him in conversation till they both went home to dinner. After dinner they went again abroad together: but the villain having meditated a new scheme, he parted from the Abbé, and went and purchased some yards of cord, with which he returned home, and retired to his chamber. Till the Abbé came home he employed himself in twisting the cord and forming a noose; and having prepared it to his mind, he placed that and the knife in a chair ready. Soon after this, the Abbé came in, and as his custom was, invited Arcangeli to supper. The cheerfulness of the Abbé, and the frankness and cordiality with which he received and treated him staggered him at first, and the sentiments of humanity so far took place, that his blood ran cold with the thoughts of his cruel intention, nor had he at this time courage to execute it. But the next morning, June the 8th, both going out of the inn together, and drinking coffee at the usual house, after Arcangeli had pretended in vain to hire a vessel to carry the Abbé to Bagni, they returned to the inn, and each going into his own room, Arcangeli pulled off his coat (probably to prevent its being stained with blood) and putting the knife unsheathed, and the cord into his waistcoat pocket, about nine he went into Winkleman's chamber, who received him with his accustomed frankness, and entered into chat about his journey and about his medals; and as he was upon the point of his departure, he invited the man, who was that instant to be his murderer, in the most affectionate manner, to Rome, where he promised him his best assistance. Full of those friendly sentiments, the Abbé sat himself down in his chair, when instantly the assassin, who stood behind him, threw the cord over his head, and drew it close. The Abbé with both his hands endeavoured to loosen the cord, but the murderer with his knife already unsheathed stabbed him in several places. This increased the struggle, and the last efforts of the unhappy victim brought both of them to the ground; the murderer however was uppermost, and having his knife still reeking with blood in his hand, plunged it five times into the bowels of his wounded

wounded friend. The noise of the fall, and the groans of the Abbé alarmed the chamberlain of the house, who hastily opening the door, was witness to the bloody conflict. The assassin, surprized in the fact; dropped the bloody knife, and in his waistcoat only, without a hat, his breast open, and his shirt covered with blood, he escaped out of the inn*.

With the cord about his neck, and his wounds streaming, the Abbé had still strength to rise, and descending from the second floor to the first, he placed himself against the belutrade, and called for assistance. Moved with compassion, those who heard his cries hastened to his relief, and helping him to his room laid him upon his bed; where, having no hope of recovery he received the sacraments, and made his will. After suffering a great deal with heroic constancy, and truly christian piety, not complaining of his murderer, but most sincerely pardoning him, he calmly breathed his last about four in the afternoon.

In the mean time the assassin had escaped into the Venetian territories, where, not thinking himself safe, he pursued his way to Pirano, with a design to embark in whatever ship was ready to sail, to whatever place; but expresses being every where dispatched with an account of the murder and a description of the murderer, he found himself surrounded with dangers on all sides. Having found means, however, to change his cloaths, he quitted the high road, and passing through forests and over mountains unknown to him, he at length came to a road that led to Labiana, and had already reached Planina, when a drummer mistaking him for a deserter, caused him to be apprehended. Upon his examination, not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, and being threatened by the magistrates of Aldesperg, he voluntarily confessed the murder, and eight days after committing the fact, was brought back to Trieste, heavily ironed, and under a strong guard. Here he was tried, and being found guilty as well on his own confession as on the clearest evidence, he was sentenced by the emperor's judges to be broken on the wheel opposite to

the inn where he had perpetrated the murder, and his body to be exposed in the usual place of executions. On the 18th of June he was informed of his sentence, and on the 20th of the same month it was executed in all its points, in the presence of an innumerable multitude, who flocked from all parts to see the execution.

A Description of the curious boat, lately brought from India, and presented to their majesties by Gov. Vansittart.
[see Occurrences.]

THIS magnificent boat is called in Bengal a *Mohr Punkee* or peacock boat from its resemblance to a peacock, having at its prow the figure of that bird, the tail of which is prolonged the whole length of the boat, the plumage on each side being most beautifully painted and varnished. The length is about eighty feet, and the extreme breadth which is towards the front is nine feet, from whence it gradually diminishes to the stern, which is terminated by the grotesque or imaginary figure of a fish's head, richly gilt, considered in India as an ensign of royalty, and permitted to be borne only by persons of the highest distinction.

Over the broadest part of the boat is erected a pavilion, the canopy of which is six feet high, and covered with crimson velvet, very richly embroidered with gold, as are likewise the curtains which hang from it on every side, the whole being supported by several varnished pillars, the bottom of which is surrounded by a small rail, a narrow balcony hanging over the sides of the boat serves as a receptacle for confectionary, fruit, sherbet, or other refreshments on the passage. The floor of the pavilion is covered with fine scarlet cloth, upon which are several crimson velvet cushions to lean against, according to the custom of the country; all persons sitting directly upon the deck with their feet bent under them. In the front of the pavilion is a circular kind of throne or seat of eminence, where the Nabob, or person of the highest distinction is seated. This place is open on every side, but over the top is stretched a canopy of velvet and gold, the whole breadth of the boat, supported abaft by the pavilion, and forwards by two painted staves, the tops of which, as well as the top of the pavilion is ornamented with golden cones, and surrounded with a gold fringe, with tassels of gold pendent at every corner.

* To those who have never been in Italy this escape may seem incredible; but travellers tell us, that there the common people take no more notice of the escape of a murderer, than here they do of a debtor from an arrest.

The boat is moved by paddles, and worked by 30 rowers, who sit behind the pavilion, with their faces fronting the direction of motion. The paddles are furnished on each of their handles with two brass rings, which clashing together at every motion given to the paddles, serve to make the rowers keep time*, who, singing to the sound, thereby regulate the motion.

* This explains a passage in the ancient Erse poem, Fingal, B. vi. lately translated, viz. *She listens to the winds of Night to hear the voice of thy rowers.* Mr Macpherson in a note observes, that the practice of singing when they row is universal among the inhabitants of the north west coast of Scotland and the isles; for this practice he assigns only two reasons, being, as he says, to deceive time, and inspirit the rowers; whereas another and the chief reason was to make them keep time.—Dr Potter also in his Antiquities of Greece, observes, that it was the custom in the ancient galleys to have an officer called a *τρηνγκιλης*, a kind of musician, who, by the harmony of his voice and instrument raised the spirits of the rowers when weary with labour and ready to faint, as we read in Statius.

Acclivis malo mediis intersonat Orpheus

Remegiis, tantosque jubet nescire labores.

Such an officer as is here mentioned, is at this day actually employed in most of the row-galleys in the East Indies, particularly in galleys of state—as is the vessel we are now describing—his province is to make the rowers chearful. He is dressed in a fantastic habit with feathers in his turban and bells on his arms and legs, assuming a character not unlike our Merry Andrew, and is known by the name of the *fool of the boat*.—The distortions of his body, and his ridiculous grimace, added to the jingling of the bells and the queer tone of his voice, cannot fail to make all about him smile who are not deprived of their eyes and ears.—But his principal business is not so much to *divert*, as to be the *leader of his band*, and herein he is of singular use, all the rowers taking their time from the motions of his hands and head. The learned author last quoted, observes further, that among the ancients the chief use of this kind of music was to direct the rowers, that they keeping time therewith, might proceed in a regular and constant motion, lest by an uncertain impulse of their oars, the course of the vessel should be retarded, hence Flaccus in his *Argonauts*

————— *carmine tonfas*

Ire docet summo passim ne gurgite pugnent.

Silius also speaks to the same purpose

————— *nudiæ stat margine puppis*

*Qui voce alternos nautarum temperet ictus
Et remis dictet sonitum, pariterque relatis
Ad numerum plaudat resonantia cæcula tonfis.*

The boat is steered by a long oar fastened on the larboard side near the stern, after the manner of the ancients†; it glides with great velocity along the surface of the water, not drawing more than nine inches.

At the head and stern of the vessel are two small masts painted with vermilion, on which are fixed streamers of crimson silk, interspersed with flowers of gold in the Moorish taste, which, with other ornaments too numerous to particularize, give it a splendid and elegant appearance beyond description.

This boat was divided into three parts for convenience of stowage, and brought over to England in as many ships, the whole was put together and fitted up by Mr Bodmin, at his wharf, near Mill stairs Rotherhithe.

A Letter to the Rev. the Vice Chancellor of Oxford. To be read in the Convocation. (from a M. S.)

Mr Vice Chancellor,

IN the course of several years, in which I have had the honour to be chosen without solicitation, one of the re-

This music was called *νύλαρος* or *τὸ τρηνγκιὸν μέλῳ*. The marching of our armies is regulated in the same manner with fifes and drums, thus also our inimitable Shakespear beautifully describes the rowers in Cleopatra's barge.

Who to the tune of flutes kept stroke & made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes.

Anthony and Cleopatra

† It is very remarkable, that the inhabitants of the eastern part of the world, particularly in Indostan are as tenacious of the manners and customs of their progenitors as the Medes and Persians were of their laws *for they alter not*. Most sacredly do they adhere to ancient modes and systems.—Long use and prescription establishes to them a sanction which it is a kind of sacrilege to violate even in the most trifling concerns of life; hence it is, that the manner of rowing and steering vessels is exactly the same as we find recorded by the most ancient historians.—The rudder of the East which is still in use is of the same fashion with that of the ancient Greeks and Romans, namely a large oar flung abaft; and it is the opinion of the learned and ingenious Dr Hooke in his lecture on the manner of rowing the ancient galleys, read before the Royal Society in the year 1684, and published in his posthumous works, that the above mentioned method of steering by the long oar is much more convenient and easy to manage, than the way of rudders now in use with us.

presen-

representatives of the university in parliament, I have never imputed that choice to any merit of my own, but have always understood that mark of the favour of the university to me, to have been the effect of services, which the ability and good fortune of my ancestors enabled them to perform to a society deserving of the best services, and which a society less deserving would long since have forgotten.

Intent to acquit myself of this great trust to the utmost extent of my ability, I have considered it; neither as the means of cabal, nor of advancement, but as a civil trust, in the execution of which, it has always been a circumstance particularly agreeable to me, to find myself the representative of a free and independent society; and though I have not been able to serve that society in other respects as I have wished to do, I have served the university, free however and independent; independent not only of ambition and of interest, but of party too, without which there is no independence. Dependent only upon the great maxims of justice, and upon the spirit and forms of the constitution of our country.

It has been in that view particularly, that I have found satisfaction in every confirmation of the choice of me by the university, as a demonstration to myself, and to the world, of their approbation of the impartiality of my conduct, and which, in that light, has reflected perhaps no dishonour upon themselves.

But as I believed from the first, and have long experienced, that a trust of such a nature, and so understood, is no light undertaking, I have for some time perceived my health particularly unequal to that service. Unable to perform the duty of attendance in the House of Commons, unsatisfied to let any personal considerations of my own (even that of health itself) interfere, however necessarily, with the services which I owed to the university and to my country; convinced too beyond a doubt, from some experience, that my continuance in the House of Commons would produce no advantage to either, I please myself in thinking, that I do the best service I can now do to the university, in giving them an opportunity to make a better choice; and I have therefore accepted the honour (which his majesty's goodness would perhaps have conferred on me some years ago) of being called up to the barony of my father, in the

house of lords. An honour which I have received now with the greater willingness, because I had full confidence, that I should occasion thereby neither prejudice nor inconvenience of any kind to the university, whose interests and honour I must ever have at heart, and whose quiet and unanimity (if possible) I must therefore particularly wish preserved upon all occasions, and especially in the exercise of this great privilege, in which they have so singularly maintained an independance and dignity, so glorious to themselves, so exemplary to the rest of the nation, so truly preserving the spirit, as well as the forms of the constitution of England.

In being thus removed from their immediate service, the university, I hope, will do me the justice to believe, I can never withdraw myself from my attachments to that society. For besides personal obligations to myself, which I must always acknowledge, I know of what consequence the university is, and ought to be, to the good order and to the constitution of my country, as well as to the enlightening and adorning it. It must therefore ever be my ardent wish to see that source of national welfare, unencumbered with whatever may interrupt the constant course of real knowledge and virtue, which attentive and sensible discipline will ever produce, and which are so essential to the honour and interest of the university, and to the service, the happiness, and the glory of the kingdom, necessarily to be derived from thence.

In any situation, I shall never lose sight of these great interests, and it will always be the highest satisfaction to me; to see the real interests of the university pursued by themselves, and advanced by others, as it would be the greatest happiness to me to approve myself upon all occasions, their grateful servant, and their faithful friend.

With these sentiments of my heart I take my leave of the university, resigning the trust which they reposed in me, and I persuade myself that they will do me the justice to believe me, with the greatest gratitude and regard

*Their long obliged and
ever faithful servant,*

CORNBURY.*

* Upon Lord Cornbury's resignation, Sir Roger Newdigate was elected January 31, 1750.

Observations on a luminous appearance of the Sea, with a curious Description of the minute Animals, which occasion it; with the Description of two other very singular Sea Animals.

By M. DE REVILLE.

THE 14th of July, 1754, about 9 at night, in 8 degrees 47 minutes north, and 73 degrees longitude east of the meridian of Paris, the sea appeared all on fire; I viewed it from the ships gallery with the utmost surprize. The sea, whose surface was but slightly agitated, was covered over with small stars; every wave which broke about us dispersed a most vivid light, in complexion like that of a silver tissue electrified in the dark—the more distant waves, which appeared as confounded together, formed at the horizon the appearance of a plain covered with snow; and the wake of our ship, whose brightness lasted a long while, was of a lovely and luminous white, interspersed with brilliant and azure points.

As I was attentive in contemplating this new and extraordinary spectacle, I was struck with the light issuing from certain small bodies, which frequently kept fixt to the rudder when the sea left it. I caused some of the water to be taken up, and strained into a vessel thorough a handkerchief; after which operation, I observed that the filtered water was no longer luminous; but that the handkerchief was covered with brilliant points, which were fixed to it. Some of these I took upon the end of my finger, when they insensibly lost their light; and as they resembled the eggs of fishes in form and size, I had the curiosity to examine one of them by day-light, with a strong magnifying glass, and was astonished to perceive a sensible motion within it: and being somewhat in doubt as to what I saw, I turned it about several ways to be satisfied, by placing it on my nail in a drop of water. But how greatly was my surprize increased when on surveying it attentively, I perceived it to be surrounded with a brilliant liquor, which every one in the room saw as well as myself! Another of these small insects, by the help of a pair of corn tongs, I fixed to the side of a glass cup, but this pressure, though very slight, was evidently too powerful for so delicate an animal; for notwithstanding the light of two candles, we saw issuing from its body a blueish and luminous liquor, the glare of which extended to the distance of two or three lines into the water. I

took it upon the point of the tongs, and it was no sooner placed under the microscope than it yielded again a considerable quantity of the same azure liquor; notwithstanding I had the satisfaction of seeing it still full of life, and moving with much vivacity.

Fig. 2. At A is represented the whole body of the animal, as grouped in the upper part of the shell. B shews several globules, which seem attached to the body by fine threads.

Fig. 3. Here the animal is in agitation. CCCC, four moveable horns fixed round the head; formed of several articulations. D, the head. E E, two feet armed with claws. F, a large foot armed with an indented claw. G, the body of the animal. B, globules which contain the azure liquor.

Fig. 4. I never saw the animal in this position but once. It appeared on its belly: two of its horns H H, were much advanced; and the two others I I, closed towards the body K K, they were pointed with two little claws, represented by E E, in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5. The four letters L, M, N, O, shew the shape of the shell in which the body of the animal is contained. It is transparent, and in shape like an almond, cleft on the side L O N, through this cleft issue the several parts of the animal, when it is in agitation.

Fig. 6. This magnified figure represents an animal, which I have named the Sea Peacock. P P, its two eyes placed almost over the head. X X, two very long horns. R R R R, four very delicate fins. T, a kind of fork which terminates the inferior part of the body. V V, eight feathers of a rose colour, of different sizes, which form a very regular plumage.

Fig. 7. Represents a most singular insect found in the sea, about two leagues from the island of Ceylon, a little to the south of Point Bataclo. A A, its two antennæ. B B, two kind of claws placed over the upper jaws. C, the mouth, furnished with very small sharp teeth. D D, two feet, each armed with a talon. E E, two much larger armed feet. F F F F, four other small feet placed at the hinder part of the body. G, the tail, armed likewise with a talon.

ERRATUM. Pag. 364, l. 10, the sentence should run thus: This book I have shewn to persons from every part of *South Wales*; they all with myself understood *none of it*, except here and there a word, only the last ode, which was *Taliesin's*, and which was thoroughly understood by us all. Yet this, with the other works of this author, &c.



Fig. 1



Fig. 6



Fig. 2



Fig. 4



Fig. 3



Fig. 5

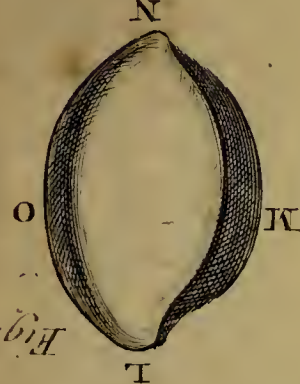


Fig. 7



Charge against the Directors of the East India Company.

A Very extraordinary resolution of the directors for the East India Company was made on the 29th day of July last, to dispose of more than one million sterling of gentlemen's property, without their acquiescence, or even so much as any intimation previous thereto; As this concerns many families of fortune, by printing these *righteous and equitable Resolutions*, gentlemen immediately concerned will be judges how much they are indebted to the present set of directors

At a Court of Directors of the United East-India Company, July 29, 1768.

RESOLVED, As the most effectual method to prevent the sale of the command of ships in the company's service, that from and after the 25th of March next, upon the death of a commander of any ship employed, or to be employed in the company's service, or whenever there shall be a vacancy of a commander by resignation, incapacity, or otherwise; another commander shall be chosen by the court of directors, to supply such vacancy, out of persons who have commanded a ship in the company's service, or who have performed at least one voyage in the capacity of chief or second mate, to the East Indies; and that such choice or appointment shall be made by ballot.

And that from and after the said 25th of March next no ship be tendered for the company's service but subject to the said regulations.

Resolved, that from and after the 25th of March next, no ship shall be built in the room of any ship worn out or lost in the company's service, without the leave of the court of directors first had and obtained.

TENERIFFE.

Reasons in Justification of the Directors.

A Letter having appeared, signed *Teneriffe*, tending to mislead and prejudice you against your directors, I beg leave to shew the falsity of this charge.

The whole business of the shipping has hitherto been carried on by about ten or twelve men called ship-husbands; who have hitherto usurped the appointment of the captains and other officers, and sold their commissions to the best bidders. The price for captains has been gradually rising from 1500l. to 6000l. The general consequence of this practice, and the usual method of borrowing on *Respondentia*, is, the en-

(*Gent. Mag.* SEPT. 1768.)

tering into a most scandalous illicit trade, injurious to the company, fraudulent to Government, and directly opposite to the oath they are obliged to take, of which a very recent example has appeared in a general court.

Another consequence of this monopoly is, that the company must give whatever freight the husbands please to ask; and there is no doubt, from the calculation of freights, they now pay three or four pounds a ton more than they would if they took up their ships as other merchants do, which is a loss to the proprietors of upwards of 60,000l. a-year.

From these facts it appears, the directors so far from violating public faith, have been remarkably tender, perhaps more so than they can be strictly justified in, by making these regulations not take place relative to the captains till after their decease or resignation; and relative to the ships till after the completion of their four voyages, the time they are contracted for. A. B.

A Reply to this has appeared; and some of the facts denied; particularly that it is the cause of the increase of freight, but without proof.

Remarks on the late ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

THE small attention given to learning, and the inconsiderable number of very great men in any station or profession, hath for some years been a matter of melancholy consideration with thinking people, who love their country; and have any regard to their posterity. When the favours of the crown are not distributed for the reward of merit; but to manage factions and parties in the state, it is no wonder that men of genius should not be at the trouble to cultivate and exert it. Can we blame our Ecclesiastics that they are idle and inattentive to every thing but the bare performance of their duty, when they see the few that have distinguished themselves in the service of learning and religion, are passed by without any notice in the disposal of crown preferments, and the boys of yesterday, if the sons or brothers of Lords, and others, unknown in the republic of letters, fill the dignities of the church? It would be too invidious to hold out to the public the names of all those who have been promoted to those dignities within these seven years: But it may be said without offence, that except the bishops

bishops of Gloucester, Bristol, and Oxford, I do not recollect one dignitary of *any* rank, either bishop, dean, or prebendary, promoted within that period, that has ever obliged the world with one page of their writings: And yet there are so very few of our clergy now alive to whom the public are indebted for any literary productions, that if they were all of them rewarded by the government, as they ought to be, there would be preferments enow left for parliamentary influence, ministerial favours, and the support of parties.

An Englishman.

Candid Information to the REMARKER.

A Writer, who signs himself an *Englishman*, takes occasion, from some late ecclesiastical promotions, to assert, that “except the bishops of Gloucester, Oxford and Bristol, there has not been one divine advanced either to a bishoprick, deanry, or prebend, who has obliged the public with a single page of his writings.” This Englishman, I presume, means to confine himself to crown preferments, otherwise Dr Ridley, Dr Jortin, Dr Hurd, and many other distinguished writers might be mentioned, who have had dignities conferred upon them by the Abp of Canterbury, and other prelates. His assertion is however false, besides the three whom he has excepted, the following prelates and dignitaries were all promoted in this king’s reign. 1. Dr Squire, the first advanced to the mitre by his present majesty,—for a list of whose works, see *Gent. Mag.* Vol. xxxvi p. 203.—2. Dr Green, made bishop of Lincoln in 1761, and distinguished by his letters to Mr Berridge and Mr Whitfield on the principles of the methodists, published in 1760, and of which the public impatiently expects a continuation.—3. Dr Blair, author of the *Chart of Chronology*, made prebend of Westminster in 1761.—4. Mr Mason, made prebend of York (by the crown) in 1762.—5. Dr Douglas, made canon of Windsor in the same year.—6. The learned traveller, bishop Pocock, advanced to the See of Meath in 1765.—7. Dr Durell, now vice-chancellor of Oxford, author of a learned dissertation on the Hebrew text of the parallel prophecies of Jacob and Moses, published in 1763, made prebend of Canterbury in 1767. I wish I could add more names to this respectable list, but small as it is, it may serve to shew that the Literati have not been quite so much neglected as this writer thinks, and if he is candid and ingenu-

ous, he will be glad to be better informed by *yours, &c.* CANTAB.

Mr URBAN,

IT will soon be made evident to the public, that the letter in your Magazine for June, dated Oxford 26 May, is very far from giving an impartial account of the late proceedings at St E—H—ll. I shall, however, in the mean time, make some remarks upon the several particulars therein alledged, in the order as they occur.

And first, It was by no means proved, that the meetings which the young men held, were illicit conventicles. The words of the canon, of the university statute, and of the preamble to the act of parliament, plainly define a conventicle to be a meeting contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, or dangerous to the public peace. Whereas the meetings in question at Oxford were composed of persons whose attachment to the doctrines of the church, attendance upon her worship, and subscription to all her articles, were manifest and undeniable. The terms *officiated and taught*, are misapplied to a stay-maker and the mistress of the house. The man, it is true, has often prayed in the society, and the woman has frequently read a sermon, or Burkit upon the New Testament to her own family, or to some of her neighbours, when there has been no man in the room to supply the reader’s part, but not otherwise. To represent this as officiating and teaching is highly disingenuous. Had she entertained her family and friends with a play or romance, she might have read without censure. Nor should it grieve the writer, that a stay-maker should presume to pray; for the great and holy God is no respecter of persons, nor will he despise the prayer of the poor.

Secondly. It is said, some of them had been bred up to, and exercised the lowest trades and occupations. In this indeed the writer (as he professes) does the university justice, for even this was alledged against them as a crime. But I must do the university the farther justice to say, that it is a venial fault at Oxford, if not connected with a suspicion of methodism. For it is overlooked in others. There still are students at Oxford who have been bred to as low occupations as any of those who are expelled. But it is said, they were illiterate likewise. Now that any one should be expelled for a want of that literature

literature which he professedly came to the university to acquire, is such a strange pretence, that it will seldom be pleaded except in cases (like this) of absolute necessity. And therefore though the tutor was told in court, that he had pupils of his own introducing, who in point of learning were much inferior to those he had excepted against, neither he or they were judged worthy of censure on this account. The insinuation at the end of this article is untrue.

Thirdly. The great charge therefore is, they were attached to the sect called methodists, and held their doctrines, of which we have 4 selected as a specimen.

1. That faith without works is sufficient for salvation. If by salvation is meant our acceptance with God, let the blame fall where it ought to fall, upon St Paul and the inspired writers, Rom. iii. 28. Titus ii. 5. Rom. iv. 6. upon which texts and others of the same import, the articles of our church are evidently founded. 2. That there is no necessity for good works. It is something strange that learned men with all their skill in the subtleties of logic, should be unable to attend to the most obvious distinctions. St Paul proves that good works are not necessary to justification, but it does not follow that they are not necessary at all. The young men are injured, not one of them would say so. 3. That the immediate impulse of the spirit is to be waited for. We live in a day when all claims to the spirit are exploded indiscriminately. St Paul takes it for granted that the christians in his time, knew that the Holy Ghost dwelt in them, and assures us, that if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his. But if by immediate impulse, is intended something to supersede the necessity of a continual attention to the word of God, this writer is again mistaken, or worse. 4. That once a child of God always a child of God, and the like. What is to be included in the words, *and the like*, we are left to conjecture. I shall confine myself to what is expressed. St Paul tells us 'that neither life nor death, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature can separate believers from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.' And St John observes of our Lord Jesus, 'That having loved his own that were in the world, he loved them to the end.' If then those whom Christ loves, and who are

united to him by faith, are the children of God, the consequence seems plain from these and many other texts, 'That once a child of God, and always a child of God,' for who is able to pluck them out of his hands?

Fourthly, One of these six persons, sometime before his entrance into the university, had presumed to officiate as a clergyman, in a chapel belonging to a parish church. This was indeed true. He acknowledged it to the court, as a fault which he was ashamed of, and sorry for. No one will justify him in this action. But as it was done some years before he came to the college, and he made a suitable submission, it is probable, the V. C. and his Assessors, would have excused it as a youthful indiscretion, if he had not been a suspected methodist. This I infer from their lenity to a person lately accused and convicted of blasphemy and profaneness, from whom a submission and recantation was readily accepted. And though I by no means approve a persons officiating as a clergyman, who is not ordained thereto; yet I cannot think it a worse crime than blasphemy.

Fifthly, *Some* of these persons are said to have behaved very disrespectfully to their Tutor. I know not how far this was proved. It was not, however, pretended against them *all*. But those who were blameless in this point, found no more favour than the rest. Whatever other differences might be in their cases, they were all judged to be included under the third article, and therefore all treated exactly alike. A sure proof that this, and this alone, was the real cause of their expulsion; and that every thing else alledged was but a pretext to give some colour to their proceedings. And now I request to mention a few things in my turn, for the reader's farther information.

1. The meeting at Oxford had been kept for a number of years, and several gownsmen in succession had attended it. The six persons expelled for going there were never cautioned against it, though one of them at least, had expressly consulted his tutor upon the point. And it is probable, they would all have forborne to go any more, during their residence in the university, if that alternative had been proposed to them.

2. Altho' the professed disquisition was of a religious nature, the manner, by trial in a public court; and though the judge and his assessors bore the honourable title of reverend doctors in divinity; yet

yet the whole procedure was little more than a farce.

3. When some of the sufferers humbly requested a copy of the notes taken upon the tryal, it was refused. But if things were not carried with a high hand, if there was that equity observed, and that good service done to the university which is pretended, and if the V. C. did (as is suggested) manifest a prudence, moderation and candour above all praise; why was this refusal?

4. It is no secret that there are in O—d too many associations of gownsmen, that are expressly contrary to the doctrines and discipline of the church of England, if intemperance, riot and profaneness can be deemed so. But as drinking, swearing, and Bacchanalian songs, are exempted from that suspicion of *Methodism*, which falls upon prayer, reading the Scripture, and singing psalms; these things seem to give little offence, and enjoy the privilege of an undisturbed toleration.

The writer of the letter must expect, however displeasing the thought may be to him, that the name and conduct of the worthy P—l of E—H— will seldom be mentioned without deserved encomiums; by any who are lovers of truth, liberty, and our established church. He had too much integrity and generosity to be restrained by fear or favour from bearing honourable and open testimony to the behaviour of his students, of which he was certainly the best judge. He had too much spirit to admit such an exertion of arbitrary power, without protestation. And, too much religion to suffer the principal doctrines of our established church, and of the New Testament to be struck at through the sides of these young men, without standing up for their vindication. He is therefore entitled to the respect of all who love their country or their bibles, and I doubt not but in this light his character will be viewed and revered by posterity.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. MIRROR.

Of the Nature and Properties of Bees Wax.

WAX, a most material drug belonging to the *Materia Medica*, is an oily substance that exudes from the leaves of plants, and adhering to their surface, is scraped off by the rough thighs of the Bees to form their combs.

From lavender and rosemary pure wax may be pickt, and by the microscope plainly perceived shining on the leaves; those therefore who imagine

that from the apices of the stamina of the flower, or petala, wax only is collected, seem to be mistaken.

That wax is a vegetable, not an animal substance, appears from this, that in hungary water, in which lavender is a principal ingredient, somewhat of a waxy smell is frequently predominant.

The chemical process of bees wax is only a separation of its oil from its phlegm and salt. That oil which comes over at the first distillation is called butter of wax, and congeals in the neck of the retort, and by cohobation is reduced to a fine pure oil.

The way to prepare it is by distilling wax cut into little bits, dissolved first in a gentle heat, in a glass retort half full, having as much clean dry warm sand added to it as will fill the remaining part of its neck; lute on the receiver, and distil in a sand furnace with a gradual fire; an acid spirit of a very bad taste and smell will arise first, and next, on raising the fire, an oily body like butter, which congeals in the cold, and generally appears white: It may be worthy remark, that all the salts of mixed bodies are naturally acid, alkali being nothing else but an alteration of the natural salt by fire.

There is no earth in wax, so that put into a retort alone, it will lose none of its substance in distillation. But sand, brick, bole, or ashes, are mixed with it, that being thereby raised and expanded, its principles may be the better separated.

The butter, or oil, is likewise singular in this, that it loses nothing by repeated distillations, only becomes every time more thin and limpid, without depositing any fæces; whereas all other oils constantly grow thick and foul, and leave an earth behind in cohobation.

The solid consistence of wax proceeds from a proportionate mixture of water, volatile salt, and oil incorporated; its solidity is therefore destroyed, according as these principles suffer a separation. This is observable in the rectifications, for in every distillation some considerable quantity of water is separated, and the oil becomes clearer.

Out of thirty-two ounces of wax, you will draw in the first distillation just the same weight of liquor, viz. twelve ounces of phlegmatick acid spirit, and twenty of butter.

Thus wax in the concrete is an unctious humour, issuing from the pores of vegetables, and lodging in small quantities on the surface of their leaves, where

where it is thickened by the sun, and collected by the bees for their particular uses. These insects carry it to their hives in their feet, without receiving it into their bodies, as they do their honey. Like camphire upon distillation, it leaves no fæces, but proves perfectly volatile, and grows white by being boiled in change of water.

A kind of camphire, may upon examination, be discerned in sage and time too; hence it is, that vegetables give ease sometimes when wrapt round a gouty part in pain.

It is evident there are balsams, or oils, lodged in vegetables, which may be raised in distillation without suffering any separation of parts, which renders the notion of camphire more familiar to us; and indeed there may be various ways by which oil may be lodged in plants.

As to medicinal use, butter of wax is an extremely soft and anodyne unguent, highly emollient and relaxing, agreeable to the nerves; and when rubbed on the contracted limbs proves a great suppler. It is an excellent liniment for the piles, and takes off the pain attending them in a very sudden and surprising manner.

The oil of wax has also a singular virtue in curing contracted tendons, and restoring flexibility to the parts; it is also of great use in discussing cold tumours arising on the face, and on the fingers in winter, and is good for nephritic colicks, ulcers in the reins and bladder, retention of urine, and attenuating of phlegms. The dose is from two to ten drops in white wine, or any proper distilled waters.

But its greatest use is in making ointments and plaisters for external service, and the greater part of those of the shops owe their consistence to it, being much fitter and softer than any preparation of lead: as *minium*, *letharge*, *ceruse*, &c. which seem to be poisonous even externally used; for it has been known, that by only sprinkling the excoriations on infants with ceruse, or white lead, they have been thrown into convulsions; wherefore all powdering tubs for salt-meats lined with lead must be unwholesome, as the brine must scour off lead enough gradually to hurt the body of the eater. For a full account of the poisonous quality of lead, see Dr Baker in the new *Medical Transactions*.

White wax made by washing and bleaching, is likewise an ingredient in some of the cerates and ointments, and

for making neat candles besides. It is softening, but less dissolving than the yellow, because the washing it has carried off a great part of its salt.

There is another preparation of white wax by dissolving and beating it with rods, whilst cold water is cast upon it. Its whiteness is increased by this Bivivification, and it is thereby made proper for pomatums.

The common yellow wax is of use both in medicine, and in many arts and manufactures. It is sometimes given internally, as in dysenteries, and other erosions of the intestines.

The rectified oil of wax is possessed of great medicinal virtues both externally and internally used, being of a nature between the expressed oil of seeds, and ætherial oil of turpentine. It is emollient, laxative, and anodyne; when carefully washed and deprived of its ill scent and acid spirit, by shaking it with water, it is an excellent remedy.

In France they have found it very effectual in great costiveness with severe pain, wherefore they only anoint the belly therewith, which so mollifies and relaxes the fibres, as to procure an easy passage to the fæces downwards.

I am, Yours, &c. J. Cook.

Mr URBAN,

I With your Correspondent p. 313, in your Mag. for July, had confined himself to his court and garden, and had not meddled with the hop-plantation. The fly he pretends to describe is not *black*, but of a darkish green, the wings tinged with purple; in shape it resembles the dragon-fly, the hinder part not bigger than the finest needle; the whole about a quarter of an inch long. The nits at their first appearance on the tenderest hop leaves are not *black* but *white*, and are doubtless the eggs of those flies. They afterwards become green lice, and the plant soon sickens under its burthen. Its juices are contaminated, and it is covered with a black dust, proceeding either from the dung of those animals, or from a liquor oozing from its pores like honey; or perhaps from both. I make no doubt but that those flies are waisted by the winds from countries far distant, as they are almost as light as atoms appearing in a sun beam. To suppose that the seed of animalculæ are thus waisted, as this writer does, is nonsense. The parents are, and they deposit their eggs on plants proper for their nourishment.

This gentleman may be assured that the

fly he saw preying on the lice on his currant trees, was not the hop-fly, but of a quite different species, the hop-fly never appearing on any other plant.

I am, yours, &c. M. S.

Papers relative to the present troubles in America.

Letter from Lord Hillsborough to the Governors, &c. of the respective Provinces in America. (Circular)

Whitehall, April 21, 1768.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE his majesty's commands to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a letter from the speaker of the House of Representatives of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, addressed by order of that house to the speaker of the assembly of each colony upon the continent of North America: As his majesty considers this measure to be of a most dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his good subjects in the colonies; to promote an unwarrantable combination, and to excite and encourage an open opposition to and denial of the authority of parliament, and to subvert the true principles of the constitution; it is his majesty's pleasure that you should immediately, upon the receipt hereof, exert your utmost influence to defeat this flagitious attempt to disturb the public peace, by prevailing upon the assembly of your province to take no notice of it, which will be treating it with the contempt it deserves.

The repeated proofs which have been given by the assembly of of their reverence and respect for the laws, and of their faithful attachment to the constitution, leave little room in his majesty's breast to doubt of their shewing a proper resentment of this unjustifiable attempt to revive those distractions which have operated so fatally to the prejudice of this kingdom and the colonies: And accordingly his majesty has the fullest confidence in their affection, and expects they will give him the strongest proofs of it on this and every other occasion.

I am, with great truth and regard,

*Gentlemen, your most obedient,
humble servant,*

Hillsborough.

The Circular Letter, sent by the assembly of the province of *Massachusetts Bay* to the other provinces and colonies in *America*, which gave occasion to the above Letter from Lord *Hillsborough*, was as follows:

To the Hon. the Speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives of the Province of —.

S I R, *Feb. 11, 1768.*

THE House of Representatives of this province have taken into their serious consideration the great difficulties that must accrue to themselves and their constituents, by the operation of the several acts of parliament imposing duties and taxes on the American colonies.

As it is a subject in which every colony is deeply interested, they have no reason to doubt but your house is duly impressed with its importance; and that such constitutional measures will be come into as are proper. It seems to be necessary, that all possible care should be taken that the representations of the several assemblies, upon so delicate a point, should harmonize with each other. The house therefore hope that this letter will be candidly considered in no other light than as expressing a disposition freely to communicate their mind to a sister colony, upon a common concern, in the same manner as they would be glad to receive the sentiments of your or any other house of assembly on the continent.

The house have humbly represented to the ministry their own sentiments: That his majesty's high court of parliament is the supreme legislative power over the whole empire: That in all free states the constitution is fixed: And as the supreme legislative derives its power and authority from the constitution, it cannot overleap the bounds of it, without destroying its foundation: That the constitution ascertains and limits both sovereignty and allegiance: And therefore his majesty's American subjects who acknowledge themselves bound by the ties of allegiance, have an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of the fundamental rules of the British constitution: That it is an essential unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the British constitution as a fundamental law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the subjects within the realm, that what a man hath honestly acquired is absolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his consent: That the American subjects may therefore, exclusive of any consideration of charter rights, with a decent firmness, adapted to the character of freemen and subjects, assert this natural constitutional right.

It

It is moreover their humble opinion, which they express with the greatest deference to the wisdom of the parliament, that the acts made there, imposing duties upon the people of this province, with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue, are infringements of their natural and constitutional rights: because, as they are not represented in the British Parliament, his majesty's commons in Britain, by those acts, grant their property without their consent.

This house further are of opinion, that their constituents, considering their local circumstances, cannot by any possibility, be represented in the parliament; and that it will for ever be impracticable that they should be equally represented there, and, consequently, not at all, being separated by an ocean of a thousand leagues, that his majesty's royal predecessors, for this reason, were graciously pleased to form a subordinate legislative here, that their subjects might enjoy the unalienable right of a representation. Also that considering the utter impracticability of their ever being fully and equally represented in parliament, and the great expence that must unavoidably attend even a partial representation there, this house think that a taxation of their constituents, even without their consent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any representation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon these principles, and also considering, that were the right in the parliament ever so clear, yet for obvious reasons it would be beyond the rule of equity that their constituents should be taxed on the manufactures of Great Britain here, in addition to the duties they pay for them in England, and other advantages arising to Great Britain from the acts of trade; this house have preferred an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to our most gracious sovereign, and made such representations to his majesty's ministers, as they apprehended would tend to obtain redress.

They have also committed to consideration, whether any people can be said to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority of constituting a governor, should appoint him such a stipend as it shall judge proper, without the consent of the people, and at their expence: and whether, while the judges of the land, and other civil officers, hold not their commissions during good behavi-

our, their having salaries appointed for them by the crown, independent of the people, hath not a tendency to subvert the principles of equity, and endanger the happiness and security of the subject.

In addition to these measures, the house have wrote a letter to their agent M. de Berdt *, the sentiments of which he is directed to lay before the ministry, wherein they take notice of the hardship of the act for preventing mutiny and desertion, which requires the governor and council to provide enumerated articles for the king's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence; and also the commission of the gentlemen appointed commissioners of the customs to reside in America, which authorizes them to make as many appointments as they think fit, and to pay the appointees what sums they please, for whose malconduct they are not accountable.— From whence it may happen, that officers of the crown may be multiplied to such a degree, as to become dangerous to the liberty of the people, by virtue of a commission which doth not appear to this house to derive any such advantages to trade, as many have been led to expect.

These are the sentiments and proceedings of this house; and as they have too much reason to believe that the enemies of the colonies have represented them to his majesty's ministers and the parliament, as factions, disloyal, and having a disposition to make themselves independent of the mother country; they have taken occasion, in the most humble terms, to assure his majesty and his ministers, that with regard to the people of this province, and as they doubt not, of all the colonies, the charge is unjust.

The House is fully satisfied that your assembly is too generous, and enlarged in sentiment, to believe that this letter proceeds from an ambition of taking the lead, or dictating to the other assemblies; they freely submit their opinion to the judgment of others, and shall take it kind in your house to point out to them any thing further which may be thought necessary.

This house cannot conclude, without expressing their firm confidence in the king, our common head and father, that the united and dutiful supplications of his distressed American subjects will meet with his royal and favourable acceptance.

Signed by the Speaker.

* See this Gentleman's Declaration hereafter.
The

The substance of Lord Hillsboro's circular letter being communicated to the assembly of Maryland by the governor, the House returned the following address.

The humble Address of the House of Delegates, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

"In answer to your excellency's message of the 20th, we must observe, that if the letter from the speaker of the House of Representatives of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, addressed to and communicated by our speaker to this House, be the same with the letter, a copy of which you are pleased to intimate hath been communicated to the king's ministers, it is very alarming to find, that at a time when the people of America think themselves aggrieved by the late acts of parliament, imposing taxes on them for the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue, and in the most dutiful manner are seeking redress from the throne; any endeavours to unite in laying before their sovereign what is apprehended to be their just complaint, should be looked upon 'as a measure of a most dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his majesty's good subjects in the colonies, to promote an unwarrantable combination, to excite and encourage an open opposition to and denial of the authority of parliament, and to subvert the true principles of the constitution.' We cannot but view this as an attempt in some of his majesty's ministers to suppress all communication of sentiments between the colonies, and to prevent the united supplications of America from reaching the Royal ear. We hope the conduct of this house will ever evince their reverence and respect for the laws and faithful attachment to the constitution; but we cannot be brought to resent an exertion of the most undoubted constitutional right of petitioning the throne, or any endeavours to procure and preserve an union of the colonies as an unjustifiable attempt to revive those distractions which it is said operated so fatally to the prejudice of both the colonies and the mother country. We have the warmest and most affectionate attachment to our most gracious sovereign, and shall ever pay the readiest and most respectful regard to the just and constitutional power of the British parliament; but we shall not be intimidated by a few sounding expressions from doing what we think is right. The House of Representatives of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in

their letter to us, have intimated that they have preferred an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to the king, and expressed their confidence that the united and dutiful supplications of his distressed American subjects will meet with his royal and favourable acceptance; and we think they have asserted their rights with a decent respect to their sovereign and a due submission to the authority of parliament. What we shall do on this occasion, or whether in consequence of that letter we shall do any thing, it is not our present business to communicate to your excellency; but of this be pleased to be assured, that we cannot be prevailed on to take no notice of, or treat with the least degree of contempt, a letter so expressive of duty and loyalty to the sovereign, and so replete with just principles of liberty; and your excellency may depend, that whenever we apprehend the rights of the people to be affected, we shall not fail boldly to assert, and steadily endeavour to maintain and support them, always remembering, what we could wish never to be forgot, that by the bill of rights it is declared, 'That it is the right of the subject to petition the king, and that all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.'

By ord. of the Lower H. of Assemb. June 23

ROB. LLOYD, Speaker.

At the same time the following letter was resolved.

To the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; speaker of the honourable House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay.

Prov. of Maryland, June 24.

S I R,

I HAD the honour to receive your favour of the 11th of February last, and on a meeting of our assembly I communicated it to our House; and I am desired to assure you they acknowledge themselves obliged by a candid and free communication of sentiments of a sister colony, on a point so interesting to the whole; and that their opinion of the consequences to the colonies of the operation of the several acts of parliament you allude to, coincide exactly with yours, and that they are persuaded of the necessity of harmonizing as much as possible in proper measures for redress.

This House, upon considering the acts of parliament, prepared an humble, dutiful and loyal petition to his majesty, setting forth, That it is a fixed and unalterable principle in the nature of things, and a part of the very idea of property, that whatever a man hath

honestly

honestly acquired cannot be taken from him without his consent; that this immutable principle is ingrafted as a fundamental into the English constitution, and is declared by Magna Charta, and the petition and bill of rights, and from thence every British subject, the most distant, is justly entitled to all the rights of Englishmen; that this right is further declared and confirmed by our charter; under the confidence whereof our forefathers encountered every difficulty to settle this colony, which under providence has increased his majesty's subjects, extended the trade, and added to the wealth of the mother country: that we have always been permitted to enjoy this right until lately; that we are not, nor can we, ever be effectually represented in the British parliament; and that these statutes do in our apprehension infringe the great fundamental principle, that no man can be taxed but with his own consent, given by himself or his representative. This, Sir, is the substance of our petition, and I am ordered to transmit it to Charles Garth, Esq; special agent for our House of Delegates, to be presented, and we shall request him to co-operate with your's and the other colony agents in endeavouring to procure us relief, and hope, with you, his majesty's great goodness of heart will incline him to receive the dutiful supplications of his remote subjects with favour and attention.

Just before the close of our session we received a message from our governor, a copy of which you have herewith; and also a copy of the address by our House in answer thereto, which will fully convey to you their sentiments on the subject.

I am, in the name and by order
of the House of Representatives,
Sir, with very great respect,
Your humble and obedient servant,
ROB. LLOYD, Speaker.

From this specimen the tenor of the letters from the assemblies of the other provinces may be inferred; they all breathe the same spirit, and all profess to be governed by the same principle.

Part of a Private Letter from Boston.

* * * LORD H—LE—GH upon his first entering upon the American department; has given such substantial proofs not only of his great affection towards us, but of his superior abilities as a statesman, as must lead Americans to repose the greatest confidence in him, and to forebode the happiest consequences
(Gent. Mag. Sept. 1768.)

from his administration.—His circular letter to the governors of the other colonies is a striking specimen of British policy, and will no doubt serve to convince the several colonies of the great impropriety of uniting among themselves to obtain redress of grievances, the most intollerable, and of the wisdom of one colony's treating another with contempt, in order to recommend themselves to ministerial mercy and indulgence.—His letter to Gov. Bernard, requiring him to demand of the assembly of the Massachusetts, their *rescinding* the resolution of a former house, or what amounts to the same thing, an immediate surrendering up the invaluable rights and privileges of their constituents, is wrote with an air and manner becoming the dignity of a secretary of state, and must manifest to the world the extent of his abilities, the purity of his intentions, and the moderation of his views. There is one thing however which gives us too serious apprehensions, and that is, to perceive any part of administration giving so ready and full credit to what is reported to them concerning the dispositions and conduct of the people respecting the new regulations, by those who first projected them, and whose salaries, pensions, and expectations, are wholly founded upon the establishment of an American revenue.—Our humble and dutiful representations and petitions are not like to reach the royal hand; our legislature has been dissolved without allowing them time to go through the most important business, even that of a taxation, and no assembly of the people, we are told, upon the most urgent necessity can now be called in the old constitutional way, but must, if done at all, be summoned by a new power in a new way: Things are now tending faster than we could have wished to a most important crisis.—Those whose private views and evil machinations have thus precipitated affairs, must answer for the *great event*.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following address to us from Mr De Berdt having been inserted in several papers, viz. [Whereas it has been publicly reported that the Earl of Hillsborough has neglected to deliver a petition from the assembly of the Massachusetts Bay to his majesty, at a Time when his Lordship had not even seen the said Petition, I think it my duty to inform THE PUBLIC that such insinuations are entirely groundless.
My

‘ My reasons for any delay, and proceedings therewith, I have duly given the assembly in my letters to them of the 12th and 18th of March, and 27th of June. DENNYS DE BERDT.] we request you would give our letter to that gentleman a place in yours.]

We are

Your Friends,

THE PUBLIC.

To Mr DENNYS DE BERDT, *agent for the general assembly of the province of Massachusetts Bay.*

S I R,

IN the Gazetteer of Friday, Aug. 26, you have been so obliging as to inform us, ‘ that the report, insinuating ‘ that the Earl of Hillsborough had ‘ neglected to deliver a petition from the ‘ assembly of the Massachusetts Bay to ‘ his majesty, was groundless, his lordship not having even seen the petition ‘ at the time of such report.’

We must acknowledge we are very subject to be imposed on by reports, especially such as convey any reflection upon ministers, an order of men of whom we have not generally the best opinion. It is therefore kind to us, as well as to them, to set us right when we are misled. And as such reports are generally varied according to the ignorance or malice of the reporters, it would be well if all their variations could be answered with a *clearness* equal to yours in that abovementioned. Now since it must be as much in your power, we hope and trust you will be as ready to refute this, that his Lordship, having had from governor Bernard an account of the assembly's petition, *refused to receive it* from you, on a distinction newly started, to wit, “ that you were not a *regularly appointed agent*, being authorized *only* by the assembly, the governor not having *consented* to your appointment.” We would just observe, that this state of the report is more probable than the other; it being as unlikely that his lordship should *neglect* to present a petition of such importance which he had once received, as it is that you should *neglect* to offer it to him.

We are, Sir,

Yours, &c.

THE PUBLIC.

P. S. Excuse us if we add, that though we have *no right* to ask what the *reasons* were, which, in your letters of March last, you gave to the assembly for not proceeding with their petition; yet, as

in their message to the governor of June the 30th, when they had probably received those letters, they say, ‘ it had ‘ been revealed there, that the late provincial applications for redress of ‘ grievances had been somehow *strangely obstructed*;’ and as the assembly of Maryland, in their message to their governor, hint at ‘ an attempt in some of ‘ his majesty's ministers to prevent the ‘ *supplications* of America from reaching the Royal Ear,’ we own it would be extremely agreeable to us to be rightly informed in this important affair: And if you are, as we believe you are, more desirous of obliging THE PUBLIC, and serving your constituents, than of screening a minister, we doubt not but you will give us all *reasonable* satisfaction.

Yours, ut supra.

Address read at a numerous meeting of the merchants in Philadelphia, April 25, 1768. Written by Mr Dickenson Author of the Farmer's Letters.

Gentlemen, Friends, and Fellow Citizens,

YOU are called together to give your advice and opinion, what answer shall be returned to our brethren of Boston and New York, who desire to know, whether we will unite with them, in stopping the importation of goods from Great Britain; until certain acts of parliament are repealed, which are thought to be injurious to our rights, as freemen and British subjects.

Before you come to any resolution, it may be necessary to explain the matter more fully.

When our forefathers came into this country, they considered themselves as freemen, and that their coming and settling these colonies did not divest them of any of the rights inherent in freemen; that, therefore, what they possessed, and what they or their posterity should acquire, was and would be so much their own, that no power on earth could lawfully, or of right, deprive them of it without their consent. The governments, which they, with the consent of the crown, established in the respective colonies, they considered as political governments, “ where (as Mr Locke expresses it) men have property in their own disposal.” And therefore (according to the conclusion drawn by the same author in another place) “ No taxes ought or could be raised on their property without their consent given by themselves or their deputies,” or chosen representatives.

As

As they were members of one great empire, united under one head or crown, they tacitly acquiesced in the superintending authority of the parliament of Great Britain, and admitted a power in it, to make regulations to preserve the connection of the whole entire. Though under colour of this, sundry regulations were made that bore hard on the colonies; yet, with filial respect and regard for Great Britain their mother country, the colonies submitted to them.

It will be sufficient here just to enumerate some of the most grievous.

1. The law against making steel, or erecting steel furnaces, though there are not above five or six persons in England engaged in that branch of business, who are so far from being able to supply what is wanted, that great quantities of steel are yearly imported from Germany.

2. Against plating and slitting mills and tilt hammers; though iron is the produce of our country, and from our manner of building, planting, and living, we are under a necessity of using vast quantities of nails and plated iron, as hoes, stove-pipes, plates, &c. all which are loaded with double freight, commissions, &c.

3. The restraint laid on hatters, and the prohibition of exporting hats.

4. The prohibition of carrying wool or any kind of woollen goods manufactured here, from one colony to another. A single fleece of wool or a dozen of home made hose carried from one colony to another is not only forfeited, but subjects the vessel, if conveyed by water, or the waggon and horses, if carried by land, to a seizure, and the owner to a heavy fine.

5. Though the Spaniards may cut and carry logwood directly to what market they please, yet the Americans cannot send to any foreign market, even what the demand in England cannot take off, without first carrying it to some British port, and there landing and re-shipping it at a great expence and loss of time.

6. Obliging us to carry Portugal and Spanish wines, fruit, &c. to England, there to unload, pay a heavy duty and re-ship it, thus subjecting us to a great expence, and our vessels to an unnecessary voyage of 1000 miles in a dangerous sea.

7. Imposing a duty on Madeira wines, which, if re-shipped to England, are subjected to the payment of the full duties there without any drawback for what was paid here.

8. The emptying their jails upon us and making the colonies a receptacle for their rogues and villains; an insult and indignity not to be thought of, much less borne without indignation and resentment.

Not to mention the restrictions attempted in the fisheries, the duties laid on foreign sugar, molasses, &c. I will just mention the necessity they have laid us under of supplying ourselves wholly from Great Britain with European and East-India goods, at an advance of 20, and as to some articles even of 40 per cent. higher than we might be supplied with them from other places.

But as if all these were not enough, a party has lately arisen in England, who, under colour of the superintending authority of parliament, are labouring to erect a new sovereignty over the colonies, with a power inconsistent with liberty or freedom.

The first exertion of this power was displayed in the odious stamp-act. As the authors and promoters of this act were sensible of the opposition it must necessarily meet with from men, who had the least spark of liberty remaining, they accompanied it with a bill still more odious, wherein they attempted to empower officers to quarter soldiers on private houses, with a view, no doubt, to dragoon us into a compliance with the former act.

By the interposition of the American agents, and of the London merchants who traded to the colonies, this clause was dropt, but the act was carried, wherein the assemblies of the respective colonies were ordered, at the expence of the several provinces, to furnish the troops with a number of articles, some of them never allowed in Britain. Besides a power is therein granted to every officer, upon obtaining a warrant from any justice, (which warrant the justice is thereby empowered and ordered to grant, without any previous oath) to break into any house by day or by night, under pretence (these are the words of the act) of searching for deserters.

By the spirited opposition of the colonies, the first act was repealed: but the latter continued, which, in its spirit, differs nothing from the other. For thereby the liberty of the colonies is invaded, and their property disposed of without their consent, no less than by the stamp act. It was rather the more dangerous of the two, as the appearance of the constitution was preserved while the

the spirit of it was destroyed, and thus a tyranny introduced under the form of liberty. The assemblies were not at liberty to refuse their assent, but were to be forced to a literal compliance with the act. Thus, because the assembly of New-York hesitated to comply, their legislative power was immediately suspended by another act of parliament.

That the repeal of the stamp-act might not invalidate the claims of sovereignty now set up, an act was passed, asserting the power of parliament to bind us with their laws in every respect whatever. And to ascertain the extent of this power, in the very next session they proceeded to a direct taxation; and in the very words in which they dispose of their own property, they gave and granted that of the colonists, imposing duties on paper, glass, &c. imported into America, to be paid by the colonists for the purpose of raising a revenue.

This revenue, when raised, they ordered to be disposed of in such a manner as to render our assemblies or legislative bodies altogether useless, and to make governors, and judges, who hold their commissions during pleasure, and the whole executive powers of government, nay, the defence of the country, independent of the people, as has been fully explained in the Farmer's Letters.

Thus with a consistency of conduct having divested us of property, they are proceeding to erect over us a despotic government, and to rule us as slaves. For "a despotic power, says Mr. Locke, is over such as have no property at all." If, indeed, to be subject in our lives and property to the arbitrary will of others, whom we have never chosen, nor even entrusted with such a power, be not slavery, I wish any person would tell me what slavery is.

Such then being the state of the case, you are now, my fellow citizens, to deliberate, not, whether you will tamely submit to this system of government--- *that* I am sure your love of freedom and regard for yourselves and your posterity will never suffer you to think of---But by what means you may defend your rights and liberties, and obtain a repeal of these acts.

In England, when the prerogative has been strained too high, or the people oppressed by the executive power, the parliament, who are the guardians and protectors of the people's liberties, always petition for redress of grievances, and enforce their petitions, by

with-holding supplies until they are granted.

Our assembly, I am told, has applied for relief from these acts of parliament. But having nothing left to give, they could not enforce their application by with-holding any thing.

It is, however, in our power, in a peaceable and constitutional way, to add weight to the remonstrance and petition of our representatives, by stopping the importation of goods from Britain; until we obtain relief and redress by a repeal of these unconstitutional acts.

But this, it may be said, is subjecting ourselves to present loss and inconvenience.

I would beg leave to ask, whether any people in any age or country ever defended and preserved their liberty from the encroachments of power, without suffering present inconveniences. The Roman people suffered themselves to be defeated by their enemies, rather than submit to the tyranny of the nobles. And even in the midst of war, the parliament of England has denied to grant supplies, until their grievances were redressed; well knowing that no present loss, suffering, or inconvenience, could equal that of tyranny or the loss of public liberty. To cite an example, which our own country furnishes; you all remember that in the height of the late terrible Indian war, our assembly and that of Maryland chose rather to let the country suffer great inconvenience, than immediately grant supplies on terms injurious to the public privilege and to justice.

As then we cannot enjoy liberty without property, both in our lives and estates; as we can have no property in that which another may of right take and dispose of as he pleases, without our consent; and as the late acts of parliament assert this right to be in them, we cannot enjoy freedom until this claim is given up, and until acts made in consequence of it be repealed. For so long as these acts continue, and the claim is kept up, our property is at their disposal, and our lives at their mercy.

To conclude, as liberty is the great and only security of property; as the security of property is the chief spur to industry, (it being vain to acquire what we have not a prospect to enjoy); and as the stopping the importation of goods is the only probable means of preserving to us and our posterity this liberty and security, I hope, my brethren,

thren, there is not a man among us, who will not cheerfully join in the measure proposed, and, with our brethren of Boston and New-York, freely forego a present advantage, nay, even submit to a present inconvenience for the sake of liberty, on which our happiness, lives, and properties depend. Let us never forget that our strength depends on our union, and our liberty on our strength.

"United we conquer, divided we die."

*A Letter from a Gentleman in London,
to his Friend at Boston.*

June 9, 1768.

BY your last letters to me I perceive that the late acts of parliament appointing a board of customs in America, and laying duties on some of your importations, have occasioned great discontent among you. You have asked my opinion on this subject, and you have a right to expect it, having so very freely given me yours. Your arguments tend to prove more than you desire, for you would establish an independency that I am persuaded no serious American can sincerely wish for. When parties are made, and people have taken their side, it seldom happens that what is right takes place, but one or other extreme generally prevails. I am afraid that without an uncommon spirit of moderation and candor, this will be the case in the present unhappy differences between the mother country and the colonies; and if this spirit should be wanting, it will not be the pen or the reasoning of sober men, but the intemperate heat and prejudice of party that will mark out in lines of blood the limits of the liberties and dependency of the colonies, and the extent of the sovereignty of Great Britain:

But without anticipating evils that a cool and reasonable prudence, if exerted in time, may probably prevent, I shall, in compliance with your request, give you my opinion, in which you will find I very materially differ from you.

I have ever been of opinion that the Americans ought to be equally free with their fellow-subjects on this side the Atlantic; that they ought not to be taxed without the voice of their representatives; but the peculiar circumstances of colonies may in some cases affect this general constitutional maxim, and the private rights of a few must sometimes give way to the general interest of a whole empire. I am very far from wishing to extend a restriction of a ge-

neral principle in such a manner as to swallow up the principle itself, as is unhappily endeavoured by most of the advocates for the right of parliament, who insist that this right is supreme and uncontrollable in all instances whatever over the colonies as absolutely as in Great Britain itself. Far be it from me to assert or attempt to support such slavish principles—Principles that must in the end overthrow our own liberties; for if the right of taxing a people without the voice of their representatives be once allowed in any part of the British dominions, it will not be slow in extending itself, and in some future reign may, and probably will, be translated to Great Britain.

But while the advocates for the right of parliament would reason the Americans into absolute slavery, the Americans, on the other hand, run into the contrary extreme, and are very near proving too much; for their arguments, if allowed their full scope, would establish an entire independency: In some letters I have lately seen subscribed A FARMER, and written with a spirit and decency that does your country honour, the author appears fearful of this extreme, and fairly acknowledges the dependency of the colonies to be necessary for their own sake. Indeed all the Americans I have ever talked with, even in the very heat of argument, will own, with a candor and ingenuousness greatly to their credit, that a dependency of the colonies on their mother-country is necessary not only for the general interest of the whole British empire, but also for the peace and preservation of the colonies themselves.

But in truth all dependency is reciprocal, while the colonies depend on the mother country for protection and support, Great Britain in return relies in a very great degree on the monopoly of *their* trade for the defence and maintenance of her own independency: so that the exclusive trade of the colonies is, as Montesquieu supposes it, the compensation they yield to the mother country for her protection and support; and this compensation must necessarily include the right of laying imposts, and absolutely regulating the trade, or it might easily be made a compensation of no value—so that my position is this—The sovereignty of parliament is absolute over all the trade of the colonies, with this limitation, that the mother country ought not to burthen the exports from the colonies, which should

all be brought hither to Great Britain. In all other cases of taxation, and even of legislation, each provincial legislature ought to be as free and as independent as the parliament itself.

The equity of this position, in case the exclusive trade of the colonies is a compensation for protecting them, must be self-evident.

The necessity of a power to regulate the intercourse of the different parts of the extensive British dominions with each other is also very evident; and where can this power be placed with so much advantage to every part, as in the parliament? A natural partiality to our own people, and the unavoidable ignorance of parliament in the interior concerns of your country, may be very strong reasons against interfering in them: from the little knowledge I have been able to acquire in American affairs, I do not know of any act, except your post-office act, that has answered the purpose it was designed for.—I know of several that have very contrary effects, and I know of none, that one act excepted, that have not been very mischievous and detrimental to the colonies; I cannot therefore conceive why some among us are so desirous of meddling with your interior concerns. But no such reasons can be given against the trade of the different parts of the British dominions; they must be supposed to understand it best, and they have the greatest weight and authority to carry their resolutions into execution; so that as there is a necessity for such a power somewhere, and the parliament is every way best qualified for it, with the general consent of the British subjects, the parliament exercises this right.

I am, &c.

Letters from the Papers relative to Sir Jeffery Amherst's Dismission.

*To the Earl of * * * * **

My Lord,

THE honourable lead you have taken in the affairs of A——a hath drawn upon you the whole attention of the public. You declared yourself the single minister for that country, and it was very proper you should convince the world you were so, by marking your outset with a *coup d'eclat*. The dismission of Sir Jeffery Amherst has given a perfect establishment to your authority, and I presume you will not think it necessary or useful to hazard strokes of this sort hereafter. It will be adviseable at least to wait un-

til this affair is forgotten, and if you continue in office till that happens, you will surely be long enough a minister to satisfy all your ambition.

The world attributes to your Lordship the entire honour of Sir Jeffery Amherst's dismission, because there is no other person in the cabinet, who could be supposed to have a wish or motive to give such advice to the C——n. The Duke of Grafton and the Chancellor were once Lord Chatham's friends. However their views may now be altered, they must know it would disgrace them in the eyes of the public, to offer an unprovoked outrage to a man whose conduct, and execution had contributed not a little to their patron's glory.

The duke of Bedford and his friends have uniformly held forth Sir Jeffery Amherst as the first military man in this country; they have quoted him on all occasions, when military knowledge was in question, and even been lavish in his praise. Besides they openly disclaim any share in this measure, and they are believed.

The Earl of Shelburne usually finds himself in opposition, therefore is not too often consulted. In this instance, he certainly did not concur with the majority. He still is or pretends to be attached to Lord Chatham, and I fancy he is not yet so cordially reconciled to the loss of the American department, as to dishonour himself merely to oblige your lordship.

You will not venture to insinuate that Sir Jeffery Amherst was dismissed by the advice of Lord Granby or Sir Edward Hawke. Military men have a sense of honour, which your Lordship has no notion of. They feel for a gallant officer, who had his full share in the toils and honour, and had some right to a share in the profits of the war: They feel for the army and the navy. Lord Granby himself has *some* emoluments besides his power, and Sir Edward Hawke has his pension. Nobly earned I confess, but not better deserved than by the labours, which conquered America in America. Besides, my Lord, the commander in chief is a patron of the army. It was a common cause, which he could not desert without infamy and reproach. Lord Granby is not a man to take his tone from any minister. Where his honour is concerned, he scorns to adopt an humble ministerial language; he never would say—*that indeed Sir Jeffery Amherst was rather unreasonable—that his terms were*
exorbitant,

exorbitant, that he had still two regiments left, and might well be contented :

—This is a language it is impossible he should hold, while he himself is master general of the ordnance, colonel of the blues, and commander in chief, with a whole family upon the staff. He knows the value, and could not but be sensible of the loss of those honourable rewards, which his distinguished capacity, his care of the public money, and his able conduct in Germany, had justly entitled him to.

I think I have now named all the cabinet but the Earl of Chatham. His infirmities have forced him into a retirement, where I presume he is ready to suffer, with a sullen submission, every insult and disgrace that can be heaped upon a miserable, decrepid, worn out old man. But it is impossible he should be so far active in his own dishonour, as to advise the taking away an employment, given as a reward for the first military success, that distinguished his entrance into administration. He is indeed a compound of contradictions ; but his letter to Sir Jeffery Amherst stands upon record, and is not to be explained away. You know, my Lord, that Mr Pitt therein assured Sir Jeffery Amherst that the government of Virginia was given him merely as a reward, and solemnly pledged the R—l faith that his residence should never be required. Lost as he is, he would not dare to contradict this letter. If he did, it would be something more than madness. The disorder must have quitted his head, and fixed itself in his heart.

The business is now reduced to a point. Either your Lordship advised this measure, or it happened by accident. You must suffer the whole reproach, for you are entitled to all the honour of it. What then is apparently the fact? One of your cringing, bowing, fawning, sword-bearing brother courtiers ruins himself by an enterprize, which would have ruined thousands, if it had succeeded. It becomes necessary to send him abroad. Sir Jeffery Amherst is one of the mildest and most moderate of men ;—ergo, such a man will bear any thing. His government will be a handsome provision for B——t, and if he frets—why he may have a pension. Your Emissaries lose their labour, when they talk with so much abhorrence of sinecures, non-residence, and the necessity of the k—g's service. You are conscious, my Lord, that these are pompous words without

a shadow of meaning. The whole nation is convinced that the fact is such as I have stated it. But to make it a little plainer, I shall ask your Lordship a few questions, to which the public will expect, and your reputation, if you have any regard for it, demands, that you should give an immediate and strict answer.

1. When the government of Virginia was offered to Sir Jeffery Amherst, did he not reply, that his military employments took up all his time, and that he could not accept the government, if residence were expected?

2. Did not Mr Pitt, then secretary of state, assure him in the k—s name, that it was meant only as a mark of his m——'s favour, and that this residence would never be expected?

3. Has there ever been any farther mark of favour conferred upon this gentlemen, for all those important services, which succeeded the conquest of Cape Breton?

But now for questions of a later date.

1. Was not Lord Botetourt's appointment absolutely fixed on or before Sunday the 31st of July?

2. Had Sir Jeffery Amherst the least intimation of the measure before Thursday the 4th of August.

3. Was it not then mentioned to him, in general terms, as a measure merely in contemplation, without the most distant hint that Lord Botetourt, or any other person was actually in possession of his government?

4. Did not Lord Botetourt kiss hands the next day, that is, on Friday the 5th instant?

5. Did you not dare to tell your S——n, that Sir Jeffery Amherst was perfectly satisfied, when you knew your treatment of him was such as the vilest peasant could not have submitted to without resentment?

Finally, my Lord, is it not a fact, that Sir Jeffery Amherst, having been called upon sometime ago to give his opinion upon a measure of the highest importance in America, gave it directly against a favourite scheme of your Lordship ; and is not this the real cause of all your antipathy to him? Your heart tells you that it is.

Now, my Lord, you have voluntarily embarked in a most odious, perhaps it may prove to you a most dangerous business. Your Pylades will sneak away to his government ; but you must stand the brunt of it here. For the questions which I have proposed to you, I must tell

tell you plainly that they *must*, and *shall* be answered.

You may affect to take no notice of them perhaps, and tell us you treat them with the contempt they deserve. Such an expedient may be wise and spirited enough when applied to a declaration of rebellion on the part of the colonies, and God knows, it has succeeded admirably. But it shall not avail you here.

Num negare audes? Quid taces? Convincam si negas.

LUCIUS.

Answers to LUCIUS's Queries.

1. "WAS not Lord Botetourt absolutely appointed on the 31st of July?"

Yes; and before.

2. "Was it mentioned in any shape to Sir J. A. before the 4th of Aug.?"

Yes, long before. Lord H. called at Sir J. A.'s house in Whitehall on the 27th of July in the morning, and not finding him at home, wrote on the *same* day to J. A. in Kent. Sir J. waited upon his Lordship the *next morning*, or the *next day*, and *then* appeared satisfied with the terms of his resignation.

3. "Was it not then mentioned as a measure in contemplation only?"

It was never mentioned to Sir J. as a matter of *contemplation*, but of *resolution*. This idle query is answered in the second.

4. "Did not Lord B. kiss hands next morning, that is, Friday the 5th instant."

If Lord B. did not kiss hands till the 5th of August, Sir J. A. quitted his *sinecure* government eight days before. But it is matter of the most certain fact, that the government of Virginia was not proposed at all to Lord B. nor was it in his Lordship's view, till *after* Sir J. A. had been with Lord H. on the 28th of July, and been acquainted with the K—'s appointment of 1500 guineas instead of it.

5. "Did not Sir J. A.'s opinion in council defeat an American scheme formed by you and Lord Barrington, and is not this the true cause of your rancour against him?"

This I know nothing of; but it may as well be supposed, from the general conduct of Lord H.'s life, that a little disparity of sentiment would not influence him to the commission of any unworthy action, as it might justly be imagined, that sinister views and mercenary considerations will make a scoundrel write and speak like *Lucius*.

I have heard that Sir J. A. has been asked, whether he thought Lord H. has used him ill: Like an honest man, and a gentleman, he has declared, that *his Lordship* did not treat him ill, *but quite the contrary*. Why then does the great *Lucius*, the advocate of the publick (as he styles himself) attempt to make us believe that Lord H. is in blame? If the P—y C—l, if the K— himself, thought it requisite that the governor of Virginia should *reside* in the present crisis of affairs, who is *Lucius*, who Sir J. A. who Lord H. himself, that either or all of them should oppose the R—l determination, founded upon public welfare and public necessity?

CLEOFAS.

[In a subsequent paper *Lucius* acknowledges a mistake, and says he has advanced the transaction between Lord Hillsborough and Sir Jeffery Amherst too forward by one complete week; but the days of the week, the facts, and the order in which they succeeded one another are the same; Lord Botetourt's appointment was fixed on or before Sunday. Lord Hillsborough called at Sir Jeffery Amherst's on the Wednesday following; he was not in town, but next day (Thursday) he saw Lord Hillsborough, and was told such a measure was in contemplation, but heard nothing of a successor; Lord Botetourt kissed hands the very day after (Friday); the first intimation of which Sir Jeffery received by an express sent to him by his brother the same evening.

On the other hand, the gentleman who answered the above queries, makes light of these matters, and puts this material question to the querist, "I have said, *that Sir J. A. declared that Lord H. has not used him ill, but quite the contrary!* Deny this, *Lucius*, if you can with authenticity. You cannot."]

Another Account of the Dismission of Sir Jeffery Amherst.

I Shall not pretend to enter into the merits of J—y A—t's dismission from his government of V—a. Every body knows he deserves a great deal of the public: And if what I have heard be true, even the present A—n do not refuse it him. But there are a number of busy incendiaries, who use every means to poison the minds of the good people of England, and to abuse those in power whoever they are. These neither enquire into the truth of the matter, nor do they fail to shew the most disagreeable view of every action of the ministry.

ministry. An impudent varlet in this day's paper, talks of forty or fifty lives lost in St George's Fields. When was it? Others have heaped together a parcel of ill natured lies, and given it the name of an account of the dismissal of Sir J—y A——t.

The particulars of Sir J—y A——t's dismissal, I am told, are as follow: For very urgent reasons it had been determined the governor general of every province in America should reside. Upon which Lord H—— wrote a letter to Sir J——y, acquainting him of this resolution. After making very honourable mention of his service in America, how much his country was obliged to him for that activity, steadiness and courage, which so eminently distinguished the commander, and which from his example diffused itself through the whole army, by which means the British arms were crowned with success, and the war so happily concluded in that part of the world, he mentioned the very high opinion his M——y had of him both as a man and as a soldier, and how much it would be to his satisfaction, was it suitable to Sir J——y's inclinations and circumstances, to go to Virginia and take upon him the supreme command in that province: But if it was not convenient, he might depend on it, that his M——y would take the earliest opportunity of doing justice to his merits, by making him a recompence equivalent at least to the loss of his government.

This letter was scarce finished when Sir J—y A——t called at Lord H——h's on some other business. His Lordship took that opportunity to explain the intentions of administration by such a measure, gave him the letter, and Sir J—y seemed to be convinced of the necessity of the arrangement, acquiesced in the proposals made to him, and went away to all appearance well satisfied.

If it was next day, or not, I know not, but Sir J—y very soon after this demanded an audience of his M——y, and resigned the command of his regiments.

This not being accepted of, and the ministry willing to keep such a man in the service, and not wishing to give cause for his resignation, endeavoured to reason with him; upon which he (Sir J—y A——t) delivered or sent to the D. of G——n the following articles of accommodation.

1. A British peerage to himself, and failing heirs of his body, to descend to his brother the colonel.

(GENT. MAG. Sept. 1758.)

2. A recompence equivalent to the loss of his government.

3. An exclusive right of working the coal mines at Louisburg to him and his heirs for ever.

4. A grant of lands in America to a certain extent.

5. And in case it should be judged expedient to create American peers, that he should have the pre-eminence.

The D. of G——n on receiving this, begged to see Sir J—y. Who sent him word, if the interview was intended to lower his demands, it was totally unnecessary. His Grace then went to him, and gave him the following answers.

1. British peerages were generally given to such, whose opulent fortunes enabled them to support that high dignity. This reason he apprehended Sir J—y could not plead.

2. It always had been his M——y's intentions to make him a recompence equivalent to his government.

3. Reasons political and commercial forbade the working of the American coal mines at all.

4. He might have a grant of lands in America, when, where, and to what extent he pleased; but he did not apprehend there was the least reason to make the fifth demand, as he supposed a creation of American peers would never take place. *I am, yours, &c.*

CLEOFAS.

The Answer in our next.

Account of a collection of curious Inedited COINS.

IX.

A Coin of M. Æmilius Æmilianus.

IT is copper, of the third size, and Egyptian workmanship. The legend is Greek. A. K. M. AIMIA. AIMIAIANOC. ETC. EYT. CEB that is, *Imp. Cæsar Marcus Æmilius Æmilianus Pius, Felix Augustus.* On the reverse. A walking victory in a girt tunic, bearing in the right hand a crown, in the left a palm, at the bottom *Anno Secundo.*

Banduri in the additions to Tom. I. of Imperial Coins, gives from Vaillant an Egyptian brass coin with the same legend, head, and numeral note, *anni secundi*, but with a different figure, namely an eagle carrying a laurel in its mouth. This of ours adds credit to that; for Banduri was in doubt about Vaillant's description, as no other Egyptian coin of this emperor had appeared before it.

Now the antiquarians well know, that it

it is confirmed by a variety of arguments, that the Egyptians began their civil year from their *Thoth*, that is, from the xxix of our August, which with them was the beginning of the current, or *Alexandrian* year. Whence in reckoning the reigns of emperors, every new year of a reign was from *Thoth*; and thus it might be, that in Aemilianus, two months before the beginning of the Egyptian year they reckoned the year A of his reign, and two months after, the year B; and so it came to pass, that in this Cæsar we find the *second year*, though we allow that his whole reign lasted not longer than four months. In like manner, on a coin of Pertinax we see L. A. *annus primus*, although he reigned not quite three months: And on another of Galba L. B. stands to denote the second year, when he reigned in all but seven months and as many days. Moreover on coins of Maximinus and Maximus L. Δ. stands for the fourth year, yet they governed no longer than three years.

MR. URBAN,

WE have certain terms or expressions which in a very little time will become obscure; they are already obsolete, and in a few years may grow perfectly unintelligible. I would do to these, what Mr *Richard Warner* proposes to do in respect of *Shakespeare*, that is, prevent if possible, the total obscuration of those evanescent terms. The *Aposile-spoons* are a sort of spoons, in silver with round bits, very common in the beginning of the last century, but are seldom to be seen now. The set consists of a dozen, and each had the figure of an apostle, with his proper emblem at the top. I have seen in my time, two or three sets, but at present they are scarce, being generally exchanged for spoons of a more modern form, and consequently melted down.

Our ancestors were formerly famous for computation; their liquor was *ale*, and one method of amusing themselves this way was with the *peg-tankard*. There are four or five of these tankards now remaining in this country, and I have lately had one of them in my hand. It had on the inside a row of eight pins one above another, from top to bottom. It held two quarts, (and was a noble piece of plate) so that there was a gill of ale, half a pint *Winchester* measure, between each peg. The law was, that every person that drank was to empty the space between pin and pin, so that

the pins were so many measures to make the company all drink alike, and to swallow the same quantity of liquor. This was a contrivance for merriment, and at the same time a pretty sure method of making all the company drunk, especially if it be considered that the rule was, that whoever drank short of his pin, or beyond it, was obliged to drink again, and even as deep as to the next pin. And it was for this reason, that in archbishop *Anselm's* canons made in the council of *London* A. D. 1102, priests are enjoined not to go to drinking bouts, *nor to drink to pegs*. The words are, 'ut Presbyteri non eant ad potationes, nec ad pinnas bibant' *Wilkins* Concil. I. p. 382*. This shews the antiquity of the invention, as well as the evil tendency of it; and as it must have been some time before the abuse and inconvenience of the practice was noted, so as to be made a matter of prohibitory injunction, we must suppose that these tankards were at least as old as the *Norman Conquest*; perhaps might be introduced by those jolly fellows the *Danes*. The word *Tankard* it is thought comes from the *Dutch Tankaerd*, and probably it may, but *quære*, whether the *Dutch* word may not, by a transposition of letters, be the *Latin Coatharus*. Such *metatbesises* are frequent, and particularly in our language. Thus tho' I meet with the word *galeo* and *galo* as *Latin* for a gallon in our *monkish* writers, yet I conceive the original of the *English* word *gallon* to be *lagena*, and that the *monkish* terms were formed upon the *English* word. To give a third sense, Mr *Johnson* and Mr *R. Warner* deduce *Argosie* from the ship *Argo*; the authors of the *Monthly Review* incline rather to think it comes from the old *Italian*, in which any thing watchful or vigilant was termed an *Argo*, from *Juno's* spy, *Argus*. But now, there is a third etymology, which may seem as plausible as either of the above, for in Sir *P. Rycaut's* Survey of the *Ottoman Empire* it is suggested, that this sea vessel might be denominated from the little republic of *Ragusa*; *Argosie* being only a transposition of *Ragusie*. Yours, &c.

Derbyshire, Aug. 15. T. Row.

* Our Saxon ancestors, says *Rapin*, were so addicted to drunkenness, that they were wont to drink out of large cups and take great draughts till Edgar, in order to reform this abuse, ordered certain marks to be made in their cups at a certain height, above which they were forbidden to fill under a severe penalty. Edit.

Answers

Answers to the Mathematical Questions page 256.

I. QUEST. (15) answered by Mess. Crakelt and Lawfon.

IN the triangle ABC , let BD be supposed a perpendicular upon the base; BE a line bisecting the vertical angle, and BG a line forming with (FC) the difference of the segments of the base an angle \equiv to the complement of half that at the vertex: Then the angle DBG being (by supposition) \equiv the angle CBE $\equiv ABE = DBF + DBE$; if equals be taken from equals, the angles BCG , GBF will be found each equal to the angle DBE : Whence AB (FB) will be to BC as FG to GC . Q. E. D.



The demonstrations given by Mr T. Barker, Mr Reuben Burrow, Mr Gawith, and Mr S. Ogle, are not essentially different from this.

II. QUEST. (16) answered by Mr Reuben Burrow, of Portsmouth.

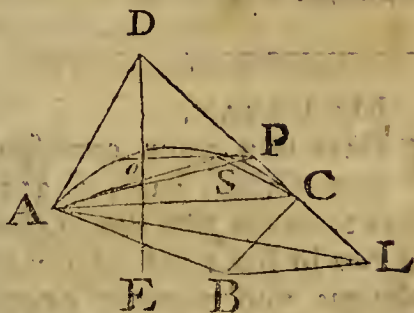
Since the perimeter of any triangle multiplied into the radius of its inscribed circle gives twice the area of such triangle; therefore, that the perimeter and area may be express'd by the same figures, the said radius must manifestly be equal to 2.

Now $x^2 + y^2$, $x^2 - y^2$ and $2xy$ are well known to represent the sides of a right angled triangle in rational numbers; wherefore we shall have $x^2 + y^2 + 4 = x^2 - y^2 + 2xy$, and $x = y + \frac{2}{y}$; where, that the conditions of the question may be fulfilled, y can be only equal to 1 or 2; giving in the first case 10, 8, and 6, for the answer, and in the latter, 13, 12, and 5; but an infinite number of fractional answers may be found.

With some little difference this question was likewise answered by Mess. Barker, Gawith, and Reynolds, the proposer.

III. QUEST. (17) answered by Mr Thomas Barker, of Wiffet.

CONSTRUC. Through B draw BL parallel to the diagonal AC of the given trapezium $ABCD$, intersecting DC produced in L ; and having divided DL in the point P , so that DP may be to PL in the assigned ratio, draw PS parallel to AC and intersecting the circular arch described thereon to contain the given angle, in the point S ; so will the lines AS , CS , when drawn, give $ADCS$, $ABCS$ for the parts required.



DEMONSTRA. It is evident that the trapezium $ABCD$ is \equiv to the triangle ALD ; the triangle $APC = ASC$, and the triangle DAP to LAP as DP to PL ; wherefore $ADCS$ ($=DAP$) must necessarily be one of the required parts, and $ABCS$ ($=LAP$) the other.

The calculation is obvious from the construction.

N. B. When the line PS neither cuts nor touches the circular arc, the problem is impossible.

Mr W. Crakelt, Mr W. Gawith, the Rev. Mr Lawfon, and Mr S. Ogle (the proposer) constructed it also in the same manner nearly; but Mess. Burrow, and Reynolds give the construction thus:

Divide DE (the sum of the perpendiculars from D and B upon AC) in the point o in the given ratio; then through this point, in a direction parallel to AC , draw a line to intersect the circular arc, described as before, in the point S ; and drawing AS , CS , the thing will be done.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

I. QUEST. (22) by Mr. R. Hale.

Required the latitude of the place and declination of the sun, when the length of the day is to that of the night as 3 to 2; and the sun's meridional altitude to his depression at midnight as 2 to 1.

II.

II. QUEST. (23) by Ditto.

A bomb being thrown out of a mortar, at 30° elevation, fell short of the intended mark 50 paces; but another thrown with the same charge, at 33° elevation, exceeded the same mark 18 paces; required the true distance of the mark, with the angle of elevation necessary to hit the same.

III. QUEST. (24) by Mr T. Barker, of Wisset in Suffolk.

Given the sum of the sides $+$ the difference of the segments of the base of a plane triangle; the base $+$ the difference of the sides, and the vertical angle; to determine the triangle.

IV. QUEST. (25) by Analyticus.

To describe a circle through two given points, cutting an indefinite right line passing in a given direction between those points; so that lines being drawn from the two given points to the points of intersection of the indefinite line and circle, they shall form given angles at the given points.

V. QUEST. (26) by Mr T. Todd, of West-Smithfield.

If at any point of the base of a given right-angled triangle an indefinite perpendicular be erected; and a line taken thereon equal to that joining the right angle and intersection of the said perpendicular and hypotenuse, a point in the curve of a conic section will be determined. Required the nature of the section, and its area when the abscissa $= a$.

ERRATA. Page 377, line 10, for $\times 4 x^2$ read $4 x^2$; l. 37, for $u^2 - m^2$ read $u^2 - m^2$; l. 40, for $\overline{Ge} \times^2$ read $\overline{Ge}^2 \times$; P. 378, l. 12, for xy read axy ; l. 16, for *Baker* read *Barker*.

N. B. Our mathematical correspondents are desired to pay the postage of their letters, or no notice will be taken of them.—Mr *Edwards's* solution will be acceptable.

Mr URBAN,

I Have seen your correspondent's answer (Mag. July, p. 330) and grant that the verb רָץ does generally signify to *run* in his sense of the term; but if *always* and *without exception*, better Hebrews than I am have been mistaken. For the word is used Jer. xlix, 19, and rendered by our translators, I will make him *run away*—and by Junius and Tremethius *fugabo eum*—and Buxtorf (in his Lexicon) mentions *fugavit* as one sense of the word, and produces this passage from Jeremiah as an example. The LXX also have translated it $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\iota\omega\epsilon\omega$; now $\delta\iota\omega\epsilon\omega$, according to its etymology, signifies *celeriter expello*, and is translated *persequor*, *fugo*, &c. but I apprehend does never signify to *run*, without some motive thereto from *force* or *fear*, and then it certainly implies *flight* rather than accelerated motion.

And if the LXX understood the verb in this sense in Jeremiah, they also understood it so in Hab. ii. 2. because they have there translated it by the same word, $\sigma\tau\omega\varsigma \delta\iota\omega\eta\eta \delta' \alpha\nu\tau\eta\gamma\omega\sigma\kappa\omega\nu \alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$.

And I apprehend that the word רָץ

tends to confirm this sense of the passage: it signifies *propterea*, and Buxtorf's remark upon it is, *notat respon- sionem seu redditionem causæ*; so that it is intended to point out the end *for which* the vision should be wrote plain, and not to express the degree of plainness *with which* it should be wrote, q. d. Write it plain *to the end* that he that readeth it may run—thus the Geneva translators have rendered it *afin que*.

The design of the Prophet I think also favours this sense—however, in this I may be mistaken, as your correspondent asserts that the commonly received sense of the passage is the best, and that I need seek no other—and I assure him that my only view is, to obtain the true sense of it, (which I cannot make out to my satisfaction from any commentators I have yet read)—if then he will please to inform me what he takes to be the true sense of the 2d, 3d, and 4th verses, and how they are connected with the context, it may convince me of my mistake, and will be really esteemed as a favour by his and,

Yours, &c.

S. M.

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of September, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765 and 1766; continued from p. 381.

1763. Sept.	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	N. N. E.	29 8	61	rain all the morning, thick cloudy afternoon.
2	S. S. E.	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	fair morning, wet afternoon.
3	W. N. W. fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	many black clouds, but no rain.
4	W. S. W. little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	an extream fine bright day.
5	S. W. fresh.	29 7	62	wet morning, fine afternoon.
6	W. to N. little	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	foggy morning, fine day.
7	S. S. W.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$		black clouds at times, but a fair day.
8	- - - - -		59	a very bright fine day.
9	S. S. W. fresh.	29 7	61	a very wet day, storm at night.
10	W. strong.	29 5	59	much heavy rains, with some intervals.
11	W. N. W.	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	an excessive wet stormy day.
12	N. W. fresh	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	a very cold, churlish wet day.
13	- - - - -	29 7		strong black clouds, but little rain.
14	N. - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$		heavy cloudy day, but dry.
15	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	57	a fine bright day.
16	W. little		57 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fair day, cloudy and sunshine at intervals.
17	N. W.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	a soft grey day, neither sun, nor rain.
18	W. S. W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	a small rain most part of the day and night.
19	S. S. W.	29 6	60	fine till noon, several showers afterwards.
20	S. S. E.	29 5		some strong showers till 3, fair after.
21	S.	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	a very showery day, but very warm.
22	N. N. W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	slight rains in the morning, fine afternoon.
23	N. E. fresh	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		cloudy day, but no rain.
24	- - - little.	30 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	thick hazy morn. fine bright afternoon.
25	N. N. E.	29 8	55	thick hazy day, but no rain.
26	- - - - -	29 7	54	Ditto.
27	- - - fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		Ditto. but little sun.
28	N. E.			fine bright morn. dull afternoon, with some rain.
29	N. N. E. little.	29 8	50	a fine bright day, but cold dull evening.
30	W. S. W.	29 7	52	M. & E. bright and fine, mid day thick & cloudy.
1764 Sept.				
1	W. N. W.		65 $\frac{1}{2}$	thick heavy morn. bright aft. very warm.
2	W.	30 1	66	a fine day, but several flying clouds.
3	W. to N.	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	65	a fog till 10, bright hot day, cloudy evening.
4	N.	29 9	64	very heavy till noon, with slight rain, fine after.
5	- - - - -	30 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	a fine bright day, but cool.
6	N. W.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	a very fine day indeed, not a cloud.
7	W. N. W.	30 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	excessive bright, night and day, not a cloud.
8	N. W. to E.	30 1	62	fine night, foggy m. till 9, cloudy till noon, fine aft.
9	E. N. E.	30	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	very thick all day, the sun never appeared.
10	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$		a fine grey day, sun but little out.
11	S. S. E.	30	61	bright early, cloudy till 3, fine evening.
12	S. E.	29 9		bright m. & ev. midday cloudy, with two hours rain.
13	W. S. W. fresh	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	bright m. and many flying clouds in the day.
14	- - strong.	29 5	60	smart rains early till 10, fine afterwards.
15	W.	29 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	some flying clouds, but a fine day.
16	- - - - -	29 5	60	stormy showers at times till 3, fine even. but cold.
17	- - - fresh.	29 7	56	bright morn. a fine day, with a few flying showers.
18	- - - little.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	Ditto.
19	- - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	Ditto. cold even.
20	W. N. W.	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fine day, cloudy and sunshine at intervals.
21	S. W.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	missing morn. soft cloudy day, fine evening.
22	W.	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	a fine bright soft day.
23	N. N. W. fresh	29 8	57	rain early, fine bright day, cold evening.
24	W. N. W. little.	30	54	smart frost at night, hot mid-day very bright cold ev.
25	- - - - -	30 3	46	Ditto.
26	W. N. W. to S.		50	a fine bright day, warm evening.
27	S. W. to N. fresh.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	a fine bright warm day, cold evening.
28	N. strong.	30 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	frosty night, extream bright day, very cold.

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	N. N. W.	30	49	frosty night, fine day, but cloudy, very cold.
30	S. W. - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		hazy day, misting evening.
Spt.				
1765				
1	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	rainy morning, fair afternoon.
2	W. strong	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	many flying clouds, but no rain.
3	S. W. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	rain night and morning, fair afternoon.
4	S. S. W. little	29 9	66	very bright till evening, then cloudy.
5	W. N. W.		65	a very fine bright day, very warm.
6	S. S. W. fresh		66	foggy morning, bright hot day.
7	W. N. W.	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	bright warm day.
8	N. E. little.	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	grey day, but little sun, cooler.
9	- - - - -	30 1	62	bright day.
10	S.	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	Ditto.
11	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	cloudy, very little sun, soft air.
12	N. E.	30	62	very bright and fine.
13	W. N. W.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	Ditto.
14	W.	30 1	59	cloudy day, small showers at noon, bright evening.
15	S. W. fresh	30	60	some flying clouds.
16	- - strong.	29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	dull morning, bright fine day.
17	W. N. W.	29 6	63	Ditto.
18	W. little.	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	a gentle rain all day.
19	S. W. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	cloudy morning, wet afternoon.
20	- - little	29 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	very bright and fine till noon, wet aft. and even.
21	W. N. W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	dull day, with a little rain and sunshine.
22	S. W.	29 8		many heavy clouds, but no rain.
23	W.		57 $\frac{1}{2}$	very bright and clear.
24	N. N. W. little.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	Ditto.
25	N. E.	30		some few clouds, but a fine day, slight frost in the m.
26	- - - - -		52	frosty morn. bright fine day, sharp air.
27	S. E.		54	a very bright soft day.
28	E. N. E.	29 8	55	a thick misting day, no sun.
29	W. N. W.		54	very bright and soft.
30	S. S. W. stormy	29 6	58	bright morn. strong rains from 10 to 2, fine even.
1766				
Sept.				
1	W. S. W. strong		64	a very coarse day, but no rain.
2	- - stormy	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		a rough coarse day, with some rain, fine evening.
3	W. N. W. little	29 9	61	a fine bright day.
4	W. S. W. fresh	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	Ditto.
5	W. N. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		slight shower in the morning, fair day.
6	W.		59	flying clouds with a little rain.
7	W. strong.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	Ditto.
8	S. W.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	some strong showers.
9	N. W.	29 7	56	a fine bright day.
10	W. S. W. fresh.	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	misting rain at times, all day.
11	S. W. strong.	29 8	62	a few misting rains in the morn. rest of the day fair.
12	- - fresh	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	bright morn. cloudy mid-day, misting evening.
13	W. S. W. stormy	29 6	60	a few trifling showers.
14	W. N. W. fresh	29 8	56	a fine day, shower or two, very cool.
15	- - little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		fine bright morning, cloudy afternoon.
16	S. W. fresh	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	Ditto.
17	- - little.	30	60	dull and hazy, but very warm.
18	- - calm.	30 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	62	Ditto.
19	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		Ditto.
20	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	Ditto.
21	- - - - -		64	very bright, not a cloud, very hot.
22	S. E. little.		65	Ditto.
23	S. fresh		67	cloudy with some drops of rain, cooler
24	W. to N. E. little	30	65	cloudy morning, bright afternoon.
25	N. E. little.	31	61	a very bright, clear day.
26	- - fresh	30	60	Ditto.
27	E. N. E.	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	Ditto.
28	- - strong.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	Ditto.
29	- - fresh	29 8		Ditto.
30	N. E.			a fine day, a few flying clouds, that promise rain.

51. T. Harris *Dissected*, by Geo. Colman. Becket 1s. 6d.

THIS is an answer to the letter from T. Harris; see p. 386. Mr Colman observes that he has in many instances not told the truth, in many others not the *whole* truth, and in most by additions and misrepresentations, *disguised* the truth, a species of *story telling* more dangerous than peremptory falsehood, as it lies less open to detection, and consequently is more likely to deceive.

Mr Colman's answer is in substance as follows: After signing the first agreement, purporting that the four proprietors should be equal in property and management, Messrs Harris and Rutherford *insisted on the expediency of investing Mr Colman with the direction of the Theatre*, and were extremely solicitous to settle this point before Mr Powel went out of town; to this end Mr Colman, in consequence of a proposal made by them, drew up a clause investing him with the direction, provided he did not act contrary to the opinion of *any two* of the other parties expressed in writing. When Mr Harris read the draught of this clause, he said *it was necessary Mr Colman should have more power*, and wished that he would agree to put Mr Powell entirely out of the question, and to place the whole negative in himself and Mr Rutherford, and then, says he, you will always be sure of one of us, for though I and Mr Rutherford may differ, you and I never can. Mr Powell, though at first unwilling, at length consented, and this, says Mr Colman, is the real history of the article respecting the management.

That great part of the common property was in the possession of Mrs Powell at her house in Ruffel street is true, but though Harris pretends to have learnt this from the wardrobe keepers, it was a measure adopted with his privity and approbation; he not only joined with Mr Colman in desiring Mrs Powell to take care of the unappropriated cloaths, but agreed to purchase Mr Rich's house, adjoining to the theatre, for the residence of Mr and Mrs Powell, allowing a large abatement of the rent in consideration of their reserving apartments for lodging these very cloaths.

Mr Colman says, that however Mr Harris may prevaricate by talking of the *small profits* resulting from Mr Colman's management, the success of it is incontestible, and the *extraordinary receipts* of the last season are an irrefragable proof that Covent Garden Theatre has attracted the particular notice and favour of the publick under his direction. The disbursements indeed have been large, but great part of them must be considered as a *first expence*, which will *prevent future*; Mr Rutherford, whose share is now to be sold, demands for it no less than 3500 pounds more than he gave, a demand which can only be justified by the supposed increased value of the undertaking *communibus annis*, notwithstanding Colman's bad management, and

the small ballance of the cash book for this particular season.

The charge concerning orders, as far as it is imputed to Mr Colman as an artifice to support his reputation, he says, Mr Harris *knows to be false*; he had been several times told, both by Mr Harris and Mr Rutherford, that he sent in *fewer orders* than any of the proprietors. The little piece of Mr Colman's that is particularly alluded to, was, with all its faults, very successful, and of great advantage to the theatre; the people sent in *on one night in particular* did not go in at Mr Colman's desire in defence of his piece, but at the instance of all the proprietors in support of the house which was threatened to be pulled down.

At the beginning of the season, the bankers with whom the company's cash was kept, and who had been recommended by Mr Rutherford, received an order, *signed by the proprietors*, to pay all draughts of Mr Garton their treasurer; yet on the 14th of February Messrs Harris and Rutherford, by writing under their hands, and without even the knowledge of Colman and Powell, ordered the same bankers to pay no money belonging to the proprietors to any body, and to retain all farther sums that might be sent: The bankers obeyed this order, and suffered two very considerable sums to be paid into their hands, without saying one word of the order they had received to keep them, which the treasurer did not discover till three weeks afterwards by accident.

This measure, which threatened the undertaking with total ruin, Mr Colman thinks not only unfair but illegal, because it can scarce be supposed that two proprietors had a right to revoke the joint order of four.

Harris and Rutherford soon after gave notice to each of the whole company that they could not be considered as belonging to the theatre after the season, unless their engagements should be confirmed in writing by one or both of them.

This Mr Colman says, was not only contrary to the spirit and the letter of the articles, but to common sense; for having invested the power of engaging and dismissing performers of all kinds in Mr Colman, they now assumed to themselves the power of dismissing the whole theatre, and rescinding the articles of agreement.

Mr Colman avers, that whatever they might have learnt from their *informers* as a pretence for this measure, he had not the most distant intention of settling the future state of the company without communicating the plan of it to them, as appeared by his subsequent conduct, for on the latter end of March he did actually communicate to them such plan; after some difficulty they approved it, but insisted upon the insertion of certain clauses in the articles which would have put the positive management of the theatre into their hands, and annulled and subverted the original article by which the direction was invested

invested in Mr Colman; to these clauses therefore he objected. His counsel, on the other hand, drew up a form strictly consonant to the articles, but Harris and Rutherford still insisted on the form they had proposed, and declared they would put a negative upon all engagements till Mr Colman agreed to adopt the clauses in question, which declaration they actually fulfilled, though at the same time, in open violation of their compact, they attempted to enter into articles of agreement with performers themselves, without the consent, or even knowledge of Mr Colman and Mr Powel.

By these measures, equally oppressive and irregular, Mr Colman was reduced to the necessity either of submitting to their *general* negative on *all* engagements, and so leaving the theatre destitute of performers; or of admitting a gross violation of the articles, and at the risk of his property, leaving the direction to them; or by engaging the performers himself, entering into agreements with them at his own peril.

Of these difficulties he chose to encounter the last, but not in the manner represented by T. Harris; he engaged no part of the company to *himself only*; or under pretence that differences were amicably adjusted; he deceived nobody, and took nobody unawares; yet Mr Harris says, 'one of eminence in his profession assured us he was so much concerned at being thus deceived, that he would go immediately to Mr Colman, and endeavour to get his agreement cancelled, which he did, but Mr Colman refused.' This person appears to have been Mr Mattocks; who has since published a declaration that he never said he had been deceived by Mr Colman; that Mr Colman never formed any engagement with him wherein he acted otherwise than became a man of integrity and honour; that he demanded the formal cancelling of his agreement implicitly to gratify Mr Harris and Mr Rutherford, Mr Harris declaring that if he did not, they should consider him as their enemy, and that if he did, they should be entirely satisfied. And now, says Mr Colman, let the world judge of the credit due to Mr Harris.

After all, says Mr Colman, the engagements I have entered into with the performers, are but a continuation of the old Retainers to the theatre, the business of which could not possibly be carried on without their assistance: nor does it appear that he was restrained from engaging any one of these, by a regular prohibition, consonant to the articles, Mess. Harris and Rutherford having only dismissed the whole company at once, under an article by which the power of *dismissing* as well as engaging was vested in Mr Colman.

It is not true that Mess. Rutherford and Harris agreed to leave the dispute concerning the articles to counsel nominated by Mr Colman himself, as Mr Harris asserts; on the contrary, they not only excepted to two most eminent and respectable gentlemen,

whom they knew he had consulted, but extended the proscription to all his circuit of acquaintance.

Mr Colman then determined to abide by his right, and told Mess. Harris and Rutherford that any future intelligence of his conduct and measures should be transmitted to them by some proper officer of the theatre; he informed them also by letter, that he would direct Mr Hutchinson, their attorney, to send them an account of the engagements he had made, but Mr Harris absolutely refused to receive any such account, and by a most abusive letter dismissed Mr Hutchinson from his employment as attorney to the theatre; yet Mr Harris complains of ignorance of Mr Colman's transactions.

The season closed on Saturday the fourth of June; on Monday following Mr Harris took upon himself, in his own and Mr Rutherford's name, to dismiss Mr Garton the treasurer, who had given security in a bond of 5000 pounds to the four proprietors; next Friday he took away from Mr Garton the Journal and Ledger of the theatre by force. Till the accounts are made up, the books are undoubtedly the treasurer's property, as well as vouchers of his integrity, for which so large a security had been given, yet the books Harris still retains, besides six or seven hundred pounds more than will be due to him as his dividend from the profits of the season, and impounds other money due only to the tradesmen and his fellow proprietors; is this consistent with honour, equity, or honesty? Must not Mr Garton, and Mr Durant his security have a release from Colman and Powel, as well as from Rutherford and Harris? Can Powel and Colman give such a release while Harris persists in keeping his partners ignorant of the state of the accounts; if Harris and Rutherford have really a right to become their own treasurers, have they a right to become treasurers for Colman and Powel too in spite of their teeth? can Colman and Powel think their property safe in the hands of Rutherford and Harris, when Rutherford's own banker has refused payments of his draughts in favour of Garton for money advanced out of his own private purse, to the amount of 250*l.* *value received?* the banker indeed at first pleaded Rutherford's order to pay none of his draughts, but he afterwards acknowledged *such order to be needless.*

Besides, at last Midsummer, Harris and Rutherford failed in the payment of 2150*l.* their proportion of 5000*l.* and interest due on a mortgage of the theatre; though Powel and Colman, notwithstanding the impounding of their proper money at their bankers, paid 3225*l.* their proportion; Colman also, to his great misfortune, is responsible for the payment of the proportion due from Rutherford and Harris, and all the security they have yet given him, is breaking open the theatre, and carrying off several thousand pounds, the joint property of the four patentees,

teutees; which they have, says Mr Colman, as *T. Harris pretends* sent down to his house in Surry street. Mr Rutherford is, since gone abroad; and after these occurrences, we leave the world to judge how far our monied property would be safe in the hands of Mr Harris the other *would be* comptroller of the treasury, who still remains here: should he too be disposed to travel upon which of these young gentlemen must Powel and Colman draw for their money? It is doubtful whether a bill of Middlesex any more than a chief justice's warrant would extend to France and the Netherlands.

Mess. Harris and Rutherford having already plundered the treasury, and made inroads on the wardrobe, and other violences being threatened forcibly to take possession of the theatre, and turn all who then had custody of it out, the stage door was, by Mr Colman's order, shut up, and no ingress left but through Mr Powel's house.

On Sunday June 12 they were informed of this; they came on Monday and demanded admittance; they were told they might enter through Mr Powel's house; this they determined to do, but being told when they were about to take two gentlemen with them, that they *only* could be admitted, they went away.

The time between this event and Friday morning they passed thus. Mr Rutherford bargained with Sawney Mac Gregory, a serjeant in the guards, to provide him a detachment of stout fellows to execute an enterprise of spirit: Mr Harris engaged his friend Hyde, a carpenter, to procure a number of ruffians armed with oaken towels, axes, iron-crows, and sledge hammers, and about six o'clock on Friday morning, having again been refused admittance, except through Powel's house, upon whose door they had just put a padlock, they went to the play-house door in Hart-street, attended by their troop; whom Mr Harris is pleased to call *servants*, and by the application of sledge-hammers, and iron-crows, broke the shutters, and smashed the sashes of a window, and got into one of the dressing rooms, the door of which they also forced.

One of the people of the theatre had by this time reached the place; he offered no resistance to Rutherford and Harris, but opposed the entrance of the banditti that accompanied them, upon which he was knocked down, and very near being murdered, the stage was covered in an instant, and the new comers turned the old tenants out of doors.

As soon as they had seized the theatre, expelled the common servants of the proprietors, stripped the wardrobe, and carried the plunder off in carts, with the music and prompt books, they ran down to Westminster hall to be advised how to defend their proceeding.

In the mean time, the ruffians who had

(*Gent. Mag. Sept. 1768.*)

been put into possession of the theatre, behaved in such a disorderly manner, that Sir John Fielding desired Mr Colman would meet Harris and Rutherford to settle some plan to relieve the fears of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, relative to the mischiefs that might happen by *fire or otherwise*, from the persons now in the house.

Having no controul over the persons then in the house, Mr Colman did not attend.

While the theatre remained in this state Mr Colman and Mr Powel several times took a view of the premises, and observed how advantageously the carpenter and his men had been employed in *cutting their boards and timber to pieces, in order to bar and fortify every avenue and window to the house*: Mr Powel's door was particularly barricaded against its owner, and the ruffians had even broke into part of a house in Bow-street, the *exclusive property of Mr Powel and Colman*, to redouble their fortifications.

So far were they from admitting persons who came by the order of Colman and Powel, that Mr Sarjeant and his son, who were servants of the theatre, were repeatedly enjoined to remove their things out of it.

Upon a full and fair state of the case, Mr Colman's counsel were of opinion that the theatre was intitled to the protection of the civil power, and that a magistrate, if called upon, ought to act on this occasion. Application was accordingly made to Geo. Wright, Esq; of great Pultney-street, a gentleman of unexceptionable character, who acted in the most honourable and regular manner: The proceedings were all settled by counsel; and so far from not giving Mr Harris notice of what was intended, as he asserts, *written notices* of the inquisition found by the jury, with the name, additions, and place of abode of the magistrate, were sent to the houses of Rutherford and Harris, and to one Jones, at the stage door, severally; Jones said he would answer it, and one of Harris's attorneys actually went to ask advice upon it. The next day, every due form having been complied with, the magistrate issued his precept to the sheriff.

The theatre bore many marks of the late convulsions; near twenty bludgeons, with which the ruffians kept guard, were left behind; every door and drawer which might be supposed to contain *valuable property* had been broken open, without even demanding the keys, and some of the most valuable articles in the wardrobe were found thrown together like foul linnen, and plainly proved the pillagers so intent on what they carried away, that they were regardless of what they left behind.

Mr Colman acknowledges, that the taking any part of the common property to Bristol, however usual, was wrong; because, says he, it was giving rancour and malevolence a handle, of which, however dirty, they would not fail to take hold.

It is common for persons who have quarrelled to do many things from no other motive than to give each other pain; it does not, however, appear that Mr Colman has acted from that principle, though on the other side his opposers have avowed it.

Harris and Rutherford (says Powel in a letter to Colman) having used every shameful art to persuade me to join them, and every scandalous abuse against you, Harris added, that however he might be disposed to part with his share, he was then determined to keep it, for no other reason than to *plague and perplex you*; he averred by all that was sacred *you should neither eat nor sleep in comfort*, and sitting down on a sofa, concluded his exclamations with these words, '*G—d—n his blood, I'll taze him till he is weary of his life, and then, like Job, he'll curse his God and die.*' Passion, says Colman, is a human frailty, and therefore in some degree excusable, but rancour and malice, suppo ted by falsehood, are diabolical.

As to the proposals at the end of Mr Harris's letter, Mr Colman passes over the three first, and replies to the fourth in the following terms.

'I do hereby aver to the publick, for to the publick alone I now address myself, that whenever T. Harris and his colleague will prefer their bill in chancery against us, respecting our present articles and past transactions, neither I, nor Mr Powel will make any delay in putting in a full and sufficient answer. And I now in this publick manner, call upon them to file this long threatened bill against us: And I do hereby pledge my honour, not to T. Harris, but to the publick, that no means or endeavours of mine or Mr Powel's, shall be wanting to bring it to a short and speedy conclusion.'

Mr Colman then assures the publick, that he will open the playhouse at the usual time, and submits to their tribunal whether they will suffer the insolence and tyranny of T. Harris to interrupt their amusements, as well as oppose him, Mr Powel, and the rest of their servants in Covent Garden theatre.

X.

52. *An Account of Denmark, ancient and modern.*

This seems to be a superficial, injudicious, hasty production founded upon the hope that the king of Denmark's being now in England will render any book about Denmark popular.

In the title page we are told that the work includes 'a particular narrative of the great revolution in the Danish government in 1660, when the people, *no longer able to bear the tyranny and oppression of the nobles*, surrendered their liberties to the crown, and made their kings absolute.' In the introduction we are told, that till little more than a century ago, the Danes 'enjoyed true social liberty, just power, happy prerogative secure from fraud, imposition, licentiousness

or tyranny;' but that then they of a sudden became *intoxicated with happiness*, and by a kind of fascination that has no parallel in history, they of themselves, *without any kind of violence* that might even intimate subjugation, put the yoke upon their own necks.'

Thus we find, within the compass of the first two pages, that the Danes were, at the same time, groaning under intollerable oppression, and intoxicated with happiness; suffering the worst tyranny, and enjoying true social liberty. Of the judgment and accuracy with which this work is compiled, the reader may judge by this specimen; of the compiler's skill in language, he will judge from the following extract,

'Nor does it seem much to the purpose to pretend *confining* the origin of these gallant people, nor from *what part of the east they migrated so far northward*; or, *whether they derive* as Danes from one of their prime leaders, or, as from the banks, or perhaps sources of the Danube, as to some *seem* more probable, but *is* all mere conjecture, and *there I shall leave it.*'

Perhaps it would not be easy to produce an extract of the same length, even from modern poetry, in which concord and syntax are so grossly and frequently violated. X.

53. *An Essay on Diseases, incidental to literary and sedentary Persons, with proper Rules for preventing their fatal Consequences.* By S. A. Tissot, M. D. Professor of Physic at Berne.

This author, after enumerating and accounting for the various diseases that arise from constant exercise of the mind, and inactivity of body, a dreadful catalogue, proceeds to give the following directions both for prevention and cure.

He advises the student not to sit, but to meditate and read either standing or walking; sitting, he says, with the body stooping and the legs bent, is the most pernicious of all postures, as it greatly hurts the lower extremities, and by obstructing the viscera of the abdomen, produces all the disorders that arise from indigestion.

To preserve health, it is absolutely necessary for the mind to be often unemployed, and the body to labour; studious men should always dedicate one hour at least every day to walking, that the lungs may enjoy a free use of the air, the stagnating humours be thrown off, perspiration renewed, the limbs strengthened, and the nerves repaired: Boerhaave preferred for this purpose the hour before dinner: riding is in some respects better than walking; both are better than either: sailing also is very salutary to the sedentary valitudinarian; it is very powerful in removing obstructions of the viscera, throwing off the bile, restoring the lungs, renewing perspiration, and strengthening the fibres.

The author proceeds to assign the regimen of

of studious men. The first great and general rule with respect to aliment, is that of Hippocrates, "Food must be as labour." Give the laborious peasant thin broth, boiled vegetables, jellies, chicken and white bread, and he will almost immediately become hungry again; his exercise will produce a profuse sweat, and in a short time his strength will fail him, which can only be renewed with fat bacon, hard cheese, and a brown loaf: but if fat bacon, hard cheese, and a brown loaf be given to the puny inhabitant of a study, who is unequal to the labour of digesting them, the aliments will be converted into poison, and dreadful diseases will soon arise.

The strength of aliments, however, is estimated not by the nature of food alone, but the quantity, and an error in quantity is worse than in quality, to sedentary people: they should eat at all times less than the appetite requires, and should carefully avoid all aliments that are either viscid or windy, and all such as are hard either by nature or art. The tender flesh of all young animals is good, except that of swine and geese; but these should be roasted, or boiled in a small quantity of water; if boiled in a copious broth they are deprived of their nutritious juices; the most wholesome roots are those consisting of a light flower, not without a mixture of salt or sugar: ripe fruits are also in general serviceable, as they abound with saponaceous juices, which attenuate, and so prevent the stagnation of the bile; especially cherries, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, peaches, grapes, pears, and apples; but they should be eaten, not as usual, after a meal, but when the stomach is empty, and either long before, or long after the drinking of wine.

Ripe fruits thus taken, neither disturb the digestion of other aliments, nor, being hardened by wine, become difficult of digestion themselves, nor produce sourness in the stomach, but acting like a mild and gentle stimulating soap, resolve concretions, accelerate the course of the bile, stimulate the sluggish intestines, remove obstinate costiveness, and consequently prevent grievous disorders, particularly hypochondriac melancholy. Such fruits are also of great service to those whom severe study has thrown into inflammatory disorders, or slow fevers: they are hurtful however, when the strength is broken, the fibres have lost their tone, and the fluids become too thin. Eggs poached, or just warmed through in the shell, are good; bread and decoctions of bread; milk, if it does not turn sour upon the stomach; and chocolate; with respect to chocolate, however, it should be used temperately, for being exceedingly nutritious, it increases a plethory in those of a plethoric disposition.

Simple food is in general to be preferred, but fibres that are relaxed, and almost benumbed by a sedentary life, require sometimes a gentle stimulus; salt, sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg, thyme, sweet marjoram, fen-

nel and chervil, may be taken with advantage, provided they are taken moderately, for their frequent irritation increases friction, wastes the fibres, and shortens life; pepper, mustard, and garlick should be avoided, their parching oils render them hurtful.

The chief help to digestion, by no means to be neglected by any, but constantly to be regarded by the sedentary, is *mastication*; by chewing the food well, the secretion of the saliva, the best menstruum of all aliments, is increased, and the surfaces of the food being also increased, by a division of it into minute particles, it is more easily penetrated by the gastric juices.

As studious men digest slowly, they should eat seldom, never more than thrice a day, and two of these meals should be slight: the author recommends the following method, which he says the experience of great numbers has proved to be of the greatest advantage.

As soon as the student rises, he should drink a glass of pure water; one hour after he should breakfast; six hours afterwards he should dine, having passed one hour in walking; after dinner he should allow himself, at least, one hour of leisure: his supper should be light, but not to sup at all is dangerous: as to liquors, he should by no means drink any warm, but he should more especially abstain from tea, which hurts the stomach, the viscera, the blood, and above all the nerves; the infusion of this plant in warm water, gives the acrimony of the gum, with which it is pregnant, and wholly destroys what it has of an astringent principle. Coffee is not equally pernicious, but it should be taken very sparingly; let the common drink be cold water, which has great power in strengthening the stomach; wine is good as a remedy, but hurtful as an aliment; pure water, says Dr. Tissot, is a menstruum to all sorts of food; it not only strengthens, but cleanses the viscera; it is the best remedy where dryness prevails, and where either bile or acidity is predominant; it makes digestion more easy, sleep sweeter, the head clearer, and the strength greater: and in these particulars, respecting the virtues of cold water, the opinion of Tissot is confirmed by that of Boerhaave. *

I solemnly declare, says Tissot, that I have cured more nervous disorders, by retrenching the quantity of liquor, forbidding all warm beverages, as well as wine, and recommending exercise, than by any other remedies, nor should the danger of leaving off what people have been used to be alledged; there is no such danger; or, if there be, it is easily avoided by a gradual disuse.

When a cordial is necessary, generous wine is incomparably the best; it may be taken in great laxity of the stomach, weakness of body, and depression of spirits, as a remedy, to brace, to strengthen, to excite,

* Boerhaave Prolect. Tom. VII. page 340.

to exhilarate. All the small wines, which have less of the nature of wine than of vinegar, should be carefully avoided, for they produce rather irritation than strength.

Tobacco, however taken, is exceedingly pernicious, and so is an impure or moist air: A moist air exceedingly aggravates all the disorders of studious men; they should, if they cannot reside in the country, where the air is dry, at least chuse an healthy habitation in town, and live in a *high apartment* of a lightsome house, refreshed by the breeze in summer, and in winter cheered by the sun; fresh air should be let into the student's room every day, and he should equally avoid heat and cold.

The studious should be particularly careful to keep the feet warm and the head cool; cold in the feet causes, in weak persons, disorders of the digestion, and dreadful cholicks; it obstructs perspiration, and prevents sleep. Dr Tissot has often cured sedenraty persons who have, notwithstanding the most efficacious medicines, been long without sleep, by advising them to warm the soles of the feet at a fire, when they went to bed, till the sense of heat became painful. He also strongly recommends the washing the head, hair and all, in cold water every morning, but if not the whole head, at least the face and ears.

Studious men should never indulge sleep after dinner; if they are forced to yield, they should first unbind all the ligatures.

When the constitution is already injured, decoctions of the bark powerfully restore digestion, strengthen the vessels, compress the fluids, promote secretion, particularly by sweat, and restore strength to the nerves: studious men have sometimes hysteric symptoms, attended with vertigo, fainting fits, suffocation and anxiety, disorders which must be cured by bitters, ferulacious gums, myrrh, steel, and, above all, the cold bath, which is more efficacious than all other remedies put together. Friction with a coarse cloth, or steeh brush, is a good succedaneum for the bath, where it cannot be had; chalybeate waters are an excellent remedy for an habit injured by inaction and study, but, if possible, they should be drank at the fountain head.

All evacuent remedies administered to learned and studious men should be mild, and they should never lose blood but in cases of absolute necessity.

The force of the passions produces great effects upon all, but upon none so much as the learned and studious; those that are pleasing promote health, those that are painful destroy it. As such persons are more under the power of passion, so are their passions more easily excited, and those about them should be very careful never to excite displeasure by petty contradictions and overweening pertinacity; common minds know neither the mischief nor folly of such a conduct, any more than the worm of the library, which destroys the food of the soul, to make the nest of a reptile,

54. *A seasonable Letter on the late treaty with Nizam Allee Kawn, and the commotions in consequence on the coast of Coromandel: Addressed to the serious consideration of the present directors of the East-India Company, and the Proprietors of India Stock.* Williams.

It is not possible to give any account of this pamphlet; it is an affected and obscure rhapsody, full of forced conceits, false metaphor, and fantastical florissies: Except the directors of the India company, it is probable there are not twenty persons in Great Britain to whom it would not be as unintelligible as the conversation of two persons in the corner of a coffee-house, about a family law-suit, to a stranger who might happen to overhear it; persons and places are named which the reader never heard of before, and incidents and characters are alluded to, of which he is altogether ignorant. All that a common reader can gather from it, is 'that a west country deputy cook, or scullion, was left in India to give directions to the company's head cook, with respect to the boiling of milk.' That 'understappers are self bloated into meer bladders of consequence, and that Mahomet Alle Cawn swallowed an illusion at Madras.' X.

55. *History of the Principal Monarchies and States prior to the Christian Era, designed as an easy and pleasing introduction to the study of Ancient History, for the use of schools, written originally in German, by M. Muller, head master of the Grammar School at Hall, in Saxony.*

The plan of this little work is excellent, and it seems to have been diligently, though not very skillfully executed. The reader will better judge of it by a specimen, than by any description; it begins with the following account of Athens.

§ 1. Antient Attica, or the territory of Athens, was originally governed by kings, of whom the first was Cecrops, and Egyptian. A. M. 2448. Pausan. in Atticis.

§ 2. Of the other sixteen kings, the most distinguished were Theseus, and Codrus, who disguised himself to be killed, that the Athenians might gain a decisive victory; he was the last king. A. M. 2798. 2930. Plutarch. in vit. Thes. Justin. l. 2. c. 6. seq.

§ 3. On the death of Codrus began the perpetual government of the thirteen archons, or principal persons of the republic. A. M. 2934. Jul. Poll. Onom. l. 8. c. 9.

§ 4. But some abusing their power, it was limited to ten years; and afterwards it became expedient to make this dignity only annual, A. M. 3249. 3319. Pausan. l. 4. c. 5.

§ 5. Among these ruling arcons, Draco was indisputably one of the most famous, and the first from whom the Athenians received a regular set of laws; though he differed greatly from Solon, in the severe punishments which he annexed to the violation of the least considerable

considerable of his institutes. A. M. 3380. Gell. noct. Att. l. 2. c. 28. Ælian. hist. l. 8. c. 10.

§ 6. At this time (A. M. 3390) rose a difference between the Athenians and Mitylenians, but it was accommodated by the mediation of the tyrant Periander, who, for his own ends, had offered his good offices; and the Athenians retained the port of Sigeum. Herodot. l. 5.

§ 7. Thus the discontents, kindled at Athens by Cylon, were happily extinguished. A. M. 3401. Herodot. l. 5. Thucyd. l. 4.

§ 8. The harsh laws of Draco were abolished by Solon, and the new code which this legislator introduced is the more worthy of notice, as having been the basis of the Roman, or civil law. A. M. 3401. Gell. noct. Att. lib. 11. cap. 18. Val. Max. lib. 8. cap. 1. Quint. lib. 6. cap. 1. Liv. lib. 3.

§ 9. Concerning this wise man, his birth, travels, his share in the victories of Salamis and Cirrha, the troubles at Athens during his absence, his prudence and modesty in refusing the royalty offered him, and his death and writings, several remarkable particulars are to be found in the ancient historians. A. M. 3410. Plutarch. in vit. Solon. Diog. Laërt. in vit. Solon. Ælian. var. hist. lib. 8. cap. 16.

§ 10. Notwithstanding all the wisdom of Solon's laws for establishing the democratical government, yet, even whilst that famous legislator was still living, Pisistratus, by his eloquence and affability, made his way to the sovereignty; and though once expelled, he was immediately restored to all his illegal authority. A. M. 3445. Valer. Max. lib. 5. cap. 1. & lib. 8. cap. 9. Cicer. de Orat. lib. 3. Gell. lib. 6. cap. 17.

§ 11. His two sons, Hypparchus and Hyppias, would, undoubtedly, have succeeded him in the government, had not the former been murdered, and the latter, at the same time, expelled; that in them terminated the tyranny of the Pisistratides; and the democratical, or popular government was restored. A. M. 3478. Thucyd. lib. 6. cap. 54. Gell. lib. 9. cap. 2. Herodot. lib. 5. cap. 54. seq.

§ 1. is unexceptionable, but in § 2. the author mentions the sixteen kings, as if the number was already known; he should rather have said 'after the death of Cecrops, Athens was successively governed by sixteen kings of whom the most distinguished were Theseus and Codrus:' in the account of Codrus he tells too little or too much; if he thought fit to mention Codrus's having disguised himself that he might be killed, and the Athenians victorious, he should have added the prediction of the oracle 'that the nation should be victorious whose king should be slain'

In § 3. also he mentions the government of the Archons as a thing known, and only tells the time when it commenced; he should rather have said, 'after the death of Codrus the government was administered by 13 of the principal persons of the republic'

'called Archons who held their offices for life.'

The mention that is made of Solon in § 5 should have been deferred till the events had run on to § 8. In § 5. he should have said 'Draco was the first who gave the Athenians a regular set of laws; the least of which he enforced by severe punishment.' in § 8. he should have said 'Solon introduced a new code of laws, very different from the severe one of Draco, which he abolished, &c.'

He first mentions Cylon as having kindled discontents at Athens in the 8th Sect. where he mentions their being extinguished; but he should have mentioned him as the cause when he related their rise.

In § 11. we are told that Hypparchus and Hyppias would, undoubtedly, have succeeded their father, Pisistratus, if one had not been murdered and the other expelled, and that in them the tyranny of the Pisistratides terminated; but if the sons of Pisistratus did not succeed their father in his government, as is implied by this paragraph, Pisistratus himself was the only tyrant, and the tyranny of the Pisistratides did not exist, at all.

The reader will easily perceive that the construction of the latter part of § 8. is faulty, but that must certainly be placed to the account of the translator.

The æra of the events placed in the margin is very useful, and the references at the end of each paragraph serve not only for vouchers, but for the exercise of youth in drawing up a more full and connected narrative from the authors quoted, which may improve both their judgment and style.

In this very brief epitome, however, every thing should proceed in a regular series, and all that is told, should be told with the utmost precision and perspicuity. X.

56. *The Caricatura: or Battle of the Butts, as it was fought at Brentford, &c. on Monday the 28th of March, 1768; being a copy from Mr Hogarth's March to Finchley. With a Research into the Records established under the ancient two kings of Brentford.* By E. Whirlpool, citizen and haberdasher. Kearsley. 2s.

This strange performance is neither allegory nor narrative, but an incoherent mixture of both; it relates to the late election of members for Middlesex when Mr Wilkes and Mr Cooke were chosen; it is as dull as an old news paper twice read. Of the grammar, the decency, and the wit of this piece, the reader will judge from the following specimen.

"When one of these old gentlewomen grew abusive of Mr Wilkes, and raved against blasphemy, do you not believe she apprehends herself in danger of the stocks—falling and crushing her capital; and does she not wish rather to feel a general search into all or any of her secrets, than a fundamental sponge applied to her three per cents, by the ravishing hands of a lustful government after her riches?" X

B A L L A D.

THE sun was hot, the hay grew dry;
All gaily smil'd the work:
The ruddy damsel ply'd the rake;
The sturdy hind the fork.

When underneath a spreading oak
Collin and Sylvia sat,
View'd in repose the rural toil,
And join'd in am'rous chat.

Oft had the youth his suit preferr'd,
The maid as oft denied:
A virgin's wishes rul'd her heart,
Her tongue a virgin's pride.

Colin observ'd her eyes, and then
Still unremitting strove;
'Twas there he saw, or else he thought
He saw some signs of love.

How sweetly, softly sing, he cries,
The birds on ev'ry tree;
All nature smiles, but I meet nought
But scorn and frowns from thee.

Though smiles the earth, though sweetly sing
The birds on ev'ry tree;
All nature frowns, if I meet not
Returns of love from thee.

My off'ring is a faithful heart;
A richer can I make?
If love can ask, can wish for more,
That richer off'ring take.

These milk-white flocks, these lowing herds;
All, all, I have is thine;
Much more than these should I possess,
If I could call thee mine.

Cease to be cruel, stubborn maid;
Hear and reward my truth.
Cease thus to teize me, she reply'd;
Cease foolish, foolish youth.

If nought but these complaining tales
We virgins hear from men;
'Tis better e'en to wed at once,
Than hear them o'er again.

JOHN, the ENGLISH Footman. A Tale.

THE chiming bells from ev'ry steeple,
Proclaim'd to well-disposed people,
That they must be repairing soon
To service of the afternoon:
That is—it now was almost three;
My lord, still at his morning tea,
(For it was Sunday, and you know
What then could folks of fashion do?)
My lady holds engag'd in chat,
In blaming this, reforming that:
' Since, my dear lord, at your command,
' I took the management in hand;
' You know, 'twas always my endeavour,
' Your house should be polite, and clever.
' How well your dignity it suits
' To have discharg'd your English brutes!
' I think, there now remains but one—
' And he, because your tenant's son!

' Must we be plagu'd with such a sot
' In complaisance to farmer Trot?
' My lord replies,—"Trot pays his rent,
' And can make votes to parliament:
' And often sends us chines and turkies;
' And John, too, capable of work is.
—" Send him to work then in your stable—
' Oh! such a wretch to wait at table!
' Indeed, my dear, it gives me pain,
' To see him shock the *Gens de bien*
' With toes turn'd in, and awkward mien!
' So this I do insist upon,
' That he immediately be gone!
' Since 'tis your pleasure, go he must—
' Yet to assign some cause—were just—
' At least what plausible may seem—
' And that's consistent with my scheme.
' In the militia we will swear him;
' I'd write to Fielding not to spare him:
' These purposes will answer double,
' First, in discharging you of trouble;
' And in procuring me the merit
' Of acting with a gen'rous spirit:
' My lord (they say) don't even spare;
' His own domestics from the war,
' How ardent for the public weal!
' Example rare of noble zeal!
' But, let us sound him first, to know
' Whether the rogue's inclin'd to go;
' If you, my dear, approve the measure,—
" Yes—call him up"—My lord, your pleasure.
' John, thou'rt a fellow tall and lusty,
' Of heart right sound, and courage trusty;
' Can you yourself in humour bring
' To serve your country and your king?
' And strait some justice go before,
' In the militia to be sworn?
Militia;—what is that, my lord?
I do not understand the word—
' Why John it means the French (ah, hang 'em!)
' Soundly whene'er you meet to bang 'em—
Is that the case?—with all my heart—
I'll do my best to play my part—
John strait retires, with awkward airs;
And meets the Valet on the stairs;
Whom he accosts with one salute
Of rightly pois'd, elastic foot,
Which sent Monsieur a headlong falling,
And left him at the bottom sprawling.
My lord's Friseur he next attacks
With frequent cuffs, and English thwacks;
And whilst he dress'd my lady's tete
John curl'd *his* locks and comb'd *his* pate:
Then hurrying in the kitchen goes,
And basts the cook, and tweaks his nose;
" Vat be de matter, villain, rogue,
" Me kill you, thou one English dog!
Soho! quoth John, Monsieur Ragou,
Since you thus froth and sputter so,
I must apply my drudger too;
If that won't do—you shall, unpityed,
Be sent to Garrick to be spitted!
Janton he next attacks, and throws
Over her head at once her cloaths:
(And (sad disaster!) found—to shock one,
That poor Janeton had no smock on!)
Who hurries strate to Ma'moiselle
Enrag'd her loud complaints to tell,

W. B.

Who interfering in the rout!

" Fine vark indeed dis, Maitre Trotte,
 " I'll do your bus'ness strait," she cries:
 And up stairs to my lady flies,
 And scarce, quite out of breath, could say,
 " Eh! *quelles barbares, quelles sots Anglois,*
 " Trot has been making such a riot!
 The scoundrel Trot? lord, lady cry out—
 Your Valet—Cook—and Friseur bang'd!
 —Send him to Fielding to be hang'd!
 " And in the sight of the postilion,
 " O'er Janton's head toft her *Cotillon*.
 " And *pat vas valse, a mon surprise,*
 " *Pauvre Janton* had no *Chemise*—
 Go hang him without judge or jury,
 Cries out my lady in a fury!

John summon'd now before 'em all,
 With aching heart, attends the call.
 " *Fripon, poltron, vile English varlet,*
 My lady screams as red as scarlet;
 While the soft voice of Ma'moiselle
 With poll and lap-dog join the yelle.
 Poor John, confus'd with wild difmay;
 Trembling, and fault'ring, scarce could say,
 Only—one word—my lord, I pray.
 I'm sorry thus to have offended,
 But I no harm at all intended.
 Your lordships orders, and my oath,
 You know, my lord, oblige me both.
 To maul the French, to bang and beat 'em!
 In whatsoever place I meet 'em!
 ' Hold, John—you quite mistake the matter.
 ' But not on this side of the water.
 ' In Flanders beat 'em if you can;
 ' And there you'll shew yourself a man.
 ' Or if they ever should be found
 ' To land their force on British ground;
 ' Why then you might exert your fallies
 ' To drive 'em back again to *Calais*.
 ' The French so ever *degagé*,
 ' So airy, gay, polite, and free;
 ' Tho' object of the vulgar spite,
 ' By long prescription have a right
 ' To the protection of the great,
 ' Who live in affluence and state:
 ' Whom our domestics when we style 'em,
 ' Our houses are their sure asylum,
 ' Their characters are sacred there;
 ' So that, if faucy scoundrels dare
 ' T' insult their persons, or to bait 'em,
 ' 'Tis constru'd *Scandalum magnatum*.
 ' Then breach of privilege ensues,
 ' With fines, imprisonments, and dues:
 ' Nor, till unto our wills we bend 'em,
 ' Can Habeas Corpus's defend 'em.
 ' Therefore for your presumption, John,
 ' Uncase this moment—and be gone!

On JOHN TISSEY, a late Punster.

MERRY was he for whom we now are sad,
 His jokes were many, and but few were
 bad,
 The gay, the jocund, sprightly active soul,
 No more shall pun, alas! no more shall bowl.
 Now at his tomb methinks I hear him say
 I never lik'd to be in a grave way;
 Then by and by he cries, for all your scoffing
 I now am only in a fit of coffin;

Thy passing bell with heavy hearts we hear,
 For thee each *passing belle* shall drop a tear;
 That fable hearse which drew thy corps along
 Shall be *rehears'd* in dismal poet's song;
 Ah how unlike! yet this is he we're sure
 Who once in Grafton's coach sat so demure.
 Many a bull he gracefully began,
 Well may we *bawl* to lose so great a man,
 Thy friendly club their mighty loss deplore,
 Their faithful secretary, now no more,
 Thou ne'er shalt *secret* tarry tho' in death
 While puns are puns, or punning men have breath.

HIS EPI T A P H.

BENEATH this gravel and those stones,
 Lie poor Jack Tissey's skin and bones;
 His flesh, I oft have heard him say,
 He hop'd, in time, would make good hay;
 Quoth I, how can that come to pass?
 And he replied " all flesh is grass.

Grace after Dinner at a Miser's.

T HANKS for this miracle, it is no less
 Than finding manna in the wilderness,
 In midst of famine we have found relief,
 And seen the wonder of a chine of beef,
 Chimneys have smok'd that never smok'd before,
 And we have din'd where we shall dine no more.

V E R S E S,

Said to have been written by Samuel
 Johnson, L. L. D. at the request of a
 Gentleman to whom a Lady had given a
 Sprig of Myrtle.

W HAT hopes, what terrors does thy gift
 create,
 Ambiguous emblem of uncertain fate!
 The Myrtle (ensign of supreme command
 Consign'd by Venus to Melissa's hand)
 Not less capricious than a reigning fair,
 Oft favours, oft rejects a lover's pray'r:
 In Myrtle shades oft sings the happy swain,
 In Myrtle shades despairing ghosts complain;
 The Myrtle crowns the happy lover's heads,
 Th' unhappy lovers graves the Myrtle spreads;
 O! then the meaning of thy gift impart,
 And ease the throbbings of an anxious heart,
 Soon must this bough, as you shall fix his doom,
 Adorn Philander's head, or grace his tomb.

The TEARS of NEPTUNE.

Occasioned by the late Disturbance among
 the Sailors.

HIGH on a rock, whose loftiest brows o'er-
 hung
 Britannia's sea-girt sides, long time emerg'd
 From the deep chambers of the chrystal main,
 Neptune, the monarch of th' Abyss profound,
 In sullen silence sat, His azure eyes
 Around he cast wide-viewing where below
 The sail-clad line, along the crowded beach,
 In shatter'd fragments side-long hung, unfit
 For naval prowess and commercial use.
 The hoary father of the floods bewail'd
 His disunited sons, infuriate grown
 With the rank poison of licentious sway,
 And mourn'd his Britain's shame, His black-
 ning front

Confess'd the deep-felt grief; the tear, diffus'd
 From his blue eyes furcharg'd the briny flood,
 Wide-mingling, plenteous, turbid. Till at length
 The God, superior on the craggy height,
 His sea-green tresses shook, with stern remorse
 Thrice wav'd his triple sceptre, while his garb,
 On fable eddies floating on the waves,
 Cerulian, bound his loins. The length'ning view
 Increas'd upon his sight, where severn rolls,
 To where (supreme of rivers!) Thames subsides.
 Each sense of indignation fir'd his breast
 With furious ardour, to behold a scene
 Of desolation, which his fav'rite sons
 (Britannia's progeny!) with blind misrule
 And mutual discord, each on other brought!
 Then pointing to the port, which Heav'n decreed
 To be the Magazine of Europe's stores,
 (Unless licentious anarchy pervert
 The gracious will of Heav'n) where Thames's
 urn

Whirls its commercial treasures to the shore;
 In broken accents spoke the sea-born pow'r,
 While at his feet the scaly monsters sport:

"In Briton's minds can civil discord dwell!
 "Ne'er did the yellow tyrant of the woods
 "Exert the terrors of his rav'nous jaws
 "Against his fellow-kind!—Leviathan,
 "Who takes his pastime in the wat'ry way,
 "Ne'er swell'd his tusks against his hissing
 brood.

"Shall Albion's son; triumphant o'er the
 main!

"Renounce their freedom, and their commerce
 sink

"In lasting infamy? To whom I gave
 "Old Ocean's empire, that from either Ind,
 "Whate'er or interest or pleasure will'd,
 "Might crown their laughing fields with plen-
 ty's horn.

"How will the filken sons of Gallia feast,
 "Amidst the crimson deluges of blood,
 "Which their gay tournaments and polish'd
 arms

"Could ne'er effuse!—but you to freedom born!
 "On you I trusted to preserve my fleets,
 "Not to destroy the means that make you free!
 "Commerce and liberty, twin sisters! join
 "Coeval, close connected! on them rest
 "Britannia's hopes, and with them sinks her
 pride!

"Not that fam'd day, when Greece her navy
 lost,

"Amidst th' involving flames of hated Troy,
 ("When, to redress their wrongs, the mortal
 form

"Of Calchas I assum'd) e'er wrought such grief
 "Within th' afflicted breast of Ocean's God,
 "As now when discord, delug'd in native blood,
 "Invades my fleets, and spreads a naval wreck.
 "Relax the ardour of licentious zeal,
 "Worst foe to liberty! your ancient worth,
 "Oh Britons! recollect, from pole to pole
 "Wide blazon'd! and with matchless native fire
 "Aid in the general cause that warms your
 breasts:

"So shall Britannia triumph o'er the main,
 "Long as the surge shall lash her oak-crown'd
 fides."

*A DIALOGUE between a certain Patriot
 and the Guildford Cobbler.*

COBLER.

YOU'LL excuse me, good sir, but in this
 humble cell

From court and court matters so distant I dwell,
 That no more of your worship I know, than
 what fame

Trumpets forth of your magical number and
 name.

They tell me to you all our blessings we owe,
 That from you all our rights and our liberties flow;
 But inform me what means all these blessings
 insur'd;

What dangers you met with, what toils you en-
 dur'd.

PATRIOT.

Why, faith, I have made persecution my boast;
 Yet I think myself now pretty handsomely dos'd;
 For tho' popular praise is sweet incense—'tis air;
 And there's but poor living on such meagre fare.

COBLER.

Nay, sure, you've all earth, sea, or sky, can afford;
 Turtle, Turbot, and Ortolans, smoke on your
 board:

Is not ev'ry day crown'd with some noble regale?
 Or can't you eat ven'son, because you're in jail?

PATRIOT.

Don't you see in a string, like a puppy, I'm led
 By a brace of grim tipstuffs, or can't shew my head?
 Tho' Turbot and Turtle persuade me to eat,
 For freedom I pine, and disrelish the treat.

COBLER.

But tell me what rights had so nearly been lost,
 And what we have gotten so much at your cost;
 Will an ox prove the cheaper, his fat, or his hide,
 That I may with leather be better supply'd?

PATRIOT.

Oh! hast thou not heard how they broke open locks;
 Inspected my papers, and rifled my box;
 What reams they of baudry and blasphemy stole?
 By the cowl of St. Francis it tortures my soul!
 While the toothless old lechers, that often in
 throngs

Had crowded with rapture to hear my lewd songs,
 A loof without pity contemptuously stood,
 And left me to sink or to swim as I cou'd,
 'Twould tire you to reckon the toils I sustain'd,
 Till for infidel wits I this privilege gain'd:—
 To write bawdry or blasphemy just as they please,
 And no catchpole awake them from such reveries.

COBLER.

Then what have we cobblers to do with your fate?
 Nor your verse, nor your prose, will new heel-
 piecet he state.

In stretching my leather my teeth may I break,
 If I fuddle my brains any more for your sake.

PATRIOT.

Stay, mine host; you must learn to divide if you
 can,

The patriot sage from the mere mortal man:
 As a poet, I yield to an amorous vein;
 As a wit and freethinker, I'm sometimes pro-
 fane;

But when liberty's cap on my noddle is plac'd
 I grow wise in an instant, and pious, and chaste;
 You cobblers and tinkers for liberty roar,
 And at once I'm a saint, tho' a devil before.

Historical Chronicle, Sept. 1768.

AMONG the remarkable trials at the Old Baily in July last, those of William Hawkins, and Joseph Wild, for riotously assembling with many others, near the Mansion-house, assaulting and wounding one or two of the Lord Mayor's servants, and for other unlawful acts against the peace, &c. must not be omitted. The principal evidence against Hawkins, was Mr. Way, a gentleman who accidentally passing by, saw a croud of people carrying a gibbet, on which hung a boot and petticoat, and making a stand at the Mansion-house, he saw my Lord Mayor come out and rush among the people who supported the gibbet, on which a fray began, and he presently heard the words, *Knock him down, knock him down*, several times repeated; at the same instant he observed the prisoner, Hawkins, laying about him with a stick, which he afterwards found, to be stuck with nails, and saw him strike one or two people, who proved to be his Lordship's servants. They had seized the prisoner Hawkins, and were dragging him towards the Mannon-house, but the mob rescued him, and he was making off, when the witness collared him, and, with the assistance of the wounded servants, secured him in the Mansion-house.

Philip Pyle said, that being in waiting upon the Lord Mayor the night of the riot, (May 9), he observed a great mob advancing with a gibbet, a boot, and a petticoat hanging upon it; and being ordered by his lordship to seize it, he gave it a shake, which obliged the mob to quit it; that he was pulling it along, when a man, who he believed was the prisoner, caught a flambeau out of his hand, and broke his head with it in several places. Dropping the gibbet, he says, he recovered his flambeau, made a stroke at the assailants, (for there were now two or three striking at him) and was endeavouring to retreat for fear of falling, in which case, he said, he must undoubtedly have been murdered, when he received several blows on his head with a stick stuck full of nails, which happily flew out of the prisoner's hand, and his fellow servant snatched it up. The prisoner then endeavoured to defend himself with his hands, but the witness says, he dragged him in his rage near twenty yards through the mob, but when he had got him within ten yards of the Mansion-house, the mob rescued him, and he was making off, when Mr. Way collared him, and brought him back.

Thomas Woodward, another servant of his lordship, confirmed the former evidences, adding, that had it not been for the stick before mentioned, the prisoner Hawkins, would have been again rescued from his fellow servant and Way; one or two,

of the rescuers he said, he knocked down, and one he laid flat in the kennel.

As to Wild, no positive evidence of his being active in the fray was produced, only Edward Stinton, a 3d servant of his lordship, heard him repeat the words, *Knock him down, knock him down*, which Wild, in his defence, acknowledged he did say; but that having but just joined the mob, and being told that the cause of the tumult was a *pick pocket*, he repeated the words after others, and really thought that they were meant only against the thief. He was acquitted, and Hawkins found guilty.

Thomas Woodcock was tried on a separate indictment, for riotously assembling on the night of the 10th of May, breaking the lamps belonging to the Mansion-house, and otherwise disturbing the peace &c.—The chief evidence against him was George Hales, who seeing the windows and lamps of the Mansion-house much shattered, and a great mob assembled, determined to mix among the croud, in order to discover who committed the outrage. He says, that for half an hour, he stood behind the prisoner, and saw him take a stone out of his pocket every now and then, and look at it, and one in particular he saw him throw at the second lamp, which he kept his eye upon part of the way, and instantly heard the lamp break. He says, that after this, he applied to the constables; but the constables declined apprehending the prisoner for fear of the mob. He says, the tumult encreased, the mob began to demand money of the coaches; *Wilkes and Liberty* was the cry, and the crowd and the noise grew more and more alarming. In about half an hour, however, the witness says, *we took him*.

But Edward Stinton, the servant of my lord already mentioned, gives another account. He says, that having changed his cloaths and mixing among the mob, the prisoner being near him, wished some good fellows would join him, and then, said he, we may break the back windows before any body can come to oppose us; the witness immediately said, *Here are several of us, but what shall we do for stones?* the prisoner reply'd, *I have a pocket-full*; that having in this manner decoy'd him from the mob, his fellow servant and himself, seized and secured him; that on searching his pockets four stones were found upon him, which were produced in court.—He made no defence, and was found guilty. On passing sentence, the judge set before them the heinousness of their crime: but in consideration of their poverty fined them only one shilling each, and ordered them to be imprisoned one year in Newgate.

Aug. 19.

A riot began in the Marshalsea prison, occasioned

occasioned, as it is said, by the partiality of the prisoners in favour of the Turnkey. The deputy-keeper piqued at this preference had arrested the Turnkey for a small debt, and in return, the prisoners had broke the deputy-keepers windows. This happened on the Friday. But next night the two sons of the deputy-keeper, having furnished themselves with fire arms in the absence of their father, renewed the fray, and wounded eight of the prisoners, one of whom received a shot in the belly, which it is thought will prove mortal. Three of the principal actors in this tragedy have since been committed to the county-goal.

Aug. 20.

The Spittlefields weavers rose in a body and forcibly entered the house of Nathaniel Farr, in Pratt's Alley, and cut to pieces and destroyed the silk-work manufactory in two different looms there; and afterwards forcibly entered the house of Elizabeth Pratt, in the same Alley, and murdered one Edward Fitchett, a lad of about 17, by shooting him through his head with a pistol loaded with slugs. A reward is offered for apprehending the rioters, and his Majesty's pardon to him who discovers the murderer.

Aug. 23.

A body of sailors, to the number of 5 or 600, riotously assembled at Limehouse, and boarded several outward bound ships, and forcibly carried away several of their men, under pretence of not suffering the ships to sail till the seamen's wages were increased; but a party of the guards being sent for, the rioters immediately dispers'd.

Aug. 25.

This morning early, expresses were received at Sheerness, to fit out, with all possible expedition, all the ships, sloops, and cutters at that port. The service, however, in which they are to be employed, remains a profound secret.

Aug. 26.

The surveyor of the Navy, attended by the proper officers, took a survey of Portsmouth Dock, with the ships, building and repairing there; and at the same time examined a new constructed pump, the invention of Mr. Cole, erected on board the Seaford man of war, which appeared to be less cumbersome than the chain pump, and more efficacious.

The experiments were as follow:

The new pump wrought by four men, threw out a ton of water in 42 seconds.—The old pump, wrought by seven men, threw out a ton of water in 76 seconds.

The new pump, when wrought with two men, threw out a ton of water in 47 seconds.—The old pump with two men would not move.

The chain of the new pump, broken by design, and dropped into the well, was reco-

vered and repaired in two minutes.—The old pump in two hours.

The new pump, when choaked with shingle ballast, was cleared in four minutes.—The old pump could not be cleared till the water was pumped out of the hold.

Aug. 29.

The seamen who were at the taking of Pondicherry in 1760, received their prize-money, amounting to 14s. and 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a man.

Wm. Harris, of Ayr, in Scotland, was apprehended and committed to prison, for counterfeiting the notes of the Thistle Bank. Under pretence of an order from the company, he got the plate engraved at London, and a number of notes printed off, and had actually passed to the amount of 800l. before he was discovered.

Aug. 30.

His Majesty the king of Denmark, arrived at Cambridge, and was waited on by the Vice Chancellor of the University, heads of colleges, and doctors in their scarlet robes, who attended his Majesty to the Senate-house, where the whole University, and a brilliant company of ladies in the galleries, were assembled, who upon the entrance of his Majesty, testified their joy by every possible mark of respect. He was conducted to a chair of state, where he received the compliments of the heads of the respective colleges, and after a short stay, was conducted in procession to the library, and to all the principal buildings in the university, where having seen every thing that was rare and curious, his majesty was graciously pleased to express the highest satisfaction, and to invite the Vice Chancellor to supper. Early next morning he proceeded on his journey to York.

Lord Botetourt sailed from Spithead in the Rippon of sixty-guns, for his government of Virginia.—It has been remarked, that a sixty-gun ship has been employed to convey a governor, while a frigate only could be spared to carry the k's brother.

A curious Boat brought from India was rowed to Richmond, being a present to his Majesty from Governor Vansittart. The King and Queen came to the water side to view it, where they continued above an hour, and were graciously pleased to declare, that the grandeur and elegance of its construction and furniture, exceeded every thing of that kind they had ever seen. (see p. 405.)

Aug. 31.

A noble benefaction from the German Lutheran chapel in the Savoy, was distributed among the numerous prisoners in the Fleet; the sum divided was upwards of 200l.

Dr. Egerton, bishop of Bangor, kissed his Majesty's hand, on being translated to the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry.

THURSDAY Sept. 1.

The heaviest rain fell at London and the country round it that has been known in the memory of man. It began in the evening, and in a few hours the waters poured down Highgate Hill with incredible violence; the common shores in several parts of the town not being able to carry off the torrent, the adjacent houses were filled almost to the first floors; immense damage was done, and as it happened in the night, many were awakened from sleep in the greatest consternation. The serpentine river in Hyde-park rose so high, that it forced down a part of the wall, and poured with such violence upon Knightsbridge that the inhabitants expected the whole town to be overflowed; the canal in St James's park rose higher than ever was known; in short, no man living remembers so much rain to fall in so short a time. About Bagnigge Wells the waters rose eight feet perpendicular height, though the rain did not continue to fall with violence more than eight hours.

His Danish majesty with 120 persons in his retinue arrived at York, where the lord mayor and corporation had prepared to receive and entertain him in a splendid manner, but his majesty politely declined all formality; visited the Minster, and other public buildings, and next day set out on his return to London; in his way to which he visited Manchester, where he was particularly gratified by viewing the stupendous works of the duke of Bridgewater, at which he expressed both astonishment and pleasure.

At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy held at Newcastle, the collection amounted to 322l. & some shillings.

FRIDAY 2.

James Jones, of Lower Lytchet, in repairing the lock of a charged gun, shot his own daughter dead.

SATURDAY 3.

Rich. Bate of Warrington hanged himself at Hallifax, having lost his all at a gaming table in the week of the York races. He left a paper behind him, in which he hoped his wife would never again marry.

Some young fellows in a frolic tied the feet of a potter's ass, put him into a mortar box, and in the night hoisted him up to the top of Alston steeple; a new church building near Newcastle; in the morning the ass began to bray, and the people in the town and neighbourhood being greatly alarmed, afforded good diversion to those who were in the secret.

SUNDAY 4.

The E. of Rochfort arrived at his house in lower Grosvenor-street from Paris, and next day held a long conference with his majesty. His sudden return from his embassy causes much speculation.

His grace the duke of Bedford, attended by the Hon. Rich. Rigby, Esq; landed in Ireland in order to be installed chancellor of the university of Dublin, an honour of the highest literary dignity.

MONDAY 5.

Three smuggling cutters were seized on the Yorkshire coast by three commissioned officers, laden with 600 casks of brandy and Holland's Geneva, a large quantity of tea, and E. India prohibited goods, the whole amounting to several thousand pounds value.

TUESDAY 6.

In pulling down an old house at Norwich, the workmen found two dies; one for coining guineas, the other pistoles. It is recollected, that in the year 1710, one Samuel Self, a bookseller, dwelt in that house, who being charged with forging stamps, was apprehended, tried, and convicted of that offence; and it is supposed that he also counterfeited the gold coin, and that the dies were hidden by him.

WEDNESDAY 7.

The parliament which stood prorogued to the 13th instant, was farther prorogued to the 8th of November, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

THURSDAY 8.

The lord bishop of Bristol kissed his majesty's hand at St James's on being appointed to the deanry of St Paul's.

FRIDAY 9.

His grace the duke of Bedford was installed chancellor of the university of Dublin in the grandest manner in the college hall of that university. The music on this occasion was composed by the earl of Mornington.

His royal highness the duke of Gloucester, his grace the duke of Ancafter, with several of the nobility and foreign ministers dined with his Danish majesty at St James's.—His majesty's table at St James's is at the expence of the king of Great Britain. The daily cost estimated at 84l. besides wine.

SUNDAY 11.

A young lady eloped from her guardian, who being informed that she had taken the road northward, immediately pursued her, and found her on Finchley common in a herse, with her lover on the box driving her.

MONDAY 12.

The princess Catharine Barbarigo, niece to his holiness the pope, set out from London on her return to Italy. It is pretended that her journey to England was not merely a party of pleasure. (see p. 393.)

His Danish majesty with his attendants visited Windsor. He was received at the gate of the little park by lord Pomfret, and conducted through the great park to the castle, where an elegant entertainment was prepared by his R. H. the duke of Gloucester.

cester, who accompanied his majesty thro' all the apartments, to Eton college, to a stag hunting in the park, and afterwards to Canborne lodge, where they dined. About six in the evening his majesty took leave, and proceeded on his journey to Oxford.

WEDNESDAY 14.

His Danish majesty honoured the university of Oxford with his presence, and having condescended to accept the honours of the university, the vice chancellor, with the heads of houses and doctors, attended by the officers of the university, went in procession to meet his majesty, who received them with the greatest affability and politeness. They then conducted his majesty to Queen's and All Soul's colleges; to the Radcliffe and Bodleian libraries; to the Arundel and Pomfret collection of marbles; the picture gallery, and in brief, to all the public buildings in that quarter of the university, and returning to the house of convocation, the king and his nobility in the accademical habit of doctors of law, proceeded to the theatre, where his majesty being seated under a canopy on the right hand of the vice chancellor, the cause of the convocation was declared, and the Regius Professor of Laws, Dr Vansittart presented his majesty in an elegant speech suitable to the occasion: The several great officers and nobles of his majesty's retinue were next presented; and lastly Dr Kelly, his majesty's household physician. His majesty expressed the highest satisfaction, and the vice chancellor and the professor of laws had the honour to dine with his majesty.

Next day his majesty visited Blenheim, and several other noblemen's seats in that neighbourhood, and dined with his grace the duke of Marlborough, who entertained him with a splendor suitable to his high rank and dignity.

THURSDAY 15.

At the meeting of the three choirs at Hereford, the collection for the widows and orphans of the clergy exceeded 450l, the largest collection ever made.

FRIDAY 16.

Sir James Lowther, bart. returned member for Cumberland, kissed his majesty's hand on being created a peer of Great Britain by the title of Lord Lonsdale.

SATURDAY 17.

The dramatic performances at Drury Lane Theatre began with the tragedy of Hamlet.

MONDAY 19.

Some dispatches were received at St James's from his R. H. the duke of Cumberland at Gibraltar, which mention his highness's safe arrival at that port.

His Danish majesty, the princess dowager of Wales, princess Amelia, the duke of Gloucester, and many of the nobility, foreign ministers, and persons of the first

distinction supped with their majesties at the queen's house. There were 170 covers in the entertainment. The ball was opened by his Danish majesty and the queen; and the company did not break up till half after four next morning.

The dramatic performances at Covent Garden opened with the Maid of the Mill.

THURSDAY 22.

Being the anniversary of their majesty's coronation, the same was observed at court with uncommon splendor.

At a general court of the governor and company of the Bank of England, a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ths on their capital stock was declared for the half year ending at Michaelmas,

FRIDAY 23.

His Danish majesty, having previously condescended to dine with the lord mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt, Locum Tenens (the right hon. the lord mayor being indisposed) together with the aldermen and sheriffs, attended by the city officers, set out from Guildhall for Three Cranes, the locum tenens being in the state coach, accompanied by deputy John Paterfon, Esq; (who was desired to act as interpreter on this occasion) and the aldermen and sheriffs in their respective carriages. At eleven o'clock they embarked on board the city state barge, the streamers flying, a select band of water music playing in the stern, the principal livery companies attending in their respective barges. At the stairs leading to New Palace Yard, a detachment of grenadiers of the Hon. Artillery Company, attended to receive the Locum Tenens, aldermen, and sheriffs, who, upon notice of his Danish Majesty's approach, immediately landed to receive and conduct him on board. As soon as his Danish majesty entered the barge he was saluted by several pieces of cannon, and the joyful acclamations of the several livery companies, and a vast surrounding multitude.

The Locum Tenens, in order to give his Majesty a more compleat view of the cities of London and Westminster, and of the river and the several bridges thereon, (which as well as the river itself, and the shore on both sides, were crowded with innumerable spectators,) ordered the state barge to take a circuit as far as Lambeth, from whence she was steered down as far as to the steel-yard, through the center arch of Westminster-bridge, and thence up to Temple-stairs, his Majesty being saluted at the New bridge, both at his going and returning through the great arch, by fifes and drums, and the shouts of the several workmen above, and French horns underneath.

During the course of this grand procession on the water, his Majesty frequently expressed himself highly pleased, and his admiration of the several great and beauti-

ful objects round him, and sometimes condescended to come forward in order to gratify the curiosity of the people, who eagerly sought to get a sight of his Royal person, though at the hazard of their lives.

At the Temple his Majesty (being landed on a platform erected and matted on purpose, and under an awning covered with blue cloth) was there received by some of the Benchers of both Societies, and conducted to the Middle Temple-hall, where an elegant collation had been provided for him.

His Majesty, after taking some refreshment, and thanking the two societies for their polite reception and entertainment, was conducted to the city state coach, in which his majesty took his seat on the right hand of the Locum Tenens, being accompanied in the coach by his excellency Count Bernsdorff and Mr. Deputy Paterfon, attended by the sword and mace, and followed by nine noblemen of his majesty's retinue, and by the aldermen and sheriffs in a long train of carriages. From the Temple, his majesty, (preceded by the artillery company, and worshipful company of Goldsmiths, the city marshals on horseback, and the rest of the city officers on foot,) was conducted to the Mansion-house; the several streets through which his majesty passed, viz. Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill and Ludgate-street, St Paul's Church-yard, Cheapside, and the Poultry, being crowded with an innumerable population, while the windows and tops of houses were equally crowded with spectators of both sexes, whose acclamations, together with the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the multitude, loudly expressed their joy at his majesty's presence, his majesty expressing his surprize at the populousness of this city, and his satisfaction at the kindness of the citizens.

At the Mansion-house his majesty was received by the committee, (appointed to manage the entertainment,) in their mazarine gowns, who with white wands, ushered his majesty in the great parlour, where, after he had rested himself a few minutes, Mr. Common Serjeant (in the absence of Mr. Recorder) made him the City's compliments in the following words:

"Most illustrious Prince,

"The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, humbly beg leave to express their grateful sense of your very obliging condescension, in honouring them with your presence at the Mansion of their chief Magistrate.

"The many endearing ties which happily connect you, Sir, with our most gracious sovereign, justly entitle you to the respect and veneration of all his majesty's faithful subjects. But your affability, and other princely virtues, so eminently dis-

played during the whole course of your residence amongst us, have, in a particular manner, charmed the Citizens of London, who reflect with admiration on your early and uncommon thirst of knowledge, and your indefatigable pursuit of it by travel and observation; the happy fruits of which they doubt not, will be long employed and acknowledged within the whole extent of your influence and command.

"Permit us, Sir, to express our earnest wishes, that your personal intercourse with our most amiable monarch may tend to encrease and perpetuate a friendship so essential to the protestant interest in general, and so likely to promote the power, happiness, and prosperity, of the British and Danish nations, and that the Citizens of London, in particular, may ever be honoured with a share of your remembrance and regard."

To this compliment his majesty was pleased to return a most polite answer in the Danish language; which, by his majesty's permission, was interpreted to the company by Mr. Deputy Paterfon, as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I am highly sensible of the kindness of your expressions to me; I desire you will accept my best thanks in return; and be fully persuaded, that I can never forget the affection which the British nation is pleased to shew me, and that I shall always be disposed to prove my grateful sense of it to them, and in particular to you, gentlemen, and this great, celebrated, and flourishing city which you govern."

Upon notice that the dinner was served, his majesty, with the Locum Tenens on his left, was conducted by the committee into the Egyptian hall; where his majesty condescended to proceed quite round, that the ladies (who made a most brilliant appearance in the galleries) might have a full view of his royal person, and all the gentlemen of the common council below an opportunity of personally paying him their respects.

His majesty being seated in a chair of state, on the right hand of the Locum Tenens, at a table placed upon an elevation across the upper end of the hall, with his noble attendants on the right, and the aldermen above the chairs, on the left, was saluted by a band of above 40 of the best performers, in an orchestra fronting his Majesty's table.

During the dinner the following toasts were drank, being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, viz.

1. The King.
2. The Queen, Prince of Wales, and Royal Family.
3. His Majesty of Denmark and Norway.
4. The Queen and Royal Family of Denmark.

5. Prospe-

5. Prosperity to the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.

After which his Majesty was pleased to propose the following toasts, which were proclaimed in the same manner, viz.

1. Prosperity to the British Nation.
2. Prosperity to the City of London.

Mr. Deputy Paterson had the honour to attend his Majesty as interpreter. His Majesty through him repeatedly expressing to the Locum Tenens, how much he admired the grandeur of the Egyptian-hall, the brilliancy of the illuminations round it, the magnificence of the dinner, the excellence of the music, and the good order and decorum of the whole entertainment.

After dinner his Majesty was reconducted into the great parlour, where he was presented with tea and coffee, and entertained with solos on different instruments, by several capital performers.

At eight his Majesty and his retinue, after taking leave of the Locum Tenens and the Corporation, were ushered to their coaches, the committee going before his Majesty with wax lights. His Majesty then returned to his apartment in St. James's palace, amidst the same crowd and acclamations as before, with the addition of illuminations in almost every window, that the people might have the pleasure of seeing his Majesty as long as possible.

FRIDAY 30.

The war in Poland is carried on, like other religious wars, in the most sanguinary manner. What is most extraordinary, the Russians, who are only auxiliaries, carry their fury to the extreme, and refuse quarter to the confederates, under pretence of having risen against their king. The city of Cracow is under this predicament, and the inhabitants are already reduced to the necessity of killing their horses for want of food. This war is, however, likely to be extended much farther than was at first expected, and the Turks are said to have declared in favour of the revolting Poles.

The Romish clergy of Ireland gave leave to the Papists to dispense with the holydays of their church, during the harvest, and it were to be wished, that in some rainy seasons, the same indulgence might be granted to Protestants.

There are circulating about town, and in the country, notes of a very dangerous nature, resembling Bank notes, some of which have actually been passed for such.

List of BIRTHS for 1768.

THE Countess of Darlington—of a dau.
Lady of Beaumont Hotham, Esq;—of a son.

Lady Winne Constable—a daughter.

Aug. 23. Lady of the Ab. of York—a dau.

Lady of John Tempest, Esq; of Whiby—of a son.

Lady of John Ward, Esq;—of a son.

Sept. 2. Lady of Staj. Glynn—of a son.

Lady of — Cotton, Esq; at Lewney in Dorsetshire—of a son.

11. Lady of the Rev. Dr. Tatton—a dau.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

WM Hodson, Esq; of Linsford—to Miss Ann Bethune, of East Grinstead.

Edw. Worley, Esq; of Gatcomb—to Miss Crow, of the Isle of Wight.

Charles Goring, Esq;—to Miss Thorpe of York, 15,000l.

31. Thomas Dawson of Clero Castle—to the relict of Adm. Holmes.

Sept. 3. Capt. Campbell, of the 3d reg. of guards—to Miss Frances Meadows, one of the maids of honour to the Queen.

5. Capt. James Dennistoun—to Miss Batly Wardrope of West Thorn.

6. His S. H. Prince Frederick of Brunswick—to the Princess Frederica Sophia Charlot Augusta of Wurtemberg Oel.

6. John Paxton, Esq;—to Miss Sally Gilby of Panton street.

Rev. Mr. French—to Miss Sally Liptrott, of To teridge.

8. Rev. Mr. Allanson of Bath—to Miss Headham of York.

Ralph Ord, Esq;—to Miss Cole of Sedgefield.

Thomas Steade, Esq;—to Miss Melissent Pegge of Beachcliffe, Derbyshire.

11. Arthur Lee, Esq;—to Miss Frances Baldwin of King-street, Bloomsbury.

Francis Canning, Esq; of Cambden—to Miss Giffard of Chillington Hall, Staffordsh.

16. Wm Grove, Esq; of Honily in Warwickshire—to Miss Lucy Sneyd of Litchfield.

18. Rt Hysham, Esq;—to Miss Chipp of Paul's Walden, Herts.

19. Sir John Lyndsay, Bt.—to Miss Milner of Charles-street, Berkely-square.

22. Thomas Delavall, Esq;—to Miss Watson, sister to Lady Davers, 75,000l.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

THE Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, Bp. of Augsbourg.

Rev. Mr. Purcel, R. of Merriot Gloucest.

Rt Hon. Lady Abergavenny at Bristol.

Rev. Mr. John Taylor, R. of Bath.

Hon. Peter Gordon of Grenada, killed in a duel by Mr. Proudfoot.

John Schrimshire, Esq; Russia merchant.

Benj. Tasker, Esq; president of the council at Anapolis in Maryland.

Rev. Dr. Mather, R. of Whitechapel.

Rev. Mr. Tateham, R. of Whapload, Cambridgeshire.

Hon. Wm Walton, Esq; of New York.

Algernon Sidney, Esq; at Penshurst Place, in Kent.

David Scot, Esq; of Tresfield in Scotland.

Hon. Col. Lyttleton Eyre, of Virginia.

Lady Ann Talbot at Newbro' Hall, Yorksh.

Aug. 28. Rt Hon. Erick Sutherland, commonly called Lord Duffus. He married Miss Dunbar, daughter of Sir James, by whom he has left 2 sons and 3 daughters.

Lawrence Head O'good of Salford, Oxfordsh.

29. Dominick

29. Dominick Ryley, aged 101. He was a corporal at the battle of the Boyne, has left 500l. and bequeathed it chiefly to old soldiers.

31. David Rutherford, Esq; at Cunlaws in Scotland.

Sept. 1. Rt Hon. Lady Dowager Harvey, mother to the Earl of Bristol.

Rev. Mr Crawley, V. of Rudgwick, Suffex.

Rev. Mr. Gray, Curate of Swillington, Yorkshire, of an apoplexy.

2. Capt, Peter Mafon, many years in the E. I. company's service.

✓ Edward Bedford, Esq; at Gosport.

3. Sir Thomas Whitham, Knt. in Portugal-street.

Rev. Mr Colby. V. of Birstal, Yorkshire.

Capt. Smith of Dover.

The infant daughter of Ld Dalhousie.

4. George Harris, Esq; at Hackney.

David Blakeney, a matross, whose case has been laid before the public by Dr Lucas of Ireland.

5. Samuel Peirson, Esq; of Westminster.

Joseph Peters, Esq; of Leadenhall-street.

6. James Carrington, Esq; father to the Rev. Mr Carrington, chancellor of Exeter.

7. Edw. Stephenson, late gov. of Bengal.

8. Tho. Furnis, Esq; aged 80 years, at Greenwich.

Ezekiah Walker, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn.

Rt Lomax, Esq; of Westminster, aged near 100, formerly of his majesty's Exchequer.

John Berkeley, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Miss Ackworth, youngest daughter of the late Sir Jacob Ackworth, surveyor of the navy.

10. Hugh Hency, Esq; many years keeper of the Regalia in the Tower.

11. Hon. Lady Frances Crosbie, sister to Earl Mornington.

George Bryant, Esq; at Deptford, the greatest distiller in England.

13. James Harwood, Esq; at Mortlake.

Thomas Reading, library keeper at Sion College, eminent for learning.

Rev. Mr. Portal, father of Mr. Portal, of Ludgate-hill.

Wm Stewart, Esq; King's remembrancer for Scotland.

Wm Abbot, proctor in Doctor's Commons, and seal keeper to the prerogative court of Canterbury.

Wm Cayley, Esq; formerly commissioner of Excise.

Ld Vere Bertie, of Grimsthorpe, Lincolnsh.

James Walker Esq; of Lincoln's Inn.

Jacob Gerten, at Dulwich, aged 102.]

15. Sam. Butler, Esq; of Harrow.

16. John Jackson, Esq; of Grosvenor-str.

17. T. Shadwell, Esq; at Stockwell, Surrey.

18. Mr Stoddart, keeper of Clerkenwell Bridewell, of the wounds he received some

days before by two footpads, in his way home from Islington.

Rt Hon. Ld Arundell.

Capt. Dalrymple, of the Marquis of Lothian's dragoons.

ECCLESIASTIAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr Stanton—to Moulton L. in Northamptonshire.

Rev. John Walker—to Sawbridge L. in Hertfordshire.]

Rev. Mr Arnold—to Dowdeswell R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Mr Arthur Hamilton—to Fredericksburg L. in Maryland.

Rev. Edw. Bainbridge—to St. Helen's Auckland, Durham.

Rev. Mr Smith—appointed one of his majesty's chaplains.

Rev. George Branber—to Wellingford V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Cha Dickenson—to Carlton Curlieu R. Leicestershire,

Rev. John Chapman—to Bath R. Somersetshire.

Rev Dr. Stebling—to Beconsfield R. Bucks.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

George Mercer—appointed by his majesty, Lieut. Gov. of North Carolina.

B — — K R — — T S.

Tho. Withers, late of Bristol, tobaccoist.

Jn. Raynard, of Colnbrooke, apothecary.

Richard Drake, of Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, upholsterer.

G. Rook, late of Biddeford, timber-mer.

Stanh. Mason, jun. of Liverpool, woollen-draper.

John Rigby, of Kerfall, near Manchester, whittler.

Joseph Pearce, of Lymington, Grocer.

Jeremiah Hodgett Fox, of Panton-street, linnen draper.

W. Huggins, of St. Martin's in the Fields, hosier.

Benj. Collet, of St. Clement Danes, hosier.

Sam. Norman, Jn. Jones, and Sam Hassel, all of West Cows, merchants.

Jonathan Smith, of Mold, in Flintshire, shop keeper.

Richard Butler, of Shorts court, London, merchant.

Ja. Grant, of St. George. Southwark, deal.

George Wrench, late of Heron-gate, Essex, shop keeper.

James Linton, late of Braintree, Essex, linnen-draper.

J. Wife, late of Farnham, Surrey, wheel-right.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Pease	Beans	
Sept.	5.	36 to 51	17 to 21	12 to 17	18 to 19	27 to 29	18 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
	12.	36 to 50	15 to 21	13 to 16	18 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 to 28	17 to 22
	19.	34 to 48	15 to 21	12 to 16	18 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 to 28	17 to 21
	26.	32 to 48	18 to 28	11 to 15	18 to 19	26 to 28	29 to 24

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER 1768.

	BANK	India	South Sea	S. Sea An.	S. Sea An.	Bank An.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	Bank	4 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	Old Long	Lottery	Script.	Wind at
	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	new	red.	Confol.	1751	1751	1751	An.	1756	1762	Annuities.	Tickets.		DEAL
31	166 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	274 $\frac{3}{4}$	90a8 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{7}{8}$ a89	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	141 6s 6d		Eaft
1	168a167 $\frac{3}{4}$	275														S W
2	Sunday															S E
3	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	275 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ a90	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91				27 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	141 5s 6d		N by E
4	167 $\frac{1}{4}$	275 $\frac{1}{4}$ a276												141 5s		N E
5		276a275 $\frac{1}{4}$														W S W
6																Do
7	166 $\frac{3}{4}$ a167	275 $\frac{1}{2}$ a274	105 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ a89	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	96 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	103a102 $\frac{7}{8}$	101 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 5s 6d		N E
8	166 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	275 $\frac{1}{2}$ a274														E N E
9	167 $\frac{1}{4}$		89 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$ a89	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{5}{8}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 6s 6d		North
10	Sunday															S W
11	shut	275a274 $\frac{3}{4}$	89	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ a89	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91				27 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 7s		E N E
12		275														Do
13		275a274 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ a89	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ a88	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ a90	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	88 $\frac{1}{2}$ a88	102 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{7}{8}$ a27	141 5s 6d		Do
14		274 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$														S W
15		274 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ a90	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	96a95 $\frac{5}{8}$	102 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	102 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{7}{8}$			W S W
16	Sunday	275	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ a88	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ a90	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91					141 5s		West
17		275	88 $\frac{5}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ a88	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ a90	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91					141 4s 6d		S W
18		274 $\frac{3}{4}$												141 3s 6d		W S W
19		275 $\frac{1}{4}$												141 2s 6d		N W
20		275 $\frac{1}{4}$												141		Eaft
21	Sunday	275 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ a88	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ a90	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	94 $\frac{3}{4}$			26 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	131 16s 6d		E by S
22		275 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ a88	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ a90	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91				26 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	131 16s		S E
23		275 $\frac{1}{4}$												131 17s		South
24	Sunday	275 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{7}{8}$ a88	89 $\frac{7}{8}$ a90	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91	90 $\frac{7}{8}$ a91				26 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	131 16s		E by S
25		275 $\frac{1}{4}$														
26		275 $\frac{1}{4}$														
27		275 $\frac{1}{4}$														
28		275 $\frac{1}{4}$														
29		275 $\frac{1}{4}$														
30		275 $\frac{1}{4}$														

<p>Bill of Mortality from Aug. 23. to Sept. 20.</p> <p>Chriftened. 622</p> <p>Buried. 841</p> <p>Males 622</p> <p>Females 539</p> <p>Whereof have died under two years old 697</p>	<p>Aug. 30 387</p> <p>Sept. 6 402</p> <p>13 438</p> <p>20 407</p>
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Affize of Bread, { The Peck Loaf { Wheaten 2s. 6d.
 17 lb. 6 oz. { Houfhold 1s. 10d.
 Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bufo. 561b. 5s.
 James's Market, { Hay 2l. 9s. od. Straw 36s.
 Whitebapel ditto. { Hay 2l. 7s. Straw 24s to 33

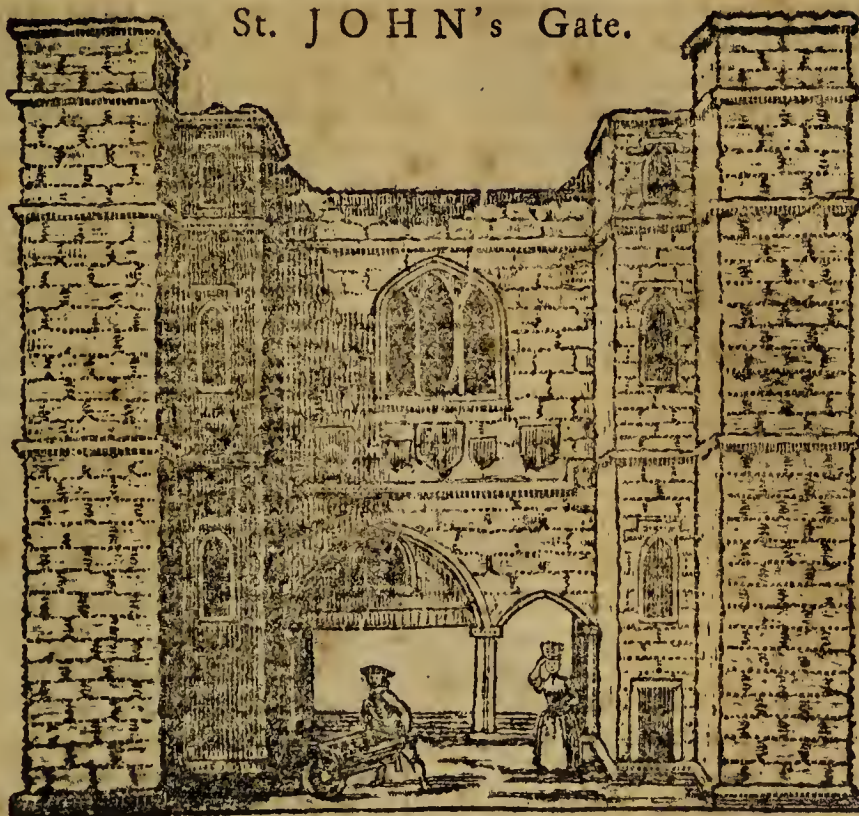
The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN's Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leeds 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Chester
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For OCTOBER, 1768.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the kind and Price.

Acct. of the K. of Denmark's Masked Ball	450	New Mathematical Questions proposed	471
Life of the late Abp. of Canterbury	451	New and curious Drawings at Nimeguen	ib.
—Charitable disposition of his fortune	452	Solution to the Quest. on Errors in Charts,	472
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Account of the National Debt, Jan. 5,	454	by Inoculation	ib.
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An inedited Coin of the Emp. Probus	ib.	Controversy relative to Sir J. A. concluded	474
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Recipe for the Phrenzy	469	their passage to New-England, &c.—List of	
Mathematical Questions answered	470	Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, &c.	

With an elegant quarto print, being a View of the City and Companies Barges, conducting the King of Denmark from Whitehall to the Temple; also a plate of Dr. Franklin's Magic Circle of Circles; and a curious inedited Coin of the Emperor Probus: with a Medal of Melanthon.

By S R L V A N U S U R B A N, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

An Account of the Masked Ball, which was given on the 10th instant at the Opera-house in the Hay-market, by his Danish Majesty.

BY public advertisements the doors of the Opera-house were opened for the admission of spectators in the gallery at seven o'clock, and for the masks at nine. Early in the evening a party of guards were ordered upon duty at the theatre, to prevent disturbances, and, highly to the honour not only of the officers, but of the private men, they exerted themselves in such a manner, as very much facilitated the access of the maskers to the house, and produced a greater degree of order than could be well expected among the populace.

The number of tickers was so great, that many, fearing a disappointment, thronged to the house the moment of admission, so that before eleven the concourse was prodigious, and the magnificence of the various dresses, together with the brilliancy of the illumination, afforded a view inconceivably pleasing. The general satisfaction however sustained some diminution, from the continual encrease of company, and the excessive heat of the room, so that the dancers were very few, and much of that pleasantry which commonly passes at masquerades, when people are perfectly at ease, was suppressed. Add to this, that several, unable to endure the heat, were reduced to the necessity of unmasking long before supper, at which it became universal to unmask, and consequently put it out of the power of the company to preserve the necessary propriety of their imaginary characters.

His Danish Majesty came in, masked, between ten and eleven o'clock, dressed in a domino of gold and silver stuff, a black hat and white feather; walked about with great good-nature and pleasantry till twelve; then withdrew with a select company to supper, and appeared no more. The Princess Amelia sat the whole time in one of the boxes masked. The King was in a private box, apparently shut, but with transparent flutters. The Duke of Cumberland was in a crimson domino, trimmed with gold, black hat and white feather. The Duke of Gloucester in a purple domino, white hat and white feather. Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland appeared in the character of Rembrandt's wife, in a close black gown, trimmed with gold, a round ear'd coif, a short apron tucked up, and a painter's brush in her hand. Lady Bell Stanhope and her sister represented pilgrims, in brown gowns, with blue sashes trimmed with silver, and small hats laced round with diamonds. Lady Harrington, and the two young Ladies her daughters, were extremely simple in their appearance, but, at the same time, extremely elegant. Indeed it was lamented that the nobility in general gave more into this mode of dressing than was consistent either with the ends of magnificence, or the views of variety. It is true there were some exceptions; his Grace the D. of Northumberland was in a Persian habit, with a fine turban richly ornamented with diamonds; Ld Gros-

venor was in a splendid suit of the Turkish fashion. The Duchess of Ancafter, in the character of a Sultana, was universally admired; her robe was purple satin bordered with ermine, and flutter'd on the ground so much in the stile of eastern magnificence, that we were transported in fancy to the palaces of Constantinople from the borders of the Thames.

Many of the most superb, as well as the best-fancied dresses in the whole assembly, were those of eminent citizens, or those who had acquired their fortunes by trade. On this occasion the quantity of gold and silver tissue made into Indian, Persian, and Chinese habits, together with the quantity of diamonds with which these habits were decorated, is past belief; nothing but the actual view could convince the mind of its reality. Lord Clive represented an Indian Nabob; Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Scrafton Indian Raggi; and Mrs. Cambridge and her Children an Indian Family.

Among the characters of more humour but less opulence, Mrs. Ross, in that of Night, displayed much fancy; her dress was a thin black silk, studded with stars, and fastened to the head by a moon very happily executed. A Diana, with a bow in her hand, and a quiver at her back, was also greatly admired; and a demure Quaker, in a silk of a faint maiden's blush, did considerable execution among the gentlemen. A sweet little Shepherdess was also followed very much by a tall agreeable Corydon, with a long crook, and dressed in a white silk jacket, ornamented with red ribbands and silver: The tender-hearted Sylvia asked the swain, as he supported himself on his crook, Why so pensive? a question which produced a mighty soft reply, and gave birth to a conversation, which would make no indifferent figure in a modern pastoral. The character of *Mungo* in the *Padlock*, was very excellently assumed by Mr. Mendez, who was very fine in jewels, and exceedingly diverted the company. Dr. Dominici and his Lady, in the character of a Gardener and his wife, excited much curiosity.

The Supper exhibited another scene. It was extremely sumptuous; particularly the confecti-onary, in which spacious palaces were raised, and whole countries spread upon the table for the double gratification of the eye and appetite.

As soon as supper was ended, the Ball opened with a few minuets, and the dancing continued till six. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester danced with Lady Bell Stanhope.

In this royal entertainment the shameful custom of gaming was totally prohibited; this regulation gave inexpressible satisfaction to every generous member of the assembly, and reflected no little honour on the fine understanding of the illustrious personage who gave it.—The value of the jewels which were worn on this occasion, was supposed to amount to no less than two millions.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Pease	Beans
October	3.	33 to 38	16 to 22	11 to 15	19 to 20	26 to 28	18 to 23
	10.	32 to 39	17 to 21	11 to 14½	18 to 19	24 to 26	18 to 23
	17.	32 to 40	16 to 20	10 to 14	18 to 19	26 to 27	18 to 23
	24.	31 to 40	17 to 19	11 to 14	18 to 19	25 to 27	18 to 22



$\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 20 \\ \hline 35 \end{array}$
 how much will 360

$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \hline 1830 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 1098 \\ \hline 1281 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} £640 \\ \hline £600 \end{array}$

Balance $\begin{array}{r} £0404 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$

100

50

$\begin{array}{r} 600 \end{array}$

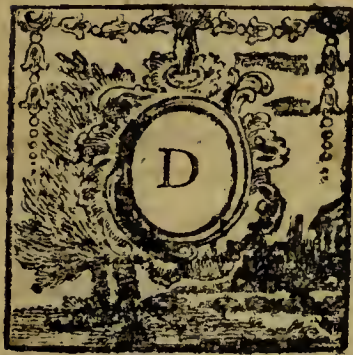
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

OCTOBER, 1768.

*An Authentic Account of the Life of
the late Archbishop of Canterbury.*



R Secker, late Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at a small village called Sibthorpe, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, in the year 1693.

His father was a protestant dissenter, and having a small patrimony of his own, followed no profession. He was sent to school first at * Chesterfield in Derbyshire, which he left about the year 1708, and went to a dissenting academy in † Yorkshire, from which, in about a year's time, he removed to another in Gloucestershire‡. Here he staid about three years, and contracted an acquaintance with Mr Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham. Besides making a considerable progress in classical learning, he applied himself very early to critical and theological subjects, particularly to the controversy betwixt the church of England and the dissenters. About the year 1716, he applied himself to the study of physick. This he pursued in London till 1719, when

* This is confirmed by another correspondent, with this addition, that he acquitted himself so well in his classical exercises there, that his master Mr Brown, had been heard to say (clapping his hand upon the head of his pupil) "Secker, if thou wouldst but come over to the church, I am sure thou wouldst be a bishop." Which expression (whether prophetic or not) was confirmed by the event.—His grace shewed a grateful remembrance of his old master a few years ago by a benefaction to his son the Rev. Mr Brown, a worthy clergyman at Laughton le Morthieu in Yorkshire; who has long struggled under the inconveniencies of a numerous family, and a narrow income.

† At Attercliffe near Sheffield, where the late professor Saunderson had also part of his education.

‡ At Tewksbury, under the tuition of the father of the late Dr Ferdinando Warner.

he went to Paris, and there attended lectures on all the various branches of the medical art, yet never wholly discontinued his application to divinity. Here he first became acquainted with Mr Martin Benson, afterwards bishop of Gloucester. Foreseeing at this time many obstacles in his way to the practice of physick, and having an unexpected offer made to him by Mr Edward Talbot (through Mr Butler) of being provided for by his father, the bishop of Durham, if he chose to take orders in the church of England; he took some months to consider of it. After mature deliberation, he resolved to embrace the proposal; and came over to England in the year 1720, when he was introduced by Mr Butler to Mr Edward Talbot, to whom he was before unknown. To facilitate his obtaining a degree at Oxford, he went in January 1721 to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor in physick, and published his exercise, a *Dissertation de Medicina Statica*. He left Leyden after about three months residence, and entered himself a gentleman commoner in Exeter College, Oxford, and was soon after admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts. He was ordained deacon in St James's church, Westminster, by bishop Talbot, Dec. 23, 1721, and priest in the same church by the same bishop, March 10, 1722, and immediately became his lordship's domestic chaplain. On Feb. 12, 1723-4 he was instituted to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring in the county of Durham, and in the same year, was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts. In October 1725, he married the sister of his friend Dr Martin Benson; and on account of her health principally, he exchanged Houghton for the third prebend in the church of Durham, and the living of Ryton near Newcastle, to both which he was instituted June 3, 1727. His degrees of bachelor and doctor of civil law he took at the regular times. In July 1732, he was made chaplain to the king; in May 1733 he resigned the living of Ryton for

for that of St James's Westminster, and on the fifth of July in the same year, he preached his celebrated sermon before the university of Oxford at the publick act. His eminent abilities as a preacher and a divine, and his exemplary discharge of all his parochial duties, quickly recommended him to a more elevated station. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol, Jan. 19, 1734-5, and translated to Oxford May 14, 1737. His incessant labouring in the care of his parish growing rather too great for his health and strength, he accepted in Dec. 1750 the deanery of St Paul's, for which he resigned his prebend of Durham, and the rectory of St James's. On the death of Abp. Hutton in 1758, the great talents he had displayed, and the high reputation for piety and beneficence, which he had acquired in the several stations thro' which he had passed, plainly pointed him out as a person every way worthy to be raised to the supreme dignity of the church. He was accordingly without his knowledge recommended to the king by the duke of Newcastle for the see of Canterbury, and was confirmed archbishop at Bow-church in April 1758.

His Grace was for many years much afflicted with the gout; but it encreased greatly upon him towards the latter part of his life. The last winter he felt very troublesome, and sometimes violent pains in his shoulder, which were thought to be rheumatic. About the beginning of the present year, they moved from his shoulder to his thigh, and there continued with extreme and

almost unremitting severity to his last illness. On Saturday the 30th of July he was seized with a sickness at his stomach as he sat at dinner. In the evening of the next day, as he was turning himself on his couch, he broke his thigh bone. It was immediately set, but it soon appeared that there were no hopes of his recovery; he fell into a slight kind of delirium, in which he lay without any pain till about five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when he expired with great tranquility in the 75th year of his age. After his death it was found that the thigh bone was quite carious, and that the excruciating pains he so long felt, and which he bore with wonderful patience and fortitude, were owing to the gradual corrosion of this bone by some acrimonious humour.

He was buried, pursuant to his own directions, in the passage from the garden door of his palace to the north door of the parish church at Lambeth, and has forbidden any monument or epitaph to be placed for him any where.

By his will, he has appointed Dr Daniel Burton, and Mrs Catharine Talbot, (daughter of the Rev. Mr Edward Talbot) his executors; and has left thirteen thousand pounds in the three per cent annuities to Dr Porteus and Dr Stinton his chaplains, in trust, to pay the interest thereof to Mrs Talbot and her daughter during their joint lives, or the life of the survivor, and after the decease of both those ladies, then eleven thousand of the said thirteen thousand are to be transferred to the following charitable purposes, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To the society for propagation of the gospel in foreign parts for the general uses of the society	1000	0	0
To the same society towards the establishment of a bishop or bishops in the king's dominions in America.	1000	0	0
To the society for promoting christian knowledge	500	0	0
To the Irish protestant working schools	500	0	0
To the corporation of the widows and children of the poor clergy	500	0	0
To the society of the stewards of the said charity	200	0	0
To Bromley college in Kent	500	0	0
To the hospitals of the archbishop of Canterbury, at Croydon, St John at Canterbury, and St Nicholas Harbledown; 500l. each.	1500	0	0
To St George's and London hospitals, and the lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street, 500l. each.	1500	0	0
To the Asylum in the parish of Lambeth	400	0	0
To the Magdalen hospital, the Lock-hospital, the Small-pox and Inoculation-hospital, to each of which, his Grace was a subscriber, 300l. each.	900	0	0
To the incurables at St Luke's hospital	500	0	0
Towards the repairing, or rebuilding of houses belonging to poor livings in the diocese of Canterbury.	2000	0	0
	11000	0	0

Besides these donations, he left 1000l. to be distributed amongst his servants; 200l. to such poor persons as he had assisted in his life time. 5000l. to the two daughters of his nephew Mr Frost; 500l. to Mrs Secker, and 200l. to Dr Daniel Burton. After the payment of those, and some other smaller legacies, he has left his real, and the residue of his personal estate to Mr Thomas Frost of Nottingham.

The greatest part of his very noble collection of books he has bequeathed to the Archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, the rest betwixt his two chaplains and two other friends.

To the manuscript library in the same palace, he has left a large number of very learned and valuable MSS, written by himself on a great variety of subjects, critical and theological.

His well known catechetical lectures, and his manuscript sermons he has left to be revised and published by his two chaplains, Dr Stinton and Dr Porteus.

His options he has given to the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and the bishop of Winchester for the time being, in trust, to be disposed of by them, (as they become vacant) to such persons, as they shall in their consciences think it would have been most reasonable for him to have given them had he been living.

His grace's person was tall and graceful; his countenance open and benevolent; his conversation, chearful, entertaining, and instructive; his temper even and humane. He was kind and steady to his friends, liberal to his dependants, a generous protector of virtue and learning. He performed all the sacred functions of his calling with a dignity and devotion that affected all who heard him. He was a most laborious and useful parish priest, a vigilant and active bishop, and presided over the church in a manner that did equal honour to his abilities and his heart. He was particularly eminent as a plain, pathetic, practical preacher, and well knowing the great ability of so excellent a talent, he was not sparing in the exercise of it, but continued preaching and catechising, whenever his health

would permit him, to the latest period of his life.

The last sermon he preached, was at Stockwell chapel in the parish of Lambeth, to which he had been a very great benefactor, having begun a subscription towards building it with the sum of 500l. besides a present of the communion plate, and furniture for the pulpit, reading desk, and communion table.

MR URBAN,

HAVING read in your Magazine some very curious conjectures about a variegated rook, or crow, for it is not determined with which of those two very different species that wonderful phenomenon should be classed; I beg leave to acquaint you, that a rook with several white feathers about it is no uncommon thing. I had one last year in my own rookery; and have often seen such. But I can by no means impute it to a fright given by a hawk either to the dam, or the young bird; because, whenever a hawk finds itself near a rookery, it always makes off as fast as its wings can carry it; and a single rook will frequently pursue and drive away either hawk or kite. What is the real cause of a deviation from the common colour, I confess myself ignorant; but do not care to expose myself by any foolish conjecture: And shall only observe to you, that I have seen a white mouse; a white and a brown mole; and a woodcock, with several other birds, of an uncommon colour. Yours, &c. R. B.

P. S. One of my cows this year brought me two calves, one a bull-calf, the other a cow-calf. Now I am assured by several persons, that the female-twin will never breed; and that it is usual in such cases to yoke the steer and heifer together. At the same time it is allwed, that if the twins had both been heifers, both would have bred. In both cases, the assertions are founded upon repeated experience. I should be glad to know whether any thing of a similar nature has been observed in the human species; and should be obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents for a rational, or probable solution of the difficulty.

An Account of all the Public Debts, January 5, 1768, with the Annual Interest, or other Charges payable for the same.

EXCHEQUER.

ANnuities for long terms, being a remainder unsubscribed to the South Sea Company, - - Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, Ditto for 2 and 3 lives, after what is fallen in by deaths,

Principal Debt.

£.	s.	d.
1,836,275	17	10 ³ / ₄
108,100	0	0
72,105	14	10 ³ / ₄

Annual Interest, &c. payable for the same.

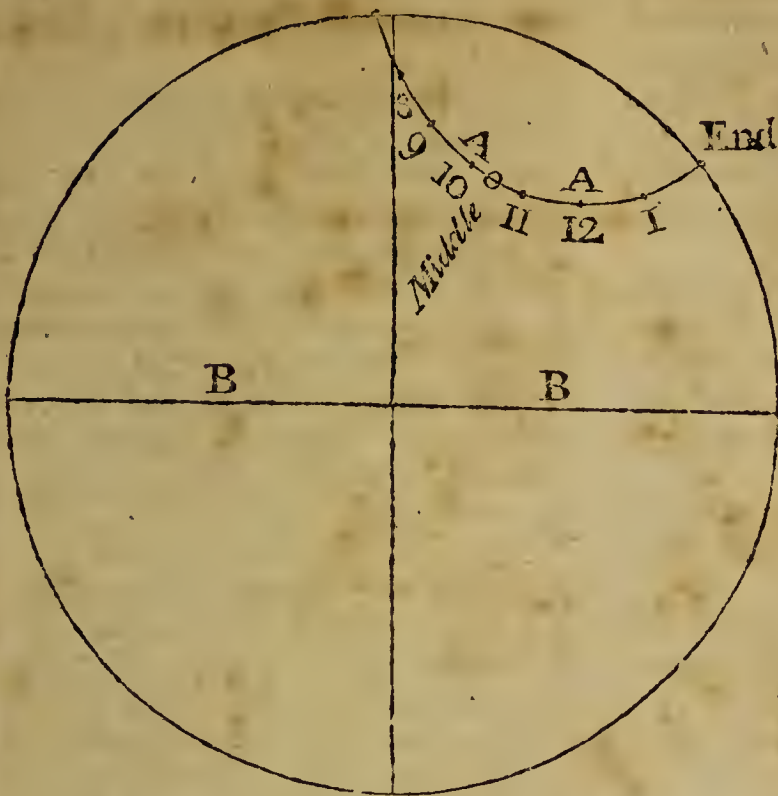
£.	s.	d.
136,453	12	8
7,567	0	0
8,777	12	0

Brought over.

Brought over.	Principal Debt.			Annual Interest, &c.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Exchequer bills made out for the interest of old bills,	2,200	0	0	0	0	0
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, granted by Act 2 Geo. III. - - - - -	18,000	0	0	540	0	0
<i>Note, The land-taxes, duties on malt, &c. being annual grants, are not charged, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deduction of 6d. per pound on pensions, nor 1,800,000l. borrowed anno 1767, charged on the supplies anno 1768.</i>						
EAST INDIA COMPANY.						
By two Acts 9 Will. III. and two other Acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 per cent. - - - - -	3,200,000	0	0	97,285	14	4
Annuities at 3 per cent. anno 1744, charged on low wines, &c. - - - - -	1,000,000	0	0	30,401	15	8
BANK of ENGLAND.						
On their original fund, at 3 per cent. per ann. from Aug. 1, 1743, - - - - -	3,200,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 Geo. I. - - -	500,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Purchased of the South Sea Company, - - - -	4,000,000	0	0	121,898	3	5½
Annuity 3 per cent. charg'd on funds for lottery 1714;	1,250,000	0	0	37,500	0	0
Ditto at 3 per cent. charg'd on the duties on coals,	1,750,000	0	0	52,500	0	0
Do. 3 per C. anno 1746, charg'd on duties on licences	986,800	0	0	29,604	0	0
Ditto at 3 per cent. charg'd on the sinking fund, - - - 34,627,821 5 1¼	35,127,821	5	1¼	1,073,432	0	8
Do. at 3 per C. charg'd on offices, pensions, houses and windows, 500,000 0 0						
Ditto at 3 per cent. charg'd on the sinking fund, - - - 900,000 0 0	1,500,000	0	0	45,000	0	0
Do. 3 per C. on lottery tickets, 600,000 0 0						
Ditto at 3 per cent. - - - - -	19,183,223	16	4	586,260	6	6
Ditto at 3½ per cent. - - - - -	1,500,000	0	0	53,343	15	0
Ditto at 3½ per cent, charged on offices and pensions, houses and windows, - - - - -	4,500,000	0	0	160,031	5	0
Ditto at 4 per cent. charged on the sinking fund,	20,240,000	0	0	820,985	0	0
Ditto at 4 per cent. in respect of 2,625,000l. remaining unredeemed of 3,500,000l. charged on the additional duties on wines, &c. - - - - -	2,625,000	0	0	106,476	11	3
<i>Memorand. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 16,983l. 5s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l, but is now reduced by lives fallen in. to 33,580l. And the subscribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent annuities, anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 11. 2s. 6d. which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 31,128l. 17s. 6d. And the subscribers for 3 per cent. annuities, anno 1761, were allow'd an annuity for 99 years of 11. 2s. 6. amounting with the charges of management to the Bank of England, to 130,053l. 10s. 3d. And the contributors to 12,000,000l. for the service of the year 1762, were entitled to annuities for 98 years of 11. per cent. per ann. which, with the charges of management to the Bank of England, amount to the sum of 121,687l. 10s. which annuities for 99 and 98 years. were consolidated by the Act 4 Geo. III. all which annuities are an increase to the annual interest, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the same, tho' an interest of 333,433l. 2s. 9d. is annually paid by the public.</i>						
SOUTH SEA COMPANY.						
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. -	25,025,309	13	11½	765,326	3	1½
Annuities at 3 per cent. anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund, - - - - -	2,100,000	0	0	64,181	5	0
	129,724,936	8	2¼	4,646,027	7	5

Types and Calculations of the Transit of Venus, and the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, in 1769.

Beginning.

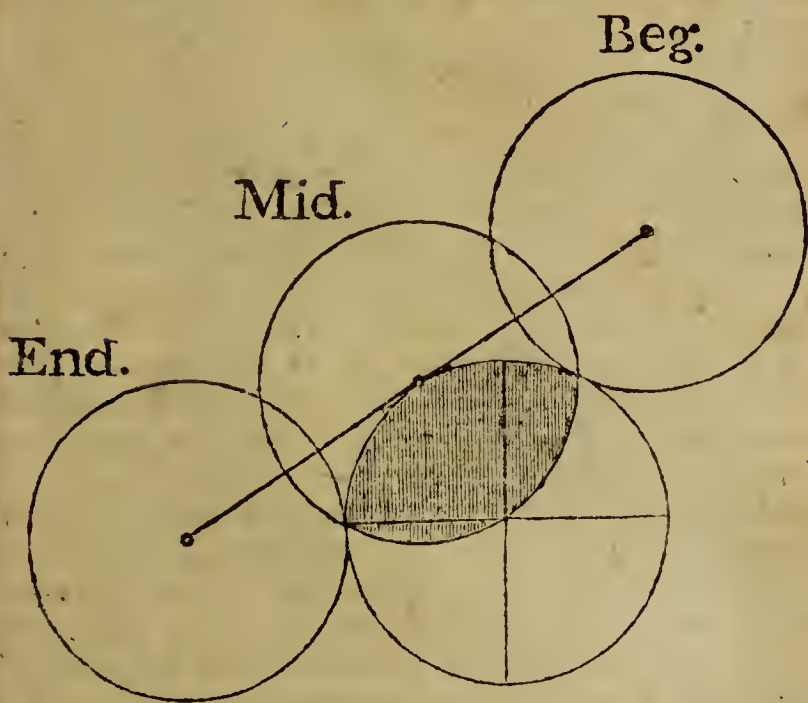


TRANSIT of VENUS,
June 3, 1769, in the
Evening; from Dr Hal-
ley's Tables for London.

	h	'	"
Beg.	7	11	50
Mid.	10	34	41
End	13	56	19

A A The Path of *Venus*.
B B Horizontal Line of
the Sun's Center.

The Sun's Eclipse, June 1, 1769, in the Morning.

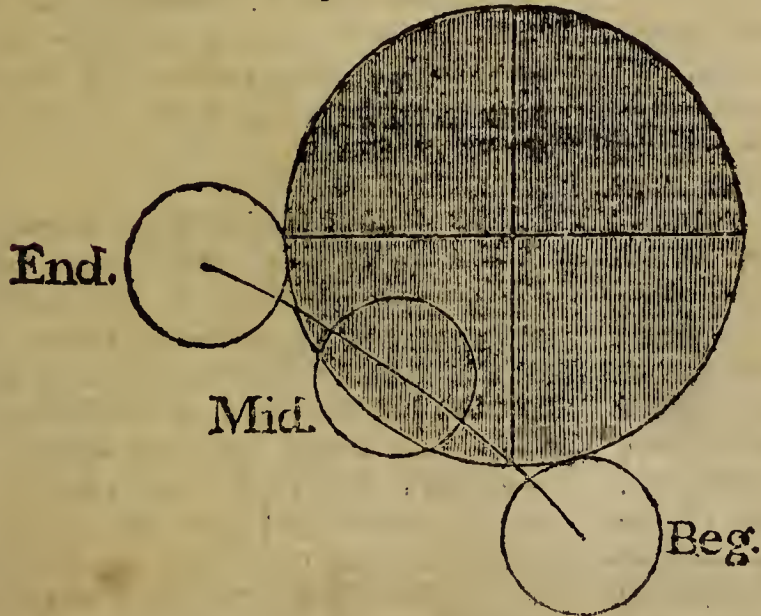


Apparent Time.

	h	'	"
Beg.	6	38	12
Mid.	7	29	25
End	8	24	6
Dig.	6°	4'	0''

By Mr Gail Morris's *Tables* for London.

The Lunar Eclipse, December 13, 1769, in the Morning.



Apparent Time.

	h	'	"
Beg.	4	58	53
Mid.	6	23	52
End	7	47	51
Dig.	8°	43'	2''

By Mr Gail Morris's *Tables* for London.

Dr Franklin's Magic Circle of Circles.

THIS circle, (fig. 1.) is composed of numbers, from 12 to 75 inclusive, divided into eight concentric circular spaces, and ranged in eight radii of numbers, with the number 12 in the centre; which number, like the center, is common to all these circular spaces, and to all the radii.

The numbers are so placed, that the sum of all those in either of the concentric circular spaces above mentioned, together with the central number 12, make 360; equal to the number of degrees in a circle.

The numbers in each radius also, together with the central number 12, make just 360.

The numbers in half of any of the above circular spaces, taken either above or below the double horizontal line, with half the central number 12, make 180; equal to the number of degrees in a semi-circle.

If any four adjoining numbers be taken, as if in a square, in the radial divisions of these circular spaces; the sum of these, with half the central number, make 180.

There are, moreover, included four sets of other circular spaces, bounded by circles which are excentric with respect to the common center; each of these sets containing five spaces. The centres of the circles which bound them are at *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D*. The set whose center is at *A*, is bounded by dotted lines; the set whose center is at *C*, is bounded by lines of short unconnected strokes; and the set round *D* is bounded by lines of unconnected longer strokes, to distinguish them from one another. In drawing this figure by hand, the set of concentric circles should be drawn with black ink; and the four different sets of excentric circles with four kinds of ink of different colours; as blue, red, yellow, and green, for distinguishing them readily from one another.

These sets of excentric circular spaces intersect those of the concentric, and each other; and yet, the numbers contained in each of the excentric spaces, taken all around through any of the 20, which are excentric, make the same sum as those in the concentric; namely 360, when the central number 12 is added. Their halves also, taken above or below the double horizontal line, with half the central number, make 180.

Observe, that there is not one of the numbers but what belongs at least to two of the circular spaces; some to three, some to four, some to five: and

yet they all so placed, as never to break the required number 360, in any of the 28 circular spaces within the primitive circle.

If now, we take any four numbers, as in a square form, either from No 1. No 2. (as suppose from No 1.) as in the margin; and add half the central number 12 to them, the sum will be 180; equal to half the numbers in any circular space, taken above or below the double horizontal line: and equal to the number of degrees in a semicircle. Thus, 14, 72, 25, 63, and 6, make 180.

X.

A Coin of the Emperor Probus. (Fig. 2.)

IT is pure gold, and weighs 5 penny weights and 13 grains. A Consular *Trabea* over the breast, and in the left hand holding a *Scipio*, on the summit of which is an eagle. The legend IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBVS. P. F. AVG. On the reverse, a naked *Hercules* with a boar on his shoulders, and over his arm a lion's skin. The inscription HERCVLI ERYMANTHIO.

All the gold coins of Probus are scarce, but this of ours is superlatively so, and not to be met with even in the Bandurian collection. - The type is taken from a coin of Posthumus, with the same legend, where the editor observes, that *this legend, and this type are to be found only in Posthumus*. The fable of the Erymanthine boar is related in Apollodorus. *Erymanthus* is a mountain and river of Arcadia.

Under the figure of Hercules, Probus would be represented as the Roman *Hercules*, to which he had indeed a better claim than Commodus before him; for he deserved to be styled the conqueror of all barbarous nations and tyrants. His exploits are displayed in the writers of the Roman History. Here he is moving forwards in a consular dress, as in several of his silver coins, and may be, with propriety, styled the *Pacific Hercules*.

A Method of destroying Slugs.

AS slugs are very destructive to young corn, a gentleman in Hertfordshire desires it may be publicly known that they are instantaneously killed by lime. It should be strewed over the field in the night, that being the time when they come out to feed. Fifteen bushels upon an acre proved sufficient on an experiment he has just made with success, upon a lay where such dew-snails were, and are often very numerous.

The diagram, labeled 'Fig. 1', is a complex geometric construction on a circular base. It features several concentric circles and a series of intersecting arcs, some solid and some dashed. The construction is divided into four quadrants by a vertical and a horizontal line intersecting at a central point. In the center, there is a small circle with points A, B, C, and D marked. The number '1.2' is written near the center. Numerous numbers are placed around the diagram, often near the intersections of the arcs, including 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73. The diagram appears to be a technical drawing related to geometry or astronomy, possibly illustrating a method for constructing a sundial or a similar instrument.



What Robes and Apparel the Judges are to wear, and how the Serjeants at Law are to wear their Robes and when. From an old Law, M. S.

THE judges in term time are to sit at Westminster in the courts, in their black or violet gowns, which ever they will, and a hood of the same colour put over their heads, and their mantles above all, the end of the hood hanging over behind, wearing their velvet caps and coifs of lawn and cornered caps.

The facing of their gowns, hoods, and mantles, is with changeable taffety, which they must begin to wear upon Ascension-day, being the last Thursday in Easter term, and continue those robes until the feast of Simon and Jude, and upon Simon and Jude's day, the judges begin to wear their robes faced with white furs, and so continue that facing till Ascension day again.

Upon all holidays which fall in the term, and are holidays, the judges sit in scarlet robes, faced with taffety, when taffety facing is to be worn, and with furr when furr is to be worn.

Upon the day when the lord mayor of London comes to Westminster to take his oath, that day the judges come in scarlet, and upon the 5th of November, being Gunpowder day, unless it be Sunday, the judges go to Westminster Abbey in scarlet to hear the sermon, and after go to sit in court, and the two lord chief justices, and the lord chief baron, have their collars of SSSs above their mantles for those two days.

When the judges go to St. Paul's to the sermon upon any Sunday in the term time, or to any other public church they ought to go in scarlet gowns, the two lord chief justices, and the lord chief baron, in their velvet and sattin tippets, and the other judges in taffety tippets, and then the scarlet casting hood is worn on the right side above the tippet, and the hood is to be pinned abroad towards the left shoulder, and if it be upon any grand days, as upon the Ascension or Midsumner day, Allhallows or Candlemas day, then the two lord chief justices, and the lord chief baron wear their collars of SSSs, with long scarlet casting hoods, and velvet and sattin tippets.

At all times when the judges go to the council table, or to any assembly of the lords in the afternoon, in term time, they ought to go in their cloaks of violet, or black, faced with taffety, according as the times of wearing them doth require, and with tippets and scar-

(*Gent. Mag. October. 1768.*)

let casting hoods, pinned near the left shoulder, unless it be Sunday or Holiday, and then in scarlet.

In the circuit the judges go to church upon Sundays in the forenoon, in scarlet gowns, hoods, and mantles, and sit in their caps, and in the afternoon to church in scarlet gowns, tippets, and scarlet hoods, and sit in their cornered caps. And the first morning of the reading of the commissions, they sit in scarlet gowns, with hoods and mantles, and in their coats and cornered caps. And he that gives the charge and delivers the goal, doth or ought for the most part, to continue all that assizes, the same robes, scarlet gown, hood, and mantle.

But the other judge who sits upon the *Nisi Prius*, doth commonly (if he will) sit only in his scarlet robe, with tippet and casting hood, or if it be cold he may sit in gown, hood, and mantle.

And where the judges in circuit go to dinner with the sheriff, or to a publick feast, then in scarlet gowns, tippets, and scarlet hoods, and casting off their mantle, they keep on their other hoods.

The scarlet casting hood is to be put above the tippet on the right side, for *Justice Walmesley* and *Justice Warburton*, and all the judges before, did wear them in that manner, and did declare, that by wearing the hood on the right side, and above the tippet, was signified more temporal dignity, and by the tippet on the left side only, the judges did resemble priests.

Whensoever the judges, or any of them are appointed to attend the king's majesty, they go in scarlet gowns, tippets, and scarlet casting hoods, either to his own presence, or at the council table.

For the serjeants at their creation, they come to the lord chief justice of the King's Bench, the same day they are to go to Westminster in the hall of that Inn, of which the lord chief justice for the time being is, and the serjeant comes in a black robe, his antient clerk bringing after him a scarlet hood, spread upon his arms, and coif upon the hood, then after the solemnity of a speech made by the lord chief justice, and the pleading repeated, the lord chief justice puts the coif on the serjeants head, and tyes it under his chin, and then he takes the hood and puts it upon his right side, and over his right shoulder; after this the serjeant goes and puts on his black robe, and puts on a party coloured robe of black and murrey, and his hood of the

the same over his neck with the taberd hanging down behind, and so goes to Westminster, his man carrying before him the scarlet hood, spread on his arm, and the cornered cap upon it, and all that year the serjeant both in the term, Guildhall, Westminster, and circuit, ought to go in party coloured robes, and his men in party coloured coats, unless upon a Sunday or holiday, and then in violet with the scarlet hood.

At all times when the judges sit at Westminster in scarlet, all the serjeants, as well he of the first year as the other, are to wear a violet robe, and a violet hood close under his neck, with the tongue hanging back and down behind.

And at all grand days, all the serjeants are to wear scarlet gowns, and scarlet hoods, but no serjeant may pin their hoods, nor have used to line their gowns.

The judges and serjeants when they ride circuits are to wear a serjeants coat of good broad cloath, with sleeves, and faced with velvet; they have used of late to face the sleeves of the serjeant's coat thick with lace, and they are to have a sumpture, and ought to ride with six men at least.

Also the first Sunday of every term, and when the judges and serjeants dine with the lord mayor, or the sheriffs, they are to wear their scarlet, and to sit at St. Paul's in their caps at the sermon.

When the judges go to any reader's feast, they go upon the Sunday or holiday, in scarlet, upon other days in violet, with scarlet casting hoods, and the serjeants go in violet with scarlet hoods.

When the judges sit upon the *Nisi Prius* at Westminster, or in London, they go in violet gowns, and scarlet casting hoods and tippets; upon holidays in scarlet.

John Bramston;	George Croke,
John Finch,	Thomas Trevor;
Hum. Davenport,	George Vernon,
John Denham,	Robert Berkeley,
Richard Hutton,	Fran. Crawley,
William Jones,	Richard Weston.

4. Junii, 1635.

Mr URBAN,

THE public is highly obliged to Mr Yate, for his account of the Hebrew numerals. By this means many difficulties may be removed. I beg leave however, to ask that gentleman, whether the numbers he has instanced in, would not bear to be reduced still lower? He allows king David to have prepared

for the house of the lord, about *ten millions* of our money; and calls it "*a sum adequate to the design.*" Is it reasonable to suppose that building could cost so much, in those times? Is not one million a vast sum, considering the price of labour then? Again, is it to be supposed that David was so rich, as to be able to make a donation out of his privy purse, as Mr Yate calls it, of *two millions*? I think not, and therefore imagine it may be reduced one step lower. Two hundred thousand pounds is a very large gift from such a potentate, whose dominions were not large, without foreign trade, and not internally rich. Mr Yate has very reasonably adopted the lowest number in the case of Jehoshaphat, and why not in others?

And now I am upon this subject, I cannot avoid expressing my hopes, that, as the bible will be thoroughly examined, several other difficulties will also be obviated. In particular the following. At the 26th and 27th verses of the first chap. of Genesis, we have an account of the creation of *man and woman*. chap. ii. 18—22, *woman* is said to be made afterwards, out of a rib of the man. Chap. iii. 6. How could the woman *see* the tree was good for food? And again, how could she *see the tree* was to be desired to make one wife? Verse 22 "become as one of us" Has the deity any coadjutors? Chap. iv. 14, "Every one that findeth me shall slay me." There is no account of any other children but two, one of which had murdered the other, Who then should kill the survivor? Verse 15, however, to prevent this, God is said to have set a mark upon Cain. Is it just that a murderer should be protected? Who-soever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. I don't understand the affair of *Lamech*, nor can I believe *that God repented*. In him is no variableness nor shadow of turning. This is the voice of reason, as well as of revelation. Verse 13. How could *all flesh* be intended to be destroyed? Chap. viii. 21. Strange! that God should *smell* a sweet savour. Chap. xi. 5.-7. How could the lord (if the deity be meant) come down? Chap. xvii. 1. The lord appeared to Abram: How is this? No man hath seen God at any time. Verse 17. Abram *laughed*; which was surely very irreverent, when God so highly honoured him; and seemed to imply a doubt of the truth of what was said. Ch. xviii. It is hard to conceive how angels could be entertain-
ed

ed in the manner here mentioned. And again, chap. xix. Chap. xxv. At the end, was it kind in Jacob to take advantage of his brother's pressing necessity? Would such an action be generally approved of now? Chap. xxvi. Abimelech seems inclined to like *Isaac's wife* as he had done *his mother*; (by the by it was odd for Pharaoh and Abimelech to fall in love with a woman of 70) How could this be, unless there were two Abimelechs. Isaac calls his wife *his sister* too. Strange simularity. However, verse 26. it appears to be the same person, for *Phicholl* was his chief general. Verse 33. How could Isaac name the well *Shebab*, and the city *Beershebab* from the well, as *a new name*, when Abram had named it so before, chap. xxiii. 31. Chap. xxvii. 20. Jacob did not scruple to tell a lie to impose on his old blind father, and that under the sanction of the sacred name of God, the God of truth! What shall we say to this whole transaction? It seems a very bad one; and that God should take such a person, and his progeny, under his peculiar protection, is astonishing! Verse 24. The poor old man was still in doubt; but Jacob outs with another bold lie, and that satisfied him. A strange way of obtaining a father's blessing. I, who am an old man, and a father, cannot read it without uneasiness! Verse 46. See with what art Rebekah addressed Isaac, to carry her point, of getting her favourite son out of the way of his brother's just anger. Chap. xxx. See also the art and selfishness of Jacob. Chap. xxxi. The countenance of Laban changed towards Jacob; and no wonder, when he had artfully got all the best of his cattle; but, which is worse, God is brought in to patronize the cheat as usual! Verse 3.-13. How artfully does Jacob persuade his wives to leave their father? The women were willing to go as there was nothing more to be had. Verse 14. they did not seem to have been prevailed on by their husband's pretence *that God had appeared to him*: And indeed how could they? They were idolators, as well as their father; Jacob found him so, and so he left him. Rachel stole the old man's idols, and carried them away with her, no doubt with a view of worshipping them, when she came to the new settlement. Jacob seems to have been more intent upon getting the best of his father in law's cattle, than in teaching him and his daughters the worship of the true God.

Ch. xxxii. Jacob proceeds very politickly with his brother, but I know not what to make of the wrestling. Can it be supposed that an angel should contend thus with a man? Or if it could be so, that the angel should find any difficulty in foiling his antagonist? Chap. xxxiii. the meeting and sequel relating to Esau is natural. Esau's forgiving temper conspicuous. Ch. xxxv. Idolaters still, and yet verse 9, God appears to Jacob. Verse 13, God went up from him.

The miraculous works done in Egypt, and even by magicians, are very strange; but that God should have any concern in robbing the Egyptian people is to me inconceivable. Though Pharaoh and his courtiers had oppressed the Israelites, and it might be just to punish them; yet why should the common people be spoiled for their good nature in lending their neighbours their jewels and ornaments? They perhaps compassionated the case of the unhappy bond-slaves, and thought them unjustly and cruelly used, by people in power, and from this motive (or some other as good) were induced to lend them their most valuable things. 'Tis plain they had a good opinion of the fugitives, otherwise they would not have trusted them; but how greatly were they deceived! Their quondam neighbours not only kept the things, but boast of the cheat to this day; and what is far worse, pretend the deity was the author of it.

I should greatly rejoice to see the account given of these things made reconcileable with the notions we have of the supreme being. A being in the highest degree true, just, immutable; and whose dealings, with all his creatures, must even be at the greatest distance from low cunning, sinister arts, and falsehood. Indeed it is highly impious to suggest he can possibly use such means, which an honest man would scorn to use.

I am, yours, &c.

A.

MR UBBAN,

I HAVE *sometimes* observed, when I have been out late, and others perhaps may have observed it too, that the northern part of our *hemisphere* is lighter than the southern. I have remarked this both in *winter* and *summer*; but whether any person has ever endeavoured to account for it, I don't remember; and therefore have thought proper to trouble you with the following conjectures.

In *summer* when the sun is at the northern tropic, he shines all night in the
sep-

septentrional parts, *Greenland, Iceland, &c.* so that there is perpetual day for some time. Whence it is natural to think, that some portion of light must of course be reflected from thence, and from that part of the Atmosphere, in the night, unto us; and consequently the *northern* region will be something brighter than the *southern*, in respect of which the sun is under the earth, and is obscured by it. I suppose that in *winter*, when the sun is in *capricorn*, the case is the same in the south, but we don't perceive the south parts to be then lighter than the northern parts, on account of the vast distance of the south pole from our climate. However, what follows may help farther to account for that.

We are assured that in *winter* the inhabitants of *Greenland* are favoured with what is called the *northern lights*, or the *Aurora Borealis*, which is of singular benefit and advantage to them, in the then gloomy state of that country. These lights are often seen here, when they are copious, but no doubt there is often a small degree of them, when they are not attended to. But suppose no *streaming* should be discernable here, yet if the radiations are plentiful toward the north pole, some light will be reflected or refracted from thence upon us, enough to make that region appear to be sensibly lighter than the southern one. There are probably the same *streamers* about the south pole, but this is at such a distance from us, that those are never perceptible by us, not even when they are at the strongest.

I know not whether the northern region of the heavens, in winter particularly, be *always* lighter than the southern, because the effect may depend upon the strength and quantity of the *streamers*, together with the condition of our own atmosphere; and therefore it is, that I have said above, that I have *sometimes* observed it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. T. Row.

MR URBAN,

IN a work lately published in French under the title of *A critical Examination of the Apologists for the Christian Religion*, by M. Freret, secretary to the Academy of Belles Lettres at Berlin, the author has endeavoured as much as possible to destroy the authority of the books of the New Testament, and to render their authenticity suspected. For this purpose one would think he would have dived into the purest and most pro-

found sources of antiquity, but on closely examining this vain display of learning, it appears that the writer scarce ever quotes the ancients whose evidence he borrows, or else that he misquotes them either by mutilating their words, or perverting their meaning, so that all his appearance of labour and knowledge is only a studied artifice to deceive the weak and the unsuspicious.

To prove this, a few specimens will be sufficient, M. Freret has the confidence to affirm, "that the most ancient fathers of the prevailing sect seem not to have known the four gospels that are transmitted to us. That till Justin, we find none but apocryphal books quoted." That it is very remarkable, that though the first fathers frequently made use of the false gospels, yet they never mention those that now remain; Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John are neither quoted in Barnabas, nor by Clement, nor by Ignatius, nor in short by any of the writers of the first ages. Victor of Capua indeed produces some passages of Polycarp, in which mention is made of the four evangelists; but these fragments are allowed to be spurious, and unworthy of him to whom they are ascribed. It is astonishing that the bishop of London should pretend to assert in his third *pastoral letter*, p. 19, that Clement, the disciple of the apostles, has quoted the gospel according to St Matthew, and has named it, since nothing can be more false."

What surprise, what indignation must the reader feel on discovering that all these bold assertions are so many formal lies, as may be proved by referring to the authors here mentioned! 1. In the third century, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage has quoted as many passages from the evangelists as fill seven folio pages in the Oxford edition of his works, 1683. He also repeatedly names them: Thus, p. 58. *De hoc ipso in Evangelio cata Matthæum, Beati qui esuriunt & sitierunt justitiam, &c.* Again, p. 60. *De hoc ipso in Evangelio cata Lucam, Res vestras vendite & date eleemosynam.* p. 62. *In Evangelio cata Joannem, Nemo potest quicquam accipere nisi datum fuerit illi de cælo.* p. 72. *Item cata Marcum, Et cum steteritis ad orationem, remittite si quid habetis adversus aliquem, &c.* To quote all would be endless. In the same century, Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria, also quotes and refers to the evangelists and apostles (see his fragments in St. Augustine's *Epistola de Sententiâ Dionysii*).

nyfi Alexandrini;) Luke xvi. *Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness,* and Romans vii. 2 Cor. x. &c, are quoted by Methodius, A. D. 234, in his *Oration on the Resurrection*, preserved by Photius; (see his *Bibliotheca*, printed at Rouen, p. 907.-966.) Seventy passages from the gospels, and more from the epistles are quoted by Gregory Nazianzen in the fourth century. (See the Paris edition of his works, 1509) in particular, p. 438, *Ἦκασται Παυλὸς λεγόντος κ. τ. λ.* “*Hear Paul saying, As we to the Gentiles, so they to the circumcision,*” &c. and above all, Origen, in the third century, has cited 175 passages from the apostles and evangelists in his *Philocalia* only, not to mention his other works. All this proves indisputably that these ancient fathers had the same canon that we have. 2. In the second century, Tertullian commends the church of Rome in his time for annexing the law and the prophets to the gospels and epistles; and he refers to those sacred writings just as we do. Thus in his treatise *De carne Christi, Ipse in primis Matthæus fidelissimus Evangelii Commentator, ut comes domini ita exorsus est,* &c. And a little farther, *sed et Paulus, utpote ejusdem evangelii & discipulus & magister & testis,* &c. Clemens of Alexandria in the third century refers to the New Testament in almost every page, in particular p. 340 (Paris edit. 1529) *ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ἀληθεὶς εἶναι, κ. τ. λ.* *For the truth of this I appeal to the gospel according to St Luke,* &c. And p. 341. *ἐν δὲ τῷ κατὰ Ματθαίου, κ. τ. λ.* *In the gospel according to St Matthew the genealogy is carried down from Abraham to Mary our Lord's mother.* Irenæus in the second century expressly affirms that there are no other gospels than the four which we admit, and in his third and fourth books *against Heresies*, he undertakes to prove, that both testaments, the old and the new, were alike inspired by God. St Ignatius bishop of Antioch in the first century commends and quotes in his epistles the gospels and many writings of the apostles. Lastly, Papias, St John's disciple and bishop of Jerusalem in the first century, (as quoted by Eusebius in his *Eccl. Hist.* book iii. chap. 39.) makes express mention of the gospels of St Matthew and St Mark, the first epist. of St Peter, and the first epist. of St John. It is therefore false that *till Justin Martyr, we find none but apocryphal books quoted*, as Freret pretends. 3. Even in the first century apostolical writers cited the sacred au-

thors in their own words as divine authorities. Polycarp bishop of Smyrna, who had long conversed with the apostle St. John, wrote an epistle to the Philippians, still extant, in which he refers to various passages in St. Matthew, St. Luke, the Acts, the epistles to the Romans, the Corinthians, and the Ephesians. Hermas, in his book entitled *the Pastor*, alludes to several parts of the New Testament, from whence he borrows his ideas. Clemens Romanus, in his epistle to the Corinthians, written probably before the destruction of Jerusalem, relates many memorable sayings of our saviour, and though he does not name any one of the evangelists, he quotes their very words, and makes frequent allusions to the gospels, the Acts, the epistles of St Paul, &c. Lastly, the epistle of Barnabas is filled with the doctrine, if not with the words of the apostles. 4. Though we should allow that the *fragments* ascribed to Polycarp are not genuine, yet Polycarp's testimony will not in the least be affected by it, as it is taken not from his *fragments*, but from his *epistle to the Philippians*, the authenticity of which was never contested. M. Freret therefore has been guilty of a shameful equivocation either through malice or ignorance. 5. Clement, the disciple of the apostles, has really quoted the evangelists and apostles; and consequently Freret has brought a false accusation against the bishop of London. Upon the whole, this is a short sketch of the manner in which modern philosophers attack the christian religion. Taking it for granted that we shall credit their assertions without being at the trouble of a strict examination, and having made disadvantageous impressions on many before they could be convinced of their falsehood, they advance without scruple whatever they think can weaken the faith of christians. More daring than the ancient Jews and the Pagan philosophers, such as Celsus, Porphyry, Hierocles, and Julian, who, though declared enemies to the gospel, though nearer to the origin of our sacred books, and more likely to discover their true source, never pretended to question their authenticity. More daring than the Mahometans, who ascribe with us the New Testament to the evangelists and apostles, our modern philosophers now venture to contradict what all antiquity has acknowledged as true; and deny a fact which the greatest enemies of the gospel have allowed.

H U E T I A N A.

(Continued from page 376.)

Of Lies.

XXVI.

THE malignity of a lie does not properly consist in asserting something contrary to truth. We say many things contrary to truth, without any vice or sin. Compliments are civil lies, not only allowed, but even commanded by custom. When one man tells another, that he is his *most obedient humble servant*, he speaks contrary to truth; and yet a lie of this sort is so far from being a fault, that it would be wrong to omit it, for we should thereby offend against the laws of civil society, and disoblige our neighbour. For these discourses are not to be taken in the strictness of the letter, or according to the grammatical signification; but in that sense only which custom has stamped upon them, and mean no more than a superficial civility. Whereas the malignity of a lie consists properly in raising a false idea. It is a cheat and imposition on our neighbour, and purloining the truth from him; which is contrary to justice and charity. Upon this principle, *mental reservations* are sinful; for tho' they are not contrary to truth, according to the grammatical sense of the words, they are, according to the intention of the speaker, which is to deceive the person to whom he speaks, and to give him a false idea. When one man speaks to another, it is to give him an idea which he had not. It is the formation of this idea which is the end both of him who speaks, and him who hearkens. It is therefore from the nature of this idea, that we must judge of the nature of the discourse which formed it. If this be contrary to truth, the discourse which purposely raised it, was vicious and deceitful. It is of no avail to say that it was agreeable to the idea of him who speaks, since he speaks not for himself but for the person who hears him. He has no intention to teach himself any thing, for if that were the case, he might as well talk alone. But he endeavours to raise a new idea in the person to whom he speaks; and if he would give him a false one, it is a deceit which cannot be justified by the conformity it may have with that of the speaker. There are many sorts of lies which do not consist in discourse, but action; and sometimes in forbearing to act. To pretend not to hear that which we hear; or not to see that which we see; to act as it were by

chance, when we act by design; these are lies and deceits, since they are made use of only to excite false ideas.

But, on the other hand, truth on some occasions would be blameable. For instance: Praises are given to a person which he really deserves; he offends against modesty, if he receives them; he offends against truth, if he rejects them. Nevertheless he ought to reject them, and seem to think himself unworthy of them, because this custom is established by the good breeding of civil society; and to act contrary to it would be to offend this society, which forbid us all sort of pride and ostentation.

XXVII.

The Style of Father Petau, and of other Jesuits.

The Jesuits commonly spell and write well in Latin, but they offend almost always in this particular, that their style is too rhetorical. This proceeds from their being early employed as tutors and schoolmasters; for these offices engage them to speak continually in public, and they insensibly accustom themselves to do it in a raised methodical style, above the common level. This is apparent in the letters of F. Petau: He is always upon the curvett, and never goes an even pace; he expresses himself in harmonious periods and studied figures, but was unacquainted with that admirable simplicity which appears in the epistles of Cicero; who, as great an orator as he was, knew how to cease to be so, upon proper occasions. When the letters of F. Petau first appeared, they were compared with those of Scaliger. This gave occasion to a great dispute at the house of Messrs. Dupuy, which was the common rendezvous of the learned at Paris. The gentlemen of the college declared themselves for F. Petau: All the answer that M. Guyet made them (who was a man of wit, but of a rough temper) was, *that they deserved to be fed with hay*, intimating the coarseness of their taste. M. Guyet was in the right. The epistles of Scaliger are written in a natural, free, and easy style; which has something in it lively and pointed. Those of F. Petau are in an elaborate, starched, affected style. They are a tissue of phrases, a chain of periods. They consist of fragments of declamations. All his didactic works, his *Dogmata*, his books *de Doctrinâ Temporum*, and his critical dissertations are of this kind. F. Sirmond, though a Jesuit, has avoided this fault. This perhaps may

be owing to his having early quitted the college, and spent the greatest part of his long life in the courts of Rome and of France, where he polished his style by commerce with the world. Besides, he was naturally of a sweet temper, and an affable disposition. F. Petau, on the contrary, was austere and forbidding; and, to use the expression of Vossius, he was morose. His verses were finely turned, and very harmonious; but they were mere verses without poetry. As he possessed all the riches of the Latin tongue, his perfect knowledge of the language furnished him so many phrases on all sorts of subjects, that he expressed himself without constraint, and his versification appeared noble and easy, and bore the stamp of antiquity; but it was not animated by invention, by fiction, and by that sublimity of sentiment which alone deserves the name of poetry.

XXVIII.

There is no Branch of Knowledge but what is an Object worthy of the human Mind.

Most of those who judge of the sciences are subject to a fundamental error, and that is, the contemning all other branches of knowledge, except that which they themselves cultivate. A philosopher of our time, who has acquired a great reputation by his reflections and writings, has boldly advanced that we ought to confine all our studies and speculations to philosophy and the mathematics; all other knowledge being vain and frivolous. Thus he has made his own particular taste the standard of the human mind. But we ought to have sagacity enough to distinguish what is praise-worthy in every science; and a spirit of equity to allow each of them a due share of esteem. The bounds of the human mind are so narrow, and such is the immensity of science, that the smallest branch of it can never be exhausted by eternal repetitions. A single blade of grass contains enough in it to exercise our meditations for endless ages, enough to furnish us with a thousand beautiful discoveries, enough to lead us to noble principles, and to fill our souls with new lights. I do not pretend that every one should expatiate through all the sciences; or that we should sip every thing, and exhaust nothing. The right method is to apply ourselves chiefly to one science; and to others only in relation to that; *cujus causâ excoluit ceteras*. However, we ought to do justice

to all, and not to condemn any. For my own part, when the course of my studies obliges me to make an excursion occasionally into some science which has not engaged my chief attention, I discover so many charms and beauties in it, that I envy those by whom it is cultivated.

XXIX.

An Enigmatical Greek Epigram.

I happened to be one day at Amsterdam in company with some men of letters, among whom was the younger Vossius, son of the celebrated Gerard John. As he was very conversant in Greek learning, and many ancient Greek MSS had passed through his hands, he told us that he had discovered, that very day, a Greek epigram, which deserved to be related to us, and desired our thoughts on the meaning of it. The epigram is as follows:

Καλή Πηνελόπεια, γυνή κλεινὴ Ὀδυσῆος
Ἐξ ποσὶν ἐμβεβαῖα, τριδάκτυλος ἐξεφαίνθη.

The question was to know what was meant by this Penelope, who walks with six feet, and has but three fingers. Every one remained silent, seeking the solution of the riddle, without being able to find it, though it seems very obvious. The first verse must be taken more materially than one would imagine, and as having no relation to the person of the ancient Heroine Penelopé, but signifying simply that very hexameter verse, having, like all other hexameters, *six feet*, among which there are *three dactyls*, or *fingers*.

XXX.

Defence of Euclid's Elements.

The author of the New Elements of Geometry, which were published some years ago, undertook to reform Euclid, as not having observed the order of nature in the arrangement of his propositions. Euclid did not pretend therein to follow the order of nature, but that of discipline and institution; that is to say, to place Geometry in the most commodious order to be easily understood by those who first enter on the study of it: And this was the reason of his giving the title of *Elements* to his work, i. e. the first principles to be learned by those who desire to be initiated in this science.

When Julius Scaliger, Sanctius, and Schoppius were seeking in their works the first causes of the Latin tongue, they did not pretend to have found nor to lay down a new method of teaching that language, and thereby to reject the rudiments and the common grammars then received

received in the schools; which were made use of to instruct children in that language.

Metaphysics, in the order of nature; are the foundation of philosophy, and precede physics, and other branches of philosophy; but not in the order of institution; and are therefore taught the last.

When the old husbandman instructs his son in Agriculture, he does not begin by explaining to him the nature of the soil, nor of the course and influence of the sun, and the changes of the seasons, as the order of nature seems to require; but he begins by shewing him how to hold the handle of the plough, and how he must guide it to turn up the earth properly.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN,

TO what Mr. Row has collected about the Assassins in your Magazine for last July, you may, if you think fit, add what follows.

“The Batineans were profest Assassins, and are called in history Ishmaelians, Hassassins, Assassimians, whence we have borrowed the word. Some say they were originally Karmathians, whose conduct they closely followed. They formed a kind of dynasty which lasted about 170 years. Their first prince was Hassan Sabah, who established himself in Persian Irak, A. Heg. 483. Their

chief place of shelter was the castle of Almut. Historians have called their leader *the old man of the mountain*, translating thus *Sheik al Gebal* q. d. *Lord of Persian Irak*, because *Sheik* signifies an *old man*; and *Gebal*, a *mountain*, and Irak is very mountainous.”

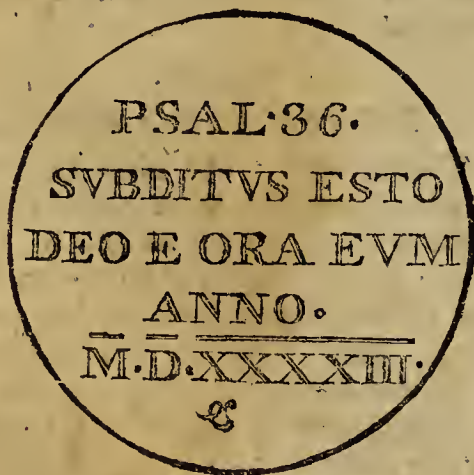
Marigny's Hist. of the Arabians IV. 128, note.

H. D.

Mr URBAN,

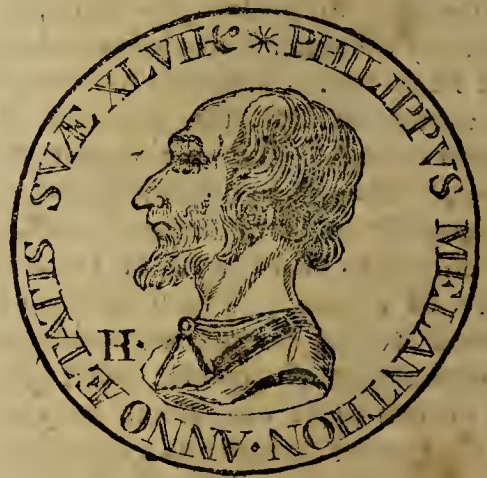
YOU have herewith the copy of a medal in my possession, which seems to have been struck as a compliment to that eminent reformer Melanthon, upon which I shall beg leave to hazard a few conjectures; and shall be obliged to any of your correspondents for a farther illustration.

As to the head it exactly corresponds with the account which is given of Melanthon's person by his biographer *Cammerarius*. ‘Philip (says he) was low sized, though not particularly so—was very handsomely shaped—his forehead high and open, with one vein starting out in it, remarkably full; his hair was thin, his neck long, and his throat peculiarly hollow, his eyes were beautiful, and admirably clear and lively, his breast was sufficiently broad—and he was thin waisted.—All his limbs were perfect, and his senses acute, and unloaded by corpulency.’



From the inscription round the head, it appears that his true name was Melanthon, and not Melancthon, as it is commonly written, which is confirmed also by a specimen of his hand writing in Dr Jortin's Erasmus Vol. I. His age here exactly agrees with the date on the reverse; as he was born in the year 1497.

The H which stands alone near the breast of the figure, I conjecture was designed to signify the place where the



medal was struck; which probably was Heidelberg; as he had part of his education in that university.

The reverse of the medal contains a motto which is represented as selected from the 36th psalm; but which is not to be found there according to the division of the psalms in our translation. Though it must be observed that according to the vulgate Latin, the 10th and 11th Psalms are connected into one; so that the 37th psalm in our version is the

36th of the vulgate, and in the 7th verse of the 37th psalm according to the septuagint, the Greek answers nearly to the words upon the medal.

ὑποτάγητι τῷ Κυρίῳ, καὶ μετολοῦν αὐτόν
Subditus esto domino et ora eum.

By the date which is added to this motto, it should seem as if the medal was struck on account of some particular event which happened in that year 1543, in which Melanthon was principally concerned. What that was, I am at a loss to determine; because, according to what I can learn of him, the only affair of note which he had any concern in that year, was his assisting the archbishop of Cologne to introduce a reformation into his diocese; which was without effect*.

Permit me, however, to add a few conjectures concerning the reason of the foregoing inscription. As Melanthon was a powerful champion in support of the reformation, so this sentence might probably be selected in allusion to the doctrines which he taught in opposition to the church of Rome. Thus *Subditus esto Deo*, might be interpreted, *Be subject unto God*, and not to the pope; *et ora eum*, and pray unto him, and not to saints and angels.

Whether this conjecture is well founded or not let others determine, but as I have given the description of Melanthon's person from Camerarius, I shall beg leave to subjoin his character, as it is excellently drawn by Dr Mosheim in his ecclesiastical history, vol. ii. p. 25, 4to. 1765.

“ His greatest enemies (says he) have born testimony to his merit. They have been forced to acknowledge that the annals of antiquity exhibit very few worthies that may be compared with him; whether we consider the extent of his knowledge in things human and divine, the fertility and elegance of his genius, the facility and quickness of his comprehension, or the uninterrupted industry that attended his learned and theological labours. He rendered to philosophy and the liberal arts the same eminent service that Luther had done to religion, by purging them from the dross with which they had been corrupted, and by recommending them in a powerful and persuasive manner to the study of Germans. He had the rare

talent of discerning truth in all its most intricate connections and combinations; of comprehending, at once, the most abstruse notions, and expressing them with the utmost perspicuity and ease; and he applied the happy talent in religious disquisitions with such unparalleled success, that it may be safely affirmed, that the cause of true christianity derived from the learning and genius of Melanthon more signal advantages, and a more effectual support than from any of the other doctors of the age. His love of peace and concord, which was partly owing to the sweetness of his natural temper, made him desire with ardor, that a reformation might be effected without producing a schism in the church, and that the external communion of the parties might be preserved uninterrupted and entire. This spirit of mildness and charity, carried perhaps too far, led him sometimes to make concessions that were neither consistent with prudence, nor advantageous to the cause in which he was engaged. It is, however, certain, that he gave no quarter to those more dangerous and momentous errors that reigned in the church of Rome, but maintained, on the contrary, that their extirpation was essentially necessary to the restoration of true religion. In the natural complexion of this great man, there was something soft, timorous, and yielding. Hence arose a certain diffidence of himself, that not only made him examine things with the greatest attention and care, before he resolved upon any measure, but also filled him with uneasy apprehensions where there was no danger, and made him fear even things, that in reality could never happen. And yet, on the other hand, when the hour of real danger approached, when things bore a formidable aspect, and the cause of religion was in imminent peril, then this timorous man was converted all at once into an intrepid hero, looked danger in the face with unshaken constancy, and opposed his adversaries with invincible fortitude. All this shews that the force of truth, and the power of principle had diminished the weaknesses and defects of Melanthon's natural character without entirely removing them. Had his fortitude been more uniform and steady; his desire of reconciling all interests and pleasing all parties less vehement and excessive, his triumph over the superstitions imbibed in his infancy more compleat, he must deservedly have been considered, as one of the greatest among men.

* Hermannus Archiepiscopus Colonienfis molitur reformationem religionis, ad quam adhibet Bucerum & Melanthonem; sed clerus illam Mutationem non admittit. *Index Chronologus Butholæri Francofurtij 1616. p. 547. 8vo.*

(Gent. Mag. Oct. 1768.)

Sheffield, Sept. 24, 1768.

E. G.

The Account of the American Controversy continued.

THE mail which arrived from New England on the first instant, bro't the following petition, reported to the House of Representatives of the province of Massachusetts Bay, by a committee, and under consideration when the assembly was dissolved, (see p. 414.)

To his most excellent Majesty, &c.

"WE, your majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, the representatives of your ancient and loyal province of the Massachusetts Bay, impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude to Heaven, for calling to the British succession your majesty's illustrious family, and so firmly establishing your majesty on the throne of your royal progenitors, and being abundantly convinced of your majesty's grace and clemency, most humbly implore the royal favour, while we briefly represent the grievances we labour under, and which, under God, your majesty alone can redress.

It is with inexpressible concern that we are constrained thus publicly to complain of the administration of his excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; your majesty's governor of this province, who has betrayed an arbitrary disposition.

He early attached himself to a party, whose principles and views, we apprehend, have ever been repugnant to your majesty's real service.

He has, both in his speeches, and other public acts, treated the representative body with contempt.

He has, in an unwarrantable manner, taken upon himself the exercise of your majesty's royal prerogative, in granting a charter for a college, without even the advice of your majesty's council.

He has openly attempted to make himself sole and absolute judge of the qualification of members, returned to serve in the House of Representatives.

We have also reason to apprehend, that he has endeavoured to persuade your majesty's ministers to believe, that an intention was formed, and a plan settled, in this, and the rest of your colonies, treasonably to withdraw themselves from all connection with, and dependence upon, Great Britain, and from their natural allegiance to your majesty's sacred person and government.

He has, in his public speeches, charged both houses of assembly with oppugnation against the royal authority, and

with leaving gentlemen out of the council only for their fidelity to the crown.

He has indiscretely, not to say wantonly, exercised the prerogative of the crown, in the repeated negative of counsellors of an unblemished reputation, and duly elected by a great majority of both houses of assembly.

He has declared, that certain seats at the council board shall be kept vacant, till certain gentlemen, his favourites, shall be re-elected.

He has, unconstitutionally, interfered with, and unduly influenced elections; particularly in the choice of an agent for the province.

He has, very abruptly, displaced divers gentlemen of worth, for no apparent reason but their voting against his measures.

He has practised the sending over depositions to the ministry, against gentlemen of character, here, without giving the accused the least notice of his purposes and proceeding.

He has created divers new and unconstitutional offices.

He has drawn divers warrants on the treasury, for the payment of monies, against the express appropriations of the assembly.

He has, at this session, presumed to threaten the general assembly, upon the non-compliance of the House of Representatives with a certain requisition, not only to dissolve them, but to delay to call a new assembly, which is beyond your majesty's orders.

By the means aforesaid, and many others, that might be enumerated, he has not only rendered his administration disagreeable to the whole body of the people, but entirely alienated their affections from him; and thereby wholly destroyed that confidence in a governor, which your majesty's service indispensably requires.

Wherefore we most humbly intreat your majesty, that his excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; may be removed from the government of this province: and that your majesty would be graciously pleased to place one in his stead, worthy to represent the greatest and best monarch on earth.

And as in duty bound, we &c. *shall ever pray.*"

Copy of the Agreement entered into by the Inhabitants of Boston, the Capital of the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

THE merchants and traders in the town of Boston, have taken into consideration the deplorable situation of the

the trade, and the many difficulties it at present labours under, is daily increasing, for want of the other remittances to discharge our debts in Great Britain, and the large sums collected by the officers of the customs for duties on goods imported; the heavy tax levied to discharge the debts contracted by the government in the late war; the embarrassments and restrictions laid on the trade by several acts of parliament; together with the bad success of our cod fishery this season, and the discouraging prospect of the whale fishery, by which our principal sources of remittance are like to be greatly diminished, and we thereby rendered unable to pay the debts we owe the merchants in Great Britain, and to continue the importation of goods from thence:

We the subscribers, in order to relieve the trade under those discouragements, promote industry, frugality and economy, and to discourage luxury, and every kind of extravagance, do promise and engage to and with each other as follows:

First, That we will not send for or import from Great Britain, either upon our own account or upon commissions, this fall, any other goods than what are already ordered for the fall supply.

Secondly, That we will not send for or import any kind of goods or merchandize from Great Britain, either on our own account, or on commission, or any otherwise, from the first of January 1769, to the first of January 1770, except salt, coals, fish-hooks and lines, hemp and duck, bar lead and shot, wool-cards and card-wire.

Thirdly, That we will not purchase of any factor, or others, any kind of goods imported from Great Britain from January 1769, to January 1770.

Fourthly, That we will not import, on our own account, or on commissions, or purchase of any, who shall import from any other colony in America, from January 1769, to January 1770, any tea, glass, paper, or other goods, commonly imported from Great Britain.

Fifthly, That we will not, from and after the 1st of January 1769, import into this province any tea, paper, glass, or painters colours, until the act imposing duties on those articles should be repealed.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 1st day of August 1768.

Remarks on the foregoing Resolutions.

THE last accounts from Boston inform us, that resolutions have been agreed to by the inhabitants of New England, not to import any British manufactures for one year, from the first of January next. These resolutions are equivalent to a prohibition, and intended to operate as such, and therefore the most natural return is a like prohibition of trade between Great Britain and the people of New England.

This is a method of making war without bloodshed; and let us enquire whether it might not be effectual for shewing these people their insignificance. Let an act of parliament take place the 1st of next January, and continue in force so long as the people of New England adhere to their resolutions:

First, That no vessel, built in or belonging to New England, be admitted into any port of Great Britain, or other the dominions thereunto belonging, during a limited time.

Secondly, That no vessel belonging to New England be permitted to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, or in the gulph or river of St. Laurence, or any other the bays, creeks, rivers or seas, within the dominions, or appertaining to the territories of Great Britain.

Thirdly, That no lumber, provisions, or other products of New England, be permitted to be imported into any of the islands or territories belonging to Great Britain.

Fourthly, That no rum or other spirits, distilled in New England, be permitted to be sold to any British subject, either on the coast of Africa, or on the banks of Newfoundland, &c.

Fifthly, That no inhabitant of New England be permitted to trade with any Indians in alliance with the king of Great Britain, without the limits of the said country.

The effects of such a measure would be presently felt by these haughty colonists; and perhaps it would in the end prove highly advantageous to Great Britain; for in the first place it would oblige all the fishermen in that country to remove into the province of Nova Scotia, and the other obedient provinces; the ship-builders would do the same; the distillers would follow them, and so would the Indian traders; Boston would soon dwindle into a poor, smuggling village, and Halifax and St. John's would rise upon its ruins. No trade would be lost to Great Britain by this remove, and an eternal monument would

be erected to deter the colonies from ever venturing to provoke the mother country to cast them off: We should hear no more of their refusing to trade with her, or coming into resolutions to import or use her manufactures.

AN INSCRIPTION

For a Monument dedicated to the Memory of MODERN PATRIOTISM.

HERE LIETH

WISDOM!—VIRTUE!—POPULARITY!

All that could fall!

Of the late

Right Honourable W***** P**, Esq;

Who after having, under Providence,

By the wisdom of his councils,

And firmness of his conduct,

Rescued THIS Country from imminent danger, Threatened

By the power and avowed inveteracy

Of her FOREIGN ENEMIES;

And raising her to a height of glory unknown before,

Had gained the heart of his GOOD OLD KING;

Together with

The entire confidence of his fellow subjects;

AT LAST

Sat down, and TAMELY looked on,

To see HIS Country ruined,

By DOMESTIC FACTION.

Restrain thine indignation to do his merit justice,

For having exhibited many years

A glorious example of CONSUMMATE GENIUS,

PATRIOTIC VIRTUE, and UNSHAKEN PROBITY;

He was unhappily seized by an INSANIA, Which,

In its first attack, was scarcely perceived By his best friends, or most intimate

Acquaintance;

But, in process of time,

Triumphed over the Imbecillity of OLD AGE,

Took possession of his powers of understanding and memory,

And rendered him totally incapable of FUTURE PUBLIC SERVICE.

HE

Now lieth here interred in

CHATHAM:

A melancholy proof

Of the vanity and weakness of the GREATEST MINDS,

When unsupported by the noble principles of

TRUE RELIGION,

R E A D E R,

Profit by thine and his misfortunes;

Though dead, he yet speaketh:

Put not your trust in princes, nor in the

SON of MAN, in whom there is no help.

It is better to trust in the LORD, than to put confidence in MAN.

It is better to trust in the LORD, than to put confidence in PRINCES.

MR. URBAN,

IN the *Mercure de France*, Janvier 1768, p. 199, is inserted an account of a *Memoir on Borax*, read in the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, by one Mr. *Cadet*, apothecary major to the Invalides, of which I will give the translation, with some remarks in favour of Mr. *Model*, apothecary major to her Russian Imperial Majesty, and who more than 22 years ago, wrote a Latin treatise, which by Dr. *Synch*, was communicated to the Royal Society, and printed under the title, *De Borace nativa, a Persis Borech dicta*, Lond. 1747. Wherein he proves the Borax to be composed of almost the same constituent parts, which the French chemist has discovered. Mr. *Model*, being a truly learned and great chemist, I thought it proper, by the means of your Magazine, to vindicate to him the honour of the first discovery.

Warrington,

Sept. 17, 1768.

I am, &c.

J. R. FORSTER.

What follows is the result of a part of Mr. *Cadet's Experiments on this subject*:

1. **COPPER** is one of the essential principles of Borax: The most evident proof of it is a regulus of copper, extracted from Borax, and deposited at the academy.

2. He proves that *Sedative Salt* is not found quite formed in the Borax, as the greatest part of chemists believed till of late.

3. He shews, that the *vitriolic acid* employed in the solution of Borax, for the production of sedative salt, serves not, as is commonly thought, to disengage or set this sedative salt free from the mineral fixed Alkali with which it is united in the Borax; but, on the contrary, that this acid really is subservient to it's formation; for he proves, that in six pounds of sedative salt, more than two pounds nine ounces of oil of vitriol are contained.

4. He gives a second proof of the existence

existence of vitriolic acid in the sedative salt, by producing *Mineral Turbith* from *Sedative Salt* and *Mercurius præcipitatus per se*.

5. He shews, that a great deal of *fixed Mineral Alkali*, is yet contained in sedative salt, and that its property of dissolving *Cream of Tartar*, is owing to this very *Mineral fixed Alkali*. From whence Mr. Cadet concludes, that the *new neutral salt* of M. de la Sone, is a compound of five principles.

6. He assures us, that the *Marine* or *Muriatic acid*, is the true acid of Borax, and not the vitriolic; although *Becher* and *Pott*, and the most part of modern chemists, were of the latter opinion. He has perfectly proved the existence of the *Muriatic acid*, in sedative salt, (which point M. Bourdelin discovered the first) by giving to this salt a surplus of vitriolic acid; and by combining this mixture afterwards, with *Mercurius præcipitatus per se*, which yielded *Corrosive Sublimate*, and is the most convincing and indisputable proof that *Muriatic Acid* is contained in Borax.

7. Lastly, Mr. Cadet concludes his paper by adding, that the *Marine acid*, in combination with the *Metallic Glass*, which he got from Borax, forms a *peculiar salt*, which has no similarity with the sedative salt, and that by uniting this *Metallic Salt* with *fixed Mineral Alkali* true Borax is regenerated.

Thus far the abstract from Mr. Cadet's memoir on Borax.

Mr. Model, in his abovementioned treatise, proves that Borax consists of two principles, one of which yields with vitriolic acid, *sedative salt*, and the other by uniting with the same vitriolic acid yields *Sal Mirabile*; consequently the latter is the *fixed mineral Alkali*, and the former he calls an *Alkali refractarium*, to which he ascribes the following properties: 1, it effervesces not with acids, but however, yields with them a neutral salt; 2, when united with fixed mineral Alkali, it prevents this Alkali from effervescence with acids; 3, but a small addition of this *refractory Alkali* to fixed mineral Alkali, makes a compound, which dissolves more difficultly in water than fixed mineral Alkali by itself. Mr. Model says, § 37, that it seems probable to him, from the precedent experiments that Borax contains, no other acid than the *Muriatic*. Further he shews, that the *refractory Alkali* is of the same nature, with a *blue kind of earth*, which he separated from a cer-

tain Persian salt, on which chiefly he then made his experiments, and which *blue earth*, according to his and the celebrated *Henckel's* experiments is likewise contained in all Soda's. This *earth* is sometimes *green*, and communicates to a solution of *Sedative salt* in *alcohol*, set on fire, a *green flame*, as copper does; although he could extract from his operations no copper from sedative salt: however after a strong calcination of this *blue earth*, and the addition of the *Phlogiston* of linseed oil in a close vessel, he got an *iron* attractible by the magnet. So that from Mr. Model's experiments it is evident, that by the combination of *mineral fixed Alkali*, with his *refractory Alkali* (which is a compound of *Muriatic acid*, and a *Metallic substance*) true Borax might be regenerated. The French chemist has proved the same only with this difference, that Mr. Model found the metal to be *iron*, and Mr. Cadet *copper*; and I believe them to be both in the right. For very often iron and copper are found so much blended together, that they can hardly be separated; and as copper rises sooner in summer than iron, being exposed to a great and violent heat, in Mr. Model's experiment the *copper* probably flew off, and the metallic earth of *iron* remaining, could easily be reduced to iron by the addition of a *Phlogiston*. So that I am of opinion that Mr. Model is really the first discoverer of the true principles of Borax; although it is likewise incontestible, that the French chemist has spread a new light over the knowledge we had of its constituent principles.

MR. UREAN,

A Phrenzy has been happily cured by a large and sudden bleeding at the nose. *Severinus* therefore in imitation of nature cured many of this most melancholy calamity by cutting the temporal artery, as myself have on other occasions done with success. The reason is good, because bleeding abates only the force of the blood returning to the heart, but the section of an artery takes off its force flowing from it.

A decoction of tamarinds with the juice of lemon and nitre, is an excellent medicine in a phrenzy, of which the patient may with safety drink till a diarrhæa ensues, by which the distemper has been happily removed, and from which, no manner of danger is to be apprehended

J. COOK.
Answers

Answers to the Mathematical Questions page 378.

I. QUEST. (18) answered by Mr Thomas Barker, of Wisset.

Put $x^2 + y^2 = s$, and $xy = p$; then from the first equation we shall have $s^2 - 4p^2 = 3p^2$, or $s = p \times \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 12 + a}{2}} = 2mxy = x^2 + y^2$; consequently $x = y \times \frac{m \pm \sqrt{m^2 - 1}}{m} = ny$, and by substitution in the second equation $y = \frac{1}{2n} \times \sqrt{1 + 4n^8} - 1$.

In a manner equally elegant Mr J. Barber; Mr S. Bonner of Leicester; Mr J. Hartley of Lewes; Mr W. Renshaw, and Mr W. Ward of Leicester answered this question.

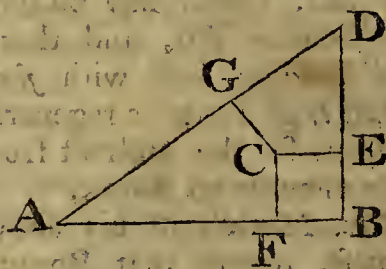
II. QUEST. (19) answered by Mr T. Harris, of the Priory School, Monmouth.

Put x, y , and z for the three numbers: then per question and the nature of geometrical progression we shall have $xz = y^2$; $xyz = 216$, and $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 1009$. From the first and second equations we get $x = \frac{y^2}{z}$ and consequently $y = 6$; the substitution of which gives by proper reduction $x = 4$, and $z = 9$: wherefore 4, 6, and 9 are the required numbers.

Mr J. Barber; Mr T. Barker; Mr S. Bonner; Mr R. Burrow; Mr J. Edwards; Mr J. Hartley; Mr W. Renshaw; Mr W. Shepherd of Aberdeen; Mr W. Shircliffe of Northampton; Mr W. Walton of Hexham in Northumberland, and Mr W. Ward brought out the same conclusion.

III. QUEST. (20) answered by Mr W. Walton, at Mr Wilkin's School at Hexham.

Let $x = CF = FB$ = the radius of the inscribed circle; $y = DE = DG$; $z = AF = AG$; the semiperimeter of the triangle ($= 50$) $= s$, and $.7854 = a$: then per property of the figure and nature of the question will $yz = zx + yx + x^2 = 8ax^2 = sx$, and $x = \frac{s}{8a} = 7.95$. Hence the base (AB) of the

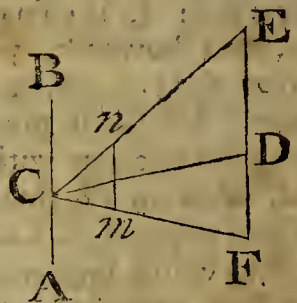


required triangle will be easily found $= 35.57$ chains; the perpendicular (BD) $= 22.33$ chains, and the hypotenuse (AD) $= 42.04$.

The answers given to this question by Messrs. Barber; Barker; Bonner; Burrow; Renshaw; and Ward differ very little from the above one.

IV. QUEST. (21) answered by Mr Renshaw, Teacher of the Mathematicks at Marybone.

Having taken Cm on the E. S. E. line drawn from any point C of the meridian AB equal to 6 miles, through m draw a line parallel to AB, and from C apply thereto Cn equal to 8: then bisect the angle mCn with CD equal to 135 miles, and through D, in a direction parallel to AB, draw a line intersecting Cn , Cm produced in E and F; so will the meridian AB, and triangle CEF represent all required.



CALCULA. As $8 : 6 :: \sin. 67^\circ 30' (= \text{ang. } CFE = \text{ang. } FCA) : 43^\circ 52' = \text{ang. } CEF = \text{ang. } ECB = \text{course from the north of the most northerly ship; whence the course of the middlemost ship} = 78^\circ 11' \text{ from the north: also } \sin. CED \text{ and } CFD : CD (= 135 \text{ miles}) :: \sin. CDF (= 78^\circ 11') : CE \text{ and } CF = 190.701 \text{ and } 143.026 \text{ miles} = \text{the distances sailed by the most northerly and southerly ships: } \sin. ECD \text{ or } FCD (= 34^\circ 19') : ED \text{ and } FD = 109.847 \text{ and } 82.379 \text{ miles} = \text{the respective distances of the said ships from the middle one.}$

Messrs. Barber; Barker; Bonner; Burrow; Edwards; Harris; Hartley; Walton, and Ward answered this question in the same manner nearly.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

I. QUEST. (27) *by Mr. E. Reynolds.*

Through one of the angular points of a given plane triangle, it is required to draw a right line in such a manner, that perpendiculars demitted thereon from the other two angular points may obtain a given ratio.

II. QUEST. (28) *by Mr W. W.*

It is required to find such a number, that if unity be added thereto as well as to its n th part, both the sums may be squares.

III. QUEST. (29) *by Mr S. Ogle, of Rotherhithe.*

Given the difference of the sides of a plane triangle; the line bisecting the vertical angle, and the difference of the segments of the base made thereby; to determine the triangle.

IV. QUEST. (30) *by Mr J. Barber, of Elham near Canterbury.*

In what time will a heavy body by the uniform force of gravity describe half the arch of a given semi-ellipse.

V. QUEST. (31) *by Mr E. Jones.*

To determine the figure of the section made by a plane cutting a parabolic spindle parallel to the axis of revolution.

* * We must again desire our correspondents to favour us with their letters on or before the seventh day of the month, as it will be otherwise very often impossible for us to do that justice to their productions which their merit might entitle them to.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman upon a Tour through Holland to his friend in London.

AT Nimeguen, besides the paintings in the townhouse already described by travellers, I was shewn two very late pieces of drawing, handsomely framed and glazed, done, as I was informed, by one Major Cuninghame of Gordon's Scotch regiment in the Dutch service, on the Prince of Orange's publick entry into Nimeguen the 15th of August, 1766, and presented by him to the magistrates of that city. This gentleman is remarkable for his taste, and for dedicating his leisure hours in time of peace to the study of the Fine Arts. The principal figures are well executed; the one designed for the prince Stadtholder, the other for prince Lewis of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, who accompanied him: The other figures, decorations, and emblems are well adapted to the occasion; they were intended for decorating an illumination in honour of the prince, the night of his public entry, which is sufficiently expressed by the inscription:

"In commemorationem auspici illius diei 15 Augusti 1766, quo Serenissimus Auriacæ Nassoviæque Princeps, uniti Belgii provinciarum, terra mari-

que præfectus hæreditarius, urbem Noviomagum in Gueldria triumphali pompa ingressus est, comitante Serenissimo Principe Ludovico de Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, inter lætas felicitis populi acclamationes, gratum in Deum animum testantes, ob summum in se collatum beneficium tantorum Principum, quorum ducta præsidisque, sancta libertatis publicæ jura, legesque tam civiles quam sacre stabiliantur; quique benignis suis auspiciis ac moderamine, hanc Rempublicam pace florentem et beatam, bello inclytam spectabilemque reddant.—His Principibus Illustrissimus, quorum virtutes animique dotes, humanum condecorant genus, summo cum respectu humillimeque inscribuntur hæ duæ tabulæ, quæ ad decorandam partem quandam illuminationum festarum lætæ illius noctis 15 Augusti 1766, designatæ erant."

For the Table designed for the Prince of ORANGE.

Cernitur hic Princeps clara de stirpe
creatus,
Nassoviæ, Patriæ spes columenque suæ;
Virtus fama decus, pax hunc comitantur
& arma,
Libertas, pietas, almaque felicitas:
Hunc Clementia lenis & hunc concordia
suavis
Nec Victoria non læta fovere cupit.

For

*For the Table designed for the Duke of
BRUNSWICK.*

Hic dux Brunvicius cœlestis cura mi-
nistri,

Palladis auxilio clarus honore viget ;
Virtus, justitia hunc, fidusque exercitus
augent,

Æquum, munificum consilioq. gravem,
Omnibus hunc cærum grata indulgentia
reddit,

Et sancto alcidæ magnanimoq. parem.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your mag. p. 371 your correspon-
dent E. R. supposes that the Astrono-
mers in observing a solar eclipse must
have mistaken their time, &c. the obser-
vations making the difference of meri-
dians so different from the best charts
and tables, perhaps laid down from
eclipses of the moon or satellites. I
shall endeavour to shew that solar eclip-
ses, though recommended for ascertain-
ing longitude, upon examination, will
be found very erroneous, though the
times be taken with the greatest exact-
ness. It may not be improper to con-
sider, what are the requisites proper for
this purpose, viz. that the beginnings and
endings of observations made for this
purpose, be seen in the same moment of
time in all places where visible. Exa-
mine this in a solar eclipse; suppose the
sun totally eclipsed, and upon the same
meridian in a different degree of lati-
tude, it may be beheld but just barely
eclipsed, so that the beginning and end
is but a few minutes, likewise on the
same meridian (to wit in the intermedi-
ate spaces between the two places) the
quantity of the eclipse will be very dif-
ferent, and consequently the beginnings
and endings of the eclipse as different
and variable in time, that is, in the places
where the eclipse is total it is seen to
begin first, and end last, and in the other
case, the beginning will be later and the
end sooner. This shews that solar eclip-
ses will not be sufficient to determine the
same meridian, much less any other.
But in eclipses of the moon and satellites,
the times of their going in, and coming
out of the shadow of their primary is
seen in all places where visible at the
same moment of time, and therefore
capable of determining the difference of
meridians with great exactness. Those
that have a correspondent observer in a
different meridian, and are minded to
make the most of a lunar eclipse, may
take the times of the beginning and
end, and (if total) the beginning and
end of total darkness, also the times of

the shadow passing over the principal or
most remarkable spot.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

Mr URBAN, *York, Oct. 16, 1768.*

AS far as I have observed, there hath
been no satisfactory reason offered
to the public, why the small-pox by
inoculation proves almost always more
mild and free from danger than when
the infection is taken by the natural way.
The true one seems indeed to be hinted
at by some authors, but not properly ex-
plained.

The foundation on which depends the
difference between the natural and ar-
tificial small pox I take to be this, That
to whatever sensible part of the body
the variolous matter is applyed, it there
produces a topical inflammation; so
that when the infection is taken in the
natural way, it is taken in with the air
in respiration, and directly carried into
contact with the lungs, irritating and
producing an inflammation in their ten-
der substance; if the patient be of a
strong and robust habit, a peripneumony
is the consequence, independant of the
variolous fever. In many cases of the
small-pox related by authors we may
observe peripneumonic symptoms; and
I believe a fatal consumption hath in
some cases carried off the patient.

But when the disease is caused by
inoculation, the variolous matter is ap-
plied to an external part, quite free from
danger; yet in very irritable habits, a
smart inflammation and ulceration are
sometimes observed; whilst in others,
that part shall scarce be discoloured.
The effects of this practice are so be-
neficial, that not one out of some hun-
dreds die, and perhaps out of one hun-
dred patients, not above five of them
shall have more than fifty pustules each.
The infection by inoculation rarely pro-
duces any other diseases besides the true
variolous fever, whereas by the natural
way, an inflammatory one from a real
peripneumony seems often to be super-
added.

In the natural small-pox, great dan-
ger often accrues from a violent affec-
tion of the membrana schneideriana or
membrane investing the nostrils, mouth,
fauces, and all the parts down to the
lungs and stomach. The inflammation
and number of pustules affecting this
part are sometimes so great as to stop up
the passage in the nostrils and throat if
great care be not taken, rendering res-
piration and deglutition extremely diffi-
cult, sometimes impossible. It has even
ended

ended in a fatal mortification of these parts, as I saw in one case very lately, and another is related by Hoffman. Hence appears the absurdity of the Chinese manner of inoculating; but these symptoms seldom happen from the common method of inoculation.

It has been generally thought, that the danger is altogether obviated by abstinence from animal food and strong fermented liquors; by living for some time before inoculation upon vegetables, and by cleansing the body with purges, especially of the mercurial kind. The two first are always to be enjoined. Preparatory purges are likewise advisable, but mercurials are not more efficacious (except perhaps in cases of worms) and not always so safe as the milder ones; as to the nostrums which some pretend to give "*si vult populus decipi, decipiatur.*"

W. WHITE.

A Quere to the Defenders of the Athanasian Creed.

Whatever is *Begotten* must have had a *Begetter*; and as this necessarily implies agency, there must have been a time when the *Begetter* acted, and produced the *Begotten*; that is to say, there must have been a TIME when the *Begotten* began to be: and consequently, nothing *begotten* or *produced* can be ETERNAL.

The Athanasian Creed asserts that the son was *begotten*, of the father, and this not with respect to his *human* but his *divine nature*:—And indeed the very term *son*, applied to Christ, as God, necessarily infers, that he had a *father*; i. e. was *begotten*, or *began to be*.

But the same Creed asserts, that the son is *co-eternal* and *co-equal* with the father, which is a direct and absolute contradiction. Now this Creed pronounces damnation upon all, who do not receive the catholic faith, as laid down in and by it: that is, pronounces damnation upon all, who do not believe a *flat contradiction*.

A remarkable Account of a converted Jew. From an old M. S.

JOACHIM ENGELBERGER a Bohemian Jew, having robbed the synagogue at Prague of some plate, turned christian in the year 1636 to avoid the prosecution of those of his own nation, and was baptized by the name of Ferdinand Francis, at Rakonich a town in Bohemia. The Jews reproaching (GENT. MAG. OCT. 1768.)

him for having embraced christianity merely on account of the robbery he had committed, he wrote a small treatise in his justification, and to procure favours from the christians, he afterwards went to Vienna, where he was well received by the emperor Ferdinand the III^d, but at length people desisting from their liberality to him, so as to bring him into straits, he had the boldness to rob the imperial treasury; being taken and convicted, he was condemned to be hanged; on hearing his sentence, he shed a flood of tears, he was continually at prayers, he confessed himself and received the sacrament; however, he was fully persuaded, that the emperor, who had shewn him much favour, would grant him a reprieve. The time for his execution being come, he was much surprized at seeing actual preparations made for it, and asked if there were no hopes for him? The Jesuit who attended him replied there were not, upon which this pretended profelyte, transported with despair, cast a wooden crucifix which he held in his hand on the ground and broke it to pieces, saying, that since he must die, he declared he died a Jew, and publicly renounced the christian religion, having always remained a Jew in his heart, and that he called on all present to be witnesses to his declaration. All were astonished at it, but especially the Jesuit, who asked him whether he had not just before received the holy sacrament? It is true replied Ferdinand, I received that detestable bread into my mouth, but I directly spit it into my handkerchief, and threw it into the chamber pot, which the Jesuit found on examination to be true. This passed in the town house, while the people waited in the square expecting the criminal to be brought to the place of execution, but upon the Jesuit's coming out and relating what had happened, the populace fell upon the Jews, beating them and pillaging their shops, and it was with great difficulty the tumult was quieted.

Four days after, a new sentence was passed upon him, and he was executed. He was drawn on a hurdle to the four most public squares, and afterwards fastened to a horse's tail, and dragged through the city to the gallows where his hand was cut off, his tongue pulled out, and he hung by one foot, and burnt with a slow fire between two dogs, who baited and lacerated him continually. It is said he shewed no signs of sorrow, and continued mumbling Hebrew prayers.

ers. When his hand was cut off, he said he deserved it, because he had wrote against Judaism, and he was heard to say, *may my death expiate my sins!* his ashes were cast into the Danube.

There are still remaining on the town-house two inscriptions graved on a brass plate, one in German, the other in Latin, as follows: 'Joachim Engelberger olim Hebraicus & Rabbini, postea Christianus Rackonzii Baptismo Ferdinandus Franciscus nominatus: ob enorme furtum captus ad locum condemnatus, sententia lata publice Christianum fidem abjuravit, Judaismum iterum induit, Crucifixi imaginem in terram judicibus populoque spectantibus contentim abiecit in Sanctissimam Trinitatem S S Eucharistiam horrendum blasphemus, quam ficto tavit, ideo rursus examinatus, pertinax, candent, bis forcipibus ustus loris excessis ad locum supplicii per urbem tractus, abscissa dextra, excissa lingua, pedibus suspensus vivus exultu fert cineribus in justum dispersi, iuxta sententia Deo vindicante in vindictam sceleris & horrorem sui similibus.' AN. MDCXLII. xxvi Aug. *Vide Wagenfeil Carminis R. Lipmanna consutat p. 189, et seq.*

The Account of the controversy relative to the dismissal of Sir Jeffery Amherst concluded.

A WRITER who signs CLEOFAS having laid before the public the demands made by Sir Jeffery as an equivalent for the loss of his government of Virginia, with the duke of Grafton's answer to those demands, a friend to Sir Jeffery under the signature of LUCIUS offers the following vindication.

After, says he, the affront had been fixed on Sir J. A. in the grossest manner, he was desired to consider what satisfaction he would accept of. He then sent to the duke of Grafton the demands, which you have stated to the public. These and the answers to them shall now be considered. The word *demand* is peremptory and unfit to be made use of by a subject in a request to the crown. It *was not* made use of by Sir J. A. though for the matter of it, I assert without scruple, that a man of distinguished public merit, who has been signally insulted, is not in the case of a suppliant, but has a *right* to a signal reparation.

The duke of G——n's idea of the proper object of a British peerage differs

very materially from mine. His Grace, in the true spirit of business, looks for nothing but an opulent fortune; meaning I presume the fortune which can purchase as well as maintain a title. We understand his grace, and know who dictated that article. He has declared the terms on which Jews, gamblers, pedlars, and contractors [if they have sense enough to take the hint] may rise without difficulty into British peers. His confession is frank at least, and well becomes the candour of a young man, and I dare say, if either his grace or your Lordship had had the command of a seven years war in America, you would not have stood in the predicament of Sir Jeffery Amherst, who is refused a title of honour, because he did not create a fortune equal to it, at the expence of the public.

For the matter of a recompence equivalent to his government, he repeatedly told your lordship that the name of pension was grating to his ears; and that he would accept of no revenue that was not at the same time honorary. Your lordship does not know the difference, but men of honour feel it.

If reasons political and commercial forbid working the coal mines in America, *that*, I allow, is an answer *ad hominem*. It may be a true one; yet I do not despair of seeing these very mines hereafter granted to support the chastity of a minister's wife, the integrity of a pimp, or the uncorrupted blood of a bastard.

His grace is wonderfully bountiful in the article of lands. I doubt not he would, with all his heart, give Sir Jeffery Amherst the fee simple of every acre from the Mississippi to California. But we shall be the less surprised at his generosity, when we consider that every private soldier, who served a certain time in America, was entitled to two hundred acres, and that not one man, out of perhaps twenty thousand claimants, has yet settled upon his estate.

As to American peerages, if none are to be created, the request falls of course. But if such a creation had been intended, I call upon your lordship to point out a man better entitled to precedence upon that list than Sir Jeffery Amherst. *In answer to the above, Cleofas replies.*

Demands, you say, are unfit to be used from subjects requesting of the crown. Indeed, Lucius, you are right; but many subjects now-a-days forget that they *are* so; and call them by what name you please, I acknowledge these articles

articles of accommodation sent to the D. of G—n by Sir J—y A—t, or said to be sent, answer exactly to the ideas I have of *demands*, and pretty peremptory ones too.

It is strange, Lucius, that you cannot write one line without abuse. Had you made your remarks upon the D. of G—'s answer to the first article without abusing his grace, it would have been genteel; but the scurrilous language you use, even when your arguments are just, proves that you are equally unacquainted with the gentleman, and a sense of honour. I believe it is well known, that no commander in chief ever made less during a long war than Sir J—y A—t did: And I am very sorry indeed that want of fortune, the consequence of honesty and integrity, should ever be assigned as a reason to refuse honours to those who deserve them. The honours of this country, and its treasures to support them, have often been lavished on many who deserved them less than the conqueror of America. This I think was the only exceptionable answer from the D. of G—n. I hope it is not true.

Whatever delicate feelings you, Mr Lucius, may have, I know not; but I am of opinion, that sinecure places, non-resident governments, and pensions are in fact the same, though different in names: Nay, the worst of the whole appears to me to be a non-resident governor. The very word implies a necessity of doing something: In fact he does nothing; he therefore is paid for what he does not, though it is his duty to do it. In short, he is paid for neglect of duty; but because our language has not annexed the word pension to such neglect, it does not grate his ears. And after all, what was J—A—t but a pensioner on the colony of Virginia? He did nothing for it, and was paid. Our idea of a pension, is a reward granted for past services, so was his—such as you, Lucius, such tools of opposition, such state incendiaries, venal mercenary wretches, are glad to receive rewards of your labours infinitely less honourable than either place or pension.

The duke of G—n's other answers were unexceptionable.

And now, Mr Lucius, I'll tell you a secret. Your supposing my letter to come from my L—d H—h, in my opinion did credit to the performance, and honour to me; but in justice to him I must declare, that I am not, know not,

never saw, nor ever spoke to the E. of H—h in my life—but just, as formerly,

CLEOFAS.

[Here we shall close this dispute, which has been continued in the news papers with a train of abuse not to be justified by the most extensive notions of freedom allotted to the press; yet all that can with certainty be concluded from it, is, that Sir Jeffery's dismissal was determined before the intentions of government were made known to him; and that the motives to this measure are not yet declared.]

Further thoughts on the Peg-Tankard.

UNwilling as I was to extend the former memoir to an indecent and inconvenient length; I chose to drop it where I did with a design of resuming it. But before I begin, I must desire you to correct two passages there misprinted,

For *Coatharus* read *Cantharus*.

For a third *sense*, read a third *instance*.

It has been shewn that the *Peg-Tankard*, or in this case the *Pin-Tankard*, was very early, and also very generally known amongst us, and therefore it is most natural to think, that allusions to it would not be uncommon in our ordinary discourse. 'Tis a saying with us, *that a person is in a merry pin*; this, I conceive, was borrowed from the tankard, being as much as to say, he has drank to such a *pin* as to make himself chearful and merry. Another expression is, *to take a person a peg lower*, by which we mean to humble or abase him, in like manner as the liquor is made to diminish, by a *peg* at a time, in the tankard. Mons. Du Fresne in his Gloss. v. *Pinna*, cites archbishop Anselm's canon of A. D. 1102. *Nec ad pinnas bibant*, and conjectures, 'forte legendum *pilas*,' because *pila* he finds signifies sometimes *taberna*, a tavern, or drinking house. But this a most unhappy conjecture, as the sense is so plain and intelligible without it, and that all the MSS. agree in writing *Pinnas*; and so Mr Johnson, in his *Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws*, &c. translates the canon without scruple, 'that priests go not to drinking bouts, *nor drink to pegs*.' However, Sir, as this Frenchman, and I may add the *Benedictines*, who have suffered his conjecture to pass without animadversion, knew little of ale, nor ever saw one of these tankards in their lives, they are entirely excusable, to do them justice, upon this head. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

T. Row.

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of October, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765 and 1766; continued from p. 430.

1763.

Oct.	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	W. to E. fresh.	29 6	54	bright soft m. dull cold aft. wet evening.
2	S. W. stormy.	28 8½	56	rain all night and m. wind excessive high all day.
3	W. S. W.	-	54	wind rather abated, strong flying clouds, no rain.
4	- - - fresh	29 2	49	fine bright day, a small shower or two.
5	W. S. W. fresh	29 1½	48	wet, cold, churlish day.
6	N. W. little.	29 6¾	47	a fine bright day, sharp cold air.
7	W. N. W.	29 9	44	smart frost morn. clear fine day.
8	S. W. stormy.	29 6	48	heavy rains all day till 5, fine evening.
9	N. W. fresh	29 3½	49	sunshine and showers at intervals.
10	W. N. W.	29 5	47	cloudy morn. but fine day, no rain.
11	W. N. W. little.	29 6½	46	clear frosty air, flying clouds in the day, no rain.
12	W.	29 9	44	bright day, but few clouds.
13	W. S. W.	29 9½		Ditto.
14	E. N. E. fresh.		43	no frost, soft fine bright day.
15	- - - little.	29 9	47	Ditto.
16	- - - - -			flight frost in the m. a fine bright soft day.
17	- - - - -		48	Ditto.
18	N. fresh.	29 9½		foggy damp air till noon, fine and bright after.
19	N. E. little.	29 9¾	49	a cloudy heavy day, but very soft air.
20	- - - - -	30 1		Ditto
21	S. E.	29 9¼	47	soft air, bright and fine, not a cloud all day.
22	E. S. E.	29 7¾	46	very foggy till 11, quite fine afterwards.
23	S. S. E.	29 9	51	a very damp dull day, great signs for rain.
24	- - - fresh.	29 8½	54	a fine day, some clouds but no rain.
25	- - - little.	29 6½	52	dull heavy day, some few flight showers.
26	S. W.	29 7	53	a fine bright warm day.
27	E. S. E. little.	29 7¾		very foggy till noon, tolerable bright afternoon.
28	E. N. E. fresh.	29 8	52	foggy heavy dull air, rather cold.
29	S. W. little.	29 8¼		something clearer and warmer.
30	W. S. W.	29 6½		cloudy morn. fine very afternoon.
31	W. strong.	29 4	54	flying clouds, but a fine day, no rain.

Oct.

1764

1	N. N. W.	29 7¾	49	many flying clouds, but no rain.
2	S. W.	29 7½		rain from midnight till evening.
3	W. S. W. little		55	a fine soft day, some little sprinkling rains at times.
4	N. W.	29 7¾	56½	a very warm serene day.
5	E. S. E.	29 9½	53	frosty morn. excessive bright fine day.
6	N. N. W.	30	50	foggy till noon, very clear and soft after.
7	- - - - -	29 9½	52	a very fine day.
8	N. E. to S. W.		53	very bright and fine till noon, dull and cloudy after.
9	W. strong.	29 6½	53½	heavy showers morn. and even. midday fair.
10	- - - fresh.		55	a few sprinkling showers.
11	S. W.	29 7½	52½	Ditto.
12	S. S. W.	29 6¾	53½	fine and bright till noon, wet blowing aftern.
13	N. N. E. little.	29 5¾	51½	a very soft fine day.
14	- - - - -	29 7½	49	Ditto.
15	S. little.	30	48	foggy till ten, a bright fine day afterwards.
16	S. S. W.	29 9½	52	bright and fine all day.
17	- - - - -	29 7½	50	dull morn. missing afternoon.
18	- - - fresh	29 7½		extreme bright till noon, very wet afternoon.
19	- - - little	29 8¼		a very fine day.
20	S.	29 8	54	an excessive bright soft day.
21	S. W. fresh.	29 8½		Ditto
22	S W to N W. strong.	29 9½	53	a fine morn. blowing afternoon, very cool.
23	N. E. fresh	30	48	some flying clouds and showers at times, very cold.
24	N. N. W. little.	30 1½	46½	frosty morn. excessive fine day, sun very hot.
25	N. W.	29 9	48½	a very fine bright morn. wet churlish afternoon.
26	W. strong.	29 7¾	40	smart frosty m. cold churlish day, but no rain.
27	N. N. W.	29 7	43	wind high and very cold.
28	- - - little	29 8	40	a very clear bright day, very cold.

Wind.		Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	W.	29 7	42	a dull churlish day, with some rain.
30	N. W.		43	a heavy morn. very wet afternoon, but warm.
31	N. W. to S. W.			a fine dry day, but extreme cold wind.
1765				
08.				
1	S. W. strong.	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	54	a fine bright day.
2	fresh	29	59	fundry storm in the morn. fair midday, wet even.
3	S. S. W. little		53	a fine bright day.
4	S. E.	29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		rain all day without ceasing.
5	W. N. W.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	hazy morn. soft warm day, missing evening.
6	- - - - -	29 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	a hazy warm day, with some little rain.
7	W. N. W.			fine bright warm day.
8	N. W. strong.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	a fair day, some flying clouds.
9	S. S. E.	29 6	54	heavy rains at intervals all day.
10	W. S. W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	bright clear morn. heavy rains in the afternoon.
11	- - - - -		52 $\frac{1}{2}$	bright and clear till ev. then some heavy showers.
12	- - - fresh	29 5		Ditto.
13	- - - - -	29 6	51	bright till nine, very wet all day afterwards.
14	S. S. W.	29 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	dull day, but no rain.
15	W. strong	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	a fair day, with some slight showers.
16	W. N. W.	29 9	51	a very bright clear day.
17	S. S. W. fresh	29 9	55	bright morning, dull afternoon.
18	W. little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	very bright and fine, a soft air.
19	- - - - -	29 8	57	dull morning, bright afternoon, very warm.
20	S. W.	29 7		Ditto
21	- - - - -	29 8	58	rain more or less all day, very warm.
22	S. S. E.	29 7	59	a heavy day with a few gentle showers, very warm.
23	- - - - -		57	a good deal of rain at times.
24	S. S. W. to N. N. W.	29 4	53	a continued rain all day, much cooler.
25	N. N. W. fresh.	29 5	51	a fine bright day, dry cool air.
26	S. W. - - -	29 7	45	slight frost, bright and clear till 2, missing aftern.
27	W.	29 8	55	very bright soft day.
28	- - - - -			smart frost, bright and fine till 4, wet evening.
29	W. S. W.	29 6	52	soft dull morning, cold wet afternoon.
30	W. fresh	9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	fine bright morn. churlish aft. but no rain.
31	S. W. little.	29 5	48	rain all day without ceasing.
1766				
08.				
1	S. E. little.	29 8	60	a shower early, remainder a fine day.
2	E.		59	fine morning, cloudy afternoon.
3	N. E.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	very fine bright day.
4	- - - - -		59	missing m. fine mid-d. a deal of lightning in the E.
5	- - - - -	29 5	61	a great deal of rain.
6	N. to W. fresh.	29 4	63	many flying clouds, with some little rain.
7	W.		57	a fine bright day.
8	N. - - - - -		58	bright morn. cloudy afternoon.
9	E. N. E.	29 6	56	dull day, cool dry air.
10	N. E. stormy.	29 7	58	Ditto.
11	- - - - -		55	flying clouds, with some little rain.
12	fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	frosty morn. fine bright day.
13	E.		48	Ditto.
14	E. to S. to W. little.	29 9	47	bright morn. cloudy afternoon.
15	W.	29 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	cloudy day, with a little missing rain.
16	N. E. fresh.	30 1		cloudy morn. missing afternoon.
17	- - little.	30 3	51	bright afternoon.
18	E. to S.	30 2	47	smart frost in the night, excessive bright day.
19	S. fresh	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	fair day, with some flying clouds.
20	W. S. W. strong	30	54	fair day, but many flying clouds.
21	S. W. to N. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	very cloudy, with a little rain.
22	N. W. to S. fresh.	30	49	foggy morn. very bright day.
23	S.	29 8	51	bright morn. cloudy day, wet evening.
24	S. W. strong.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	fair day, with some heavy flying clouds.
25	- - - - -			very hazy at times, with a little rain.
26	S. S. W. strong.	29 5	52	many heavy clouds, but a fine warm day.
27	S.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	fair day, with flying clouds, wet evening.
28	S. S. E.	29 4	58	Ditto.
29	- - strong.		55	fine bright day, very wet evening.
30	- - - - -	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	some strong showers at times, other part fair.
31	N. N. E.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	fair day, cloudy and sunshine at intervals.

57. *An Appendix to the Account of Italy, in answer to Samuel Sharpe, Esq; By George Baretti.*

TO invalidate several of Mr. Baretti's objections to the letters from Italy, Mr. Sharp has quoted several passages from the *Frustra Letteraria*, a periodical paper, some time since published at Venice, in which Mr. Baretti had the chief hand.

Upon which Mr Baretti observes, that the *Frustra Letteraria* or Literary Scourge, was not written in his own, but in an assumed character, in the name and character of an old, illnatur'd ferocious soldier, who is supposed to have quitted his native country when scarcely fifteen years old, and to have returned home at 65.

This soldier is called *Aristarco Scannabue*, Aristarcus the Dunce-killer; and "it appears, says Mr. Baretti, by the introduction, and still more by the work itself, that this character is drawn as hating almost every thing done in Italy, and approving almost of nothing but what is done abroad, especially in England and France; of his arrogance and furliness there is never an end, and he can scarcely hearken to the kindest remonstrances of an honest clergyman, who often attempts to argue with him on several subjects, and by way of contrast is represented as a plain man, who never would trouble himself with what is transacted abroad, perfectly satisfied with whatever is done at home.

"The old fellow little controlled, abuses all modern writers, when he speaks of them collectively; yet contradicting himself at every step (as hot-headed people are apt to do) he praises, with great warmth, many of them, when their works come individually under his eye. His peevishness goes so far as to declare that his style is framed upon the best English and French writers, and that he is not obliged for it to any Italian; ancient or modern.

"He declares for compliance with established forms of whatever kind, yet screening himself under a frivolous pretence of gratitude to a vizir, whom he knew in Persia, he wears a long robe, a turban, and a sabre after the Persian manner; and even his cats and dogs he will have of the Angola and Newfoundland breed.

It is therefore evident, that the *Frustra Letteraria*, is a work of a satyrical and dramatic kind, and that many of the reflections are put into the mouth of a singular and misanthropic character, in order to give propriety to that species of exaggeration, without which satire would be defective in spirit and poignancy.

And what, says Mr. Baretti, would Mr. Sharp have said of me, if in an Italian account of England, I had treated his countrymen as he has treated mine, and if afterwards reproached with it, I had collected the sarcasms which English writers have

thrown upon their countrymen, in my justification? Suppose says he, that I had affirmed in such an account, that "the history of Great Britain during the last century, was only a heap of conspiracies, rebellions, murders, massacres, revolutions, banishments, the very worst effects that avarice, faction, hypocrisy, perfidiousness, cruelty, rage, madness, hatred, envy, lust, malice, and ambition could suggest? That ignorance, idleness, and vice are the proper ingredients for qualifying a British legislator? That a weak diseased body, a meagre countenance, and sallow complexion, are the true marks of noble blood in England? That the imperfections of your nobility's minds, run parallel with those of their bodies, being a composition of spleen, dunceness, ignorance, caprice, sensuality, and pride? That as for your commons, they seem to be a knot of pedlars, pickpockets, highwaymen, and bullies? That the bulk of your people consists in a manner wholly of discoverers, witnesses, informers, accusers, prosecutors, evidences, an swearers, together with their several subservient and subaltern instruments, a l under the colours, the conduct, and pay of ministers of state and their deputies? and that vast numbers amongst you are compelled to seek your livelihood by begging, robbing, stealing, cheating, pimping, flattering, suborning, forswearing, forging, gaming, lying, fawning, hectoring, voting, scribbling, star-gazing, poisoning, whoring, capting, libelling, freethinking, and the like occupations? Suppose further I had said, that "in this account I extenuated the faults of Englishmen as much as I durst, and upon every article gave as favourable a turn as the matter would bear?" And suppose, that, to justify this description of the English nation, I should say, that I have extracted it word for word from one of the most eminent English writers? Nay, if I should go farther, and affirm, that the English nation itself has recognised the truth of this character by the prodigious applauses which they gave the book in which it is contained? Would my candour or good sense meet with any great degree of approbation amongst sensible people, whether Englishmen or foreigners?

All nations would appear detestible, if the writings of satyrists and declaimers, only were to be consulted; allowances must be made to works that are not of the historical kind, but books of travels, like histories, ought to be bound by the strictest rules of severe truth. An Italian who reads the *Frustra*, knows how and where to apply the general satire and declamation contained in it, but an Englishman who reads Mr. Sharp's Letters, having no certain or exact knowledge about Italy, will not be able to discriminate between what in those letters is true, and what is false, and the higher Mr. Sharp's personal character, the greater his countrymen's deception.

Upon the whole, says Mr. Baretti, "whether any thing said by me, in a declamatory

“ tory way, in a feigned character, will in-
 “ validate any thing contained in my Ac-
 “ count of Italy, or support any thing as-
 “ serted in Mr. Sharp’s Letters, I must
 “ trust to the reader.”

Mr Barètti considers some particular parts
 of Mr. Sharp’s pamphlet, with a view to
 obviate the charge of contradiction, and jus-
 tify his quotations; but for these the reader
 is referred to his Appendix itself, which he
 closes with an account of the accident that
 induced him to write his Account of Italy,
 and occasionally to justify it against the cen-
 sures of Mr. Sharp.

“ When after an absence of six years,
 “ says Mr. Barètti, I came back to
 “ this kingdom, a young lady of my ac-
 “ quaintance complimented me for having
 “ quitted my bad country. Why, madam,
 “ said I, do you call bad a country you ne-
 “ ver saw? My country is a very good one
 “ I think; and there are as many good peo-
 “ ple in it, as there are any where else.
 “ Is it so? said she with surprize. Indeed
 “ I am glad to hear you say so: but there
 “ is one Mr. Sharp, a very good man they
 “ say, who has given such an account of the
 “ Italians, and such a character to the ladies
 “ there, that has made me shudder more
 “ than once: and I assure you, that, while
 “ I was reading his book, I blessed myself
 “ a thousand times, and was very thankful I
 “ am not born an Italian woman!

“ The ingenuity of this speech struck
 “ me, and made me presently desirous of
 “ reading the book in question. I borrow-
 “ ed it of her, went home, perused it thro’,
 “ and wondered no longer at the horror it
 “ had raised in a pious and innocent mind.
 “ I then thought it my duty to say some-
 “ thing to it, and had it not been for this
 “ accident, I should probably never have
 “ written the Account of Italy, nor of
 “ course this Appendix.

X.

58. *The Judgment of Paris, an Eng-
 lish Burletta, in Two Acts, as it is per-
 formed at the Theatre-Royal in the Hay-
 Market.*

As these compositions are always con-
 sidered as the mere vehicles for music, they
 are not subjects of literary criticism. This
 performance seems to be neither better nor
 worse than vehicles for music generally are;
 the following claims of the goddesses, which
 have already been variously expressed by
 many writers, both serious and comic, may
 serve as a specimen.

J U N O Sings.

I am Juno,

I’d have you know,

Queen of Jupi, and his thunder.

Then agree, fir,

And to me, fir,

Let these madams, truckle under.

What is wisdom, what is beauty,

Power, and wealth, are thy reward;

Shepherd then perform your duty,

And to me, the prize award.

V E N U S.

I, who with soft desires enflame the heart,
 Behold am acting now—a suppliant’s part:
 To me most sure belongs the golden prize,
 Who rule the gods of hell, of seas, and skies.
 I know your bosom feels the dear impression,
 Then—as you’d hope—bestow on me com-
 passion.

S O N G.

Devoted at fair Helen’s feet,
 When you your ardent vows repeat,
 And sigh, and weep, complain and pray,
 Then will I, swain, your call obey;
 And tho’ you sigh, complain, implore,
 And she disdainful cries no more:

To you propitious, will I prove,
 And will inspire her heart with love,
 Then, when encircled in her arms,
 Enraptur’d you possess her charms,
 She, in her turn, shall kiss, implore,
 And in fond whispers—cry—encore.

P A L L A S.

By headstrong passions, be not hurried on,
 Nor grasp a shadow, prince, to be undone;
 By wisdom guided—reason’s laws pursue,
 Riches have wings—and so has beauty too:
 Beauty is but the play-thing of an hour—
 And what is all the pageantry of pow’r?

S O N G.

On your mind be this impress,
 Wealth and beauty are but bubbles
 Airy toys and—certain troubles.
 Even painful while possess;
 But where heaven-born wisdom reigns,
 Virtue, honour, her befriending,
 Ever at her call attending,
 Think how great will be your gains.

X.

59. *The melancholy Doctrine of Pre-
 destination exposed; and the delightful
 Truth of universal Redemption repre-
 sented. By Edward Harwood, D. D.*

In this little treatise, however well in-
 tended, Dr. Harwood has waded out of his
 depth, and endeavoured to prove his position
 by principles which he cannot establish, and
 arguments from which conclusions may be
 drawn that he is not aware of. He says, *the
 end of creation must be happiness*; but this he
 will find very difficult to prove upon the prin-
 ciples of Revelation, and upon principles of
 philosophy, exclusive of Revelation, he is
 not at liberty to reason.

If the end of creation is happiness, it is as
 difficult to conceive how a single individual
 should be eternally miserable, as how he
 should be predestined to such misery. As
 difficult to conceive why the devil should
 have been suffered to tempt Adam, who un-
 tempted would not have fallen, as to con-
 ceive why, in consequence of his guilt, o-
 thers should become obnoxious to punishment,
 or subject to such evil propensities as make vir-
 tue difficult, so difficult, that it is acknowledg-
 ed no man has ever yet been perfectly virtu-
 ous. But perhaps Dr Harwood will say, that

man

man would not have been worthy of reward if he had not been tried, nor subject to punishment if he had not been free; and what then? Does it follow that it becomes not the Divine Being to bestow happiness but as reward? and that, to secure happiness, the sole end of creation, it was necessary that man should be liable to incur misery as punishment? If the end of creation was happiness, what have we to do either with punishment or reward, or with a power by misusing which, as children do fire, we may disappoint this great only purpose of infinite wisdom, goodness, and power? Was the happiness of Adam before he fell reward? Was it wrong to give him that happiness? Would it have been wrong to continue it? We must not talk of attributes or perfections of the divine nature, which made it morally necessary for God to act with respect to man, as Revelation tells us he has acted; for then to act in a series congruous to those attributes, might be the end of creation, whether the utmost happiness would result or not. Let Dr. Harwood look to it, if he is driven to suppose such attribute, in order to account for the sin and misery of which he will see the enormity, and hear the groans, whenever he shall turn his eye, or his ear, to mankind and their works: he must then give up his position, "that the end of creation *must* be happiness."

In this dark estate we can no more account for misery, consistent with the divine perfections, than for predestination. We know that man is wretched, and that God is perfect; but we cannot conceive of any attribute in the divine Being, which would lead him either to permit, or to produce human misery; or that he could act consistently with any perfection, only by producing rather a less degree of happiness than a greater, rather by making happiness precarious than certain.

If Dr. Harwood believes that eyes have been given to the blind, legs to the lame, and health to the sick: let him tell us why these works of mercy are not still wrought by the same power. Philosophers have talked of God's acting not by partial but by general laws, and have represented the whole system of nature as in danger; if one pang should be spared to the wretch who is tortured with the gout or the stone. Let us leave philosophers to their general law, and their chain with two ends, that can neither reach to infinite nor nothing, they will not venture to say that the removal of pain and sickness, which occur in consequence of what they call general laws, is either impossible or difficult to God, they will find it very difficult if any evil can be removed by mere volition, to assign a reason, consonant to infinite goodness, for its continuance. Dr. Harwood, who knows that many lepers have been cleansed at once, would smile if I was to ask him "all this dread order, did it break?"—he would smile, if like these philosophers I was

to pretend, that the removing an acrimonious quality from the juices of an human body, would subvert the whole solar system, and cause "Chaos to come again": let him then tell us in his turn, if *the end of creation must be happiness*, why the author of nature suffers thousands and ten thousands to lie stretched upon the rack, till the lingering torment puts an end to life.

If he denies with Irenæus, "that by nature some are bad, and some are good", let him tell us what he means when he affirms of St. Austin, that he was a man of a *very bad temper*; that he viewed the deity through *this wretched medium*; that his writings are the overflowing of his *heart*; that they exhibit a picture of his *mind*, and are full of *Rancour*.

Dr. Harwood asks, "what we should think of the wisdom, of the honour, of the rectitude, and goodness of the parent of a numerous family, who should have one or two favourites, on whom he was perpetually lavishing all his kindness, and totally disregarding, neglecting, and ruining all the rest"; yet within a few pages he says, "we see one vast extent of country swarming with millions of God's rational creatures, all immersed in the profoundest ignorance, and heathenism; paying their adorations to imaginary deities, maintaining the most absurd and fabulous tenets, concerning a providence and future state, and to the last degree rude and uncivilized, illiterate and barbarous; *and yet these are the children of the same common parent as we Christians a. c.*" God, continues the Doctor, hath **PREORDAINED** the situation of every individual, the particular advantages that every one should enjoy for the present and future fruition of happiness; that one man should *possess* privileges *denied* to another, that one should enjoy opulence, genius, penetration, sagacity, health and vigour; another should be indigent, stupid, sordid, pining through life in hopeless sickness, and debility. Dr. Harwood has by this preordination, represented the supreme Being in the very same light with the parent of a numerous family, capriciously lavishing favours upon some of his children, and neglecting or ruining the rest. Can Dr. Harwood show that such an unequal and causeless predestination of good and ill, with respect to this life, is compatible with those perfections, which he supposes to be incompatible with alike capricious and causeless predestination of good and ill, with respect to another life? the present, as far as man can judge, is not less wrong, because the future is right. Causeless sufferance inflicted for a moment, is incompatible with man's notion of the goodness of God, upon which he founds bold hypotheses for eternity; and this writer has still more effectually subverted the superstructure he endeavours to establish, by supposing that the preordination of men; either to possess, or to want, gospel advantages

advantages here, will influence at least the degree of their enjoyment *for ever*. A predestination of one man to ten degrees of happiness for ever, and another to but five from all eternity, without the least regard to their moral conduct, or any act which their character and situation made possible, is wholly irreconcilable with Dr. Harwood's system, and enables us to retort his exclamation, what! is not the goodness of God ample enough for *all* his creatures; if the whole collective system of beings enjoyed it, could they exhaust it? what then should prompt the parsimony of such a distribution; why not all men admitted to equal advantages, why not all capable of what, upon this author's plan, may be called Christian merit? why not all admitted candidates for Christian felicity? But it is now time to dismiss Dr. Harwood and his book, though the reader's attention is requested a few moments longer to his subject.

For refuge against the horrors of predestination let us rather look inward, than above, let us rather have recourse to the heart, than the schools. The Turk says, that life cannot be shortened or prolonged a moment, and that the particular fortune and death of every one is fixed by an irreversible decree; let us suppose an honest Turk with a dose of poison in his hand, to form this argument. It is fixed by an irreversible decree from all eternity that I shall now die by poison, or that I shall not; if it is fixed that I shall die by poison, I shall so die though I do not drink it; if it is fixed that I shall not die by poison, I shall not so die though I do drink it. Will any man who can tell his fingers, suppose, in consequence of this argument, that the life or death of this Turk by poison, was not dependant upon his own act? that he could not freely chuse, whether he would drink the poison or not? it was certainly true, either that he would or would not die a suicide by poison from eternity, but if it was true that he would so die, it was also true that he would perform the act of which the event in question was the effect: if it was eternally true that he would not so die, it was also true that he would not perform the act, of which the event in question was the effect. Let us apply this to predestination, with respect to a future estate; it is true of every man, either that he will be saved, or that he will perish; but if it is true that he will perish, it is also true that he will neglect or refuse to fulfill the conditions, upon which salvation is offered in the gospel: if it is true that he will be saved, it is also true that he will fulfill such conditions. As there can be no evidence that I shall not die by poison so strong as that of not drinking it, there can be no evidence so strong that I shall not perish, as my neither neglecting or refusing the terms of salvation, and so the contrary; as to my power of accepting or refusing, let every man lay his hand upon his heart, and ask himself, whe-

(Gent. Mag. Oct. 1763.)

ther, when he is solicited to do a certain act, either from within or without, he does not *feel* that he has a power of choice. The voice of universal nature will affirm that he has; the still small-voice, which is found neither in the thunder of the church, nor the whirlwind of philosophy; neither in vortices of atoms, nor prescriptions of faith.

X.

60. *The History of Chess, together with short and plain Instructions, by which any one may easily play at it, without a Master.*

As much of this book as contains the history of Chess, is very entertaining, and it relates many curious particulars with respect to other subjects, which fell in the author's way, whose reading seems to be uncommonly extensive and various.

By this account Chess appears to have been invented in India, early in the sixth century; the Chinese call it the game of the Elephant, and say they had it from the Indians, in 537, the Persians say that they received it from the same people, in the time of the great Cosroes, A. D. 576, and the Arabians say that the Persians taught it to them; the princess Anna Comnena, who wrote in 1118, says that the Arabians introduced it into Greece; she calls it *Zatrikion*, the game of the King, and it had an appellation of the same import in the East, where it was called *Scatrongi* or *Schatrak*. *Schah*, or *Schek*, in the Persian tongue is King, and the Persian words *schah-mat*, which we have corrupted into *Check-mate*, mean, "the King is dead." With the Arabians Chess came into Spain, from Spain it passed into France, and by the French it was, in the eleventh century, brought into England.

In a Persian book called *Shahnama*, a folio containing 60,000 couplets of verses, written by *Phirdausi*, there is this passage; about the time of Cosroes, there was a king in India called *Mây*, who had two sons, *Gav*, and *Talachand*. Upon the death of *Mây*, their mother *Paritchera*, whose name signifies "endued with angelic Beauty", succeeded to the throne: when the two princes were grown up, they desired to know of their mother, which of them was to be her successor; she made no declaration, but gave them both hopes separately. In the mean time they quarrelled and raised armies, and notwithstanding the mother's intreaties, broke out into open war; after many battles it happened that *Talachand* was slain. The mother complained to her surviving son, and the wise men of the kingdom set about to compose the game *Shatrangei*, representing the battle of *Gav*, and *Talachand*. The mother contemplates the game, and by daily playing at it, brings into her mind the battle and death of her son *Talachand*. She could not forbear to torment herself with his death, but every day for a long time gave herself up to meditate upon it.

The same story, with little variation, is

to be found in the book called *Phertengh Sururi*, which Dr. Hyde received from India, and in many other Arabic books.

The Arabian names of the pieces used in Chess, are these; 1. *Shah* the King; 2. *Pherz* or *Pherzan*, the General; 3. *Phil*, the Elephant; 4. *Pharas*, the Horseman; 5. *Ruch*, the Dromedary; 6. *Beidak*, the Soldier.

The old English names are, 1. the King; 2. Pers; 3. Alphyn; 4. Knight, or Horseman; 5. Roke, or Rochus; 6. Paune.

The name of the second piece Fers, Fierge, or Fiercia is a corruption of the Latin word *Fercia*, derived from the Persian *Ferz*, a Visiere; but this was easily changed into Vierge, Virgo, the *Virgin*, and afterwards Lady, the *Queen*.

Alphyn, the name of the third piece, is from *Alphillus*, used by the old Latin poets, from which the French poets have made the words *Auphin*, and *Dauphin*. As the Queen was introduced instead of Fers, so the Bishop, still more injudiciously, was introduced instead of Alphyn; it should have been considered, that among the Indians there is no Bishop, and if there had, he could not properly be ranked among the officers of an army: Our Roke is from *Ruch* the Dromedary, and Paune is from *Beidak* the soldier. *Beidak* is from *Piyade*, Persian, whence the French have *Pieton*, *Pion*, and from *Pion* we have *Paune*.

Daniel Sheldon, Esq; an East India merchant, gave Dr. Hyde a fine Chess board, of great price and antiquity, with a set of Chess men, made according to the first institution of the game, and they are thus described: They are of solid ivory, varnished and interspersed with gold; the pieces for one side are white, for the other green.

I. The Shah or King, he sits unarmed in a square castle, placed upon the back of an Elephant; the castle is painted both within and without, and adorned with gold, and above it is a large canopy, supported by pillars, the elephant is in armour; before the King, without the castle, stands the governor of the Elephant, with the guiding rod, terminated by a hook, in his hand: behind the King stands the bearer of an Umbrella, which he supports over the King's head.

The foot soldier, or paune of the King, is an archer, armed with bow and arrows.

II. *Pherz*, the General, sits on a horse in armour, he has a feather in his cap, and a short sword drawn in his hand, at his right side hangs a bow, and a quiver of arrows at his left.

His footman is a trumpeter, in the act of sounding.

III. Next to these, on each side, is an Elephant in armour, which carries the colours of the horse; his governor sits upon his back, and behind him is a little square table, on which lie two bundles of Javelins, for defence of the colours.

The paune belonging to these pieces carries

the colours of the foot, and is armed with a short spear.

IV. Next to these, on each side, is a horse in armour, with a rider bearing a drawn sword, and having a bow at his right side, and a quiver at his left.

His footman carries a symetar and target, he holds the target out before him, and has raised the symetar to strike.

V. *Ruc*, the Dromedary, with a rider bearing two brazen drums, one of which is fixed on each side. The drum is an oriental invention, and was first brought into Spain by the Arabians, from Spain it went all over Europe.

The footman of the *Ruc* is a Musqueteer, armed with a gun, called in Italian *Moschetto*, whence the English word *Musket*.

Next to him is another paune or footman, bearing a target and club.

The Chess men of Charlemagne, who died in the year 814, are still preserved in the treasury of the abbey of St. Dennis, near Paris.

I. The King is sitting upon a throne crowned, with a sceptre in his hand, and is about four inches high.

II. The Queen sits crowned on a smaller throne.

III. Two archers stand one on each side of the King, holding a drawn bow as going to shoot.

IV. Next these are two centaurs: figures half man and half horse.

V. Two Elephants with castles.

VI. Sixteen footmen or paunes, armed with swords, and carrying muskets on their shoulders.

It may however, well be questioned, whether those Chess-men were Charlemagne's, which represent foot soldiers, with a fire-lock upon their shoulders. This author indeed mentions a musqueteer as a footman of the *Ruc*, in the set of Chess-men brought from the East, and supposed to be of great antiquity, that were given by Mr. Sheldon to Dr. Hyde, and he says, that the Indians had cannon and gunpowder above 2000 years ago, and produces many respectable authorities for it. If they had small arms at that time, they might make a musqueteer of a chess man, and the figure might be copied in Europe without knowing its nature or use; this however is highly improbable.

It is said, that Don John of Austria had a chamber, the floor of which was chequered pavement, of black and white marble, upon which living men moved under his direction, according to the laws of Chess.

A duke of Weymar is also reported to have played at Chess, in the same manner, with living soldiers.

Chess was formerly in so high esteem, that many families in England borrowed the insignia of their arms from it; and the Exchequer, erected in London in the time of William the Conqueror, who was very fond

of

of Chefs, and introduced it into England, takes its name from the Chess-board, called in French *Exchequiere*, to which the table there was said to bear some resemblance.

The instructions for playing the game are such as none but those who play already can understand. X.

61. *Philosophical Essays*; I. *On the Academic Philosophy*; II. *On active Power*; III. *On Liberty and Necessity*.

The principle which the author chiefly labours to establish in the first Essay is, that our uncertainty with respect to truth, does not arise from any uncertainty in the nature of things, but from our inability to perceive their differences; it seems, however, to be a matter of very little moment to me, that there is in nature truth and falsehood, if I cannot distinguish what is false from what is true.

He observes very justly, that we believe many things upon principles distinct from reason, to which, if reason were to be consulted, it would refuse its assent; but he seems to be unfortunate in the instance he has given; he says "we believe the union of the soul and body from an immediate perception and consciousness of it, although reason not being able to discover the nature and manner of the union, might be ready to pronounce it impossible and absurd." But how does it appear that I am conscious of any such union? I am conscious that I perceive, compare, judge, and will, but am I conscious that these acts are performed by the union of two substances, one of which is extended, and the other not? Am I conscious that there are in nature, any two such substances as men have thought fit to define body and soul, matter and mind to be? do I immediately perceive, that the same substance which is extended cannot taste; and smell, and remember; or that the same substance which can taste, smell, and remember, cannot think?

This author says, 'that scepticism cuts all the sinews of action, removes every connection with, or concern for others, and reduces us to a state of *stupid indifference and sullen despair*'; let us not, however, fear either scepticism, or any of these dreadful effects, for this author almost immediately adds, that "some truths are so plain and evident, that Reason must assent to them, and self-love is so essential to the mind, that it will engage us in some course of action or other, in pursuit of happiness". Thus we are saved by instinct if we are lost by reason; and as long as God has given us a principle, ever active to procure our own happiness and has most intimately connected our own happiness with the happiness of others, we may leave philosophy to dogmatize or doubt as it will.

In the second essay, on active power, the author controverts Mr. Lock's opinion, that all our ideas are derived from sensation and

reflection; he allows that the first notions of things are given to the mind, by means of some sensation, but supposes, that after such notices are given, the mind, by the exertion of some inherent power, may be able to discover remarkable qualities in things, and even things themselves, of a very different nature, which are not to be discovered merely by any sense. He says, that in the reception of our original ideas the mind is passive, but that in the reception of those subsequent ones, it is active, and he brings as an instance, the idea which the mind obtains of *Active Power*. Mr. Lock traces it up partly to some sensation, and partly to some reflection of the mind on it's own operations.

The mind, says Mr. Lock, observing the frequent change made upon things, considers in one thing, the possibility of having any one of it's simple ideas changed; and in another, the possibility of making that change; and so comes by that idea which we call power.

This author, in order wholly to exclude sensation from any share in the production of this idea, *active power*, observes, that supposing matter to have in itself a power to begin motion, and to act upon another part of matter, yet this power is not the object of any sensation: all that our senses take notice of is the mere motion of matter; if we see a stone moving in the air, sense indeed perceives the motion, but it is the understanding only that can determine, whether the motion was begun by the stone, or any thing else; our idea of power therefore, says this author, is an *intellectual* idea, not perceivable by any sense.

With respect to *Reflection*, as the source of our idea of power, when we observe, says this author, a change made upon any thing, it is natural to enquire how the change has happened, in doing which we immediately perceive, that the change must be effected by the thing changed, or something else which may be connected with it. When we will to move our finger, it immediately moves; we therefore infer that there is a real and necessary connection between the will and such motion; and thus from a constant observation of the order and connection of things, as well as from the clearest intuitive perception we acquire the idea of active power.

How far this reasoning refers our idea of active power into *intuitive perception*, and how far the constant observation of the order and connection of things exclude sensation, is left to the reader's determination.

The author proceeds to consider the exertion of active power in the creation and preservation of the world.

As to creation, however, it is wholly beyond human comprehension; we can no more conceive the existence of mind without a beginning, than of matter, nor the production of matter by mind, than of mind by matter.

To enquire into a subject, confessedly superior to our abilities, is time spent to little purpose, and after all is more likely to produce scepticism than knowledge. This author

thor however, has principally endeavoured to shew, that the supposition of natural causes, acting in conjunction with, and assisting the first cause, is purely chimerical and imaginary, and that taking them for granted, they could be of no use in the original formation of the universe. With this view he considers particularly the centripetal, and centrifugal forces, which he says, would act as obstacles in the original formation of things; for in consequence of these forces, if the heavenly bodies were placed at too great a distance from the center of gravity, the centrifugal force, not having a sufficient counterpoise, would carry them off from the centre altogether; on the other hand, if they were placed too near that centre, they would rush into it from the prevailing force of gravitation; at any rate their motions would be in orbits so excentric, as soon to prove fatal to every living thing they contained, and in any of these cases it is evident, says this author, that the constitution of a regular system would be impracticable; this reasoning he also refers to any other supposed natural cause.

It may however, be observed, that if matter is supposed to have existed from eternity, as a Chaos, and creation to have been nothing more than a regulation of it, these properties of matter, though at first they required the exertion of a power capable of suspending or counteracting them, might yet at last, when the new formed bodies were placed at proper distances, so counterbalance each other as to produce those excellent effects that we see. And that if it be supposed that God created matter, it signifies little to enquire into any effect of its qualities, with respect to facilitating the establishment of this, or any other system of worlds. The production of something from nothing certainly leaves all other things easy, if the word may be applied to the Being, whose mere volitions are supposed to be efficient causes of all that is, or can be.

This author has made the following observation on the Mosaic account, which must certainly be pleasing, as a matter of curiosity, and may also have its use.

“ Moses, says he, informs us, that God
“ bestowed six days in compleating the form
“ of the world, and rested from his work on
“ the seventh: the knowledge of this could
“ only have been recieved by Revelation,
“ and that this was the belief and persuasion
“ of mankind, concerning the origin of
“ things, will appear evident, not only from
“ the authority of Homer, and some other
“ of the ancient poets, who have affirmed
“ it, but chiefly from this consideration, that
“ almost all the different nations of the world
“ have agreed in a period of time, consist-
“ ing of seven days, and have even agreed
“ in the precise order of that period. This
“ is not to be accounted for but from some
“ common and great cause, and is the more
“ remarkable, as the several nations, tho’

“ they differed in their calculations of months
“ and years, which yet have a just standard
“ in the nature of things, did, notwithstanding
“ ing, agree in the period of weeks, though
“ not founded on any natural phenomena,
“ but appearing intirely arbitrary.

As to providence, the exertion of divine power in the preservation of the world, the author endeavours to prove such an exertion by shewing that gravity, the power which has generally been supposed to keep the system in motion and order, cannot be conceived to be a property of matter; and so indeed, the great Newton himself confessed. This author’s inference is, that as the power of the first cause was necessary in the creation of the world, the same power is equally necessary in the preservation and government of it, a power that must extend, every moment, to all parts of the universe, the smallest particles of matter not excepted.

In the third essay, on liberty and necessity, the author, taking for granted that he has proved, with respect to active power, that we are thereby enabled to acquire new ideas, not arising from any sensation, nor even from reflection in Mr. Lock’s sense, proceeds to consider its influence upon the will and affections, and undertakes to shew that it is the true source of the very important qualities of *Liberty and Morality*. We shall not stop to ask him in what respect liberty and morality are important; or whether he supposes, or does not suppose, that without them there could be happiness, or in what degree.

The author observes very justly, that the opinion of freedom, arises from the consciousness of our own minds; when we engage in any action, a consciousness which is immediate and constant. To this consciousness it ought wholly to be referred, for we believe our free agency, as this author says, we do other things, *upon principles distinct from reason, to which, if reason was to be consulted, it would refuse it’s assent.* This indeed, is the opinion of the author himself. “ Perhaps after all our nice and intricate
“ speculation, says he, we shall find that
“ there is more reason to trust those natural
“ sentiments, which are suggested by an
“ immediate consciousness, than the uncer-
“ tain conclusions which flow from premises
“ so imperfectly understood.”

In the essay itself there appears to be nothing new, and it can only serve to confirm those who read it in their own opinion, whether they have adopted the principles of necessity or freedom; the Necessitarian certainly will not think his principles contuted; the advocate for liberty will, with pleasure, recollect the arguments that have already determined his judgment.

X.

62. *Astronomical and Philosophical Conjectures on a Passage in Homer,* by G. Costard, M. A.

The passage in Homer is Iliad I. v. 425 where Thetis assigns the reason why she could

could not then present her petition to Jupiter.

Ζεύς γὰρ ἐπ' Ωκεανὸν μέλ' ἀμύμονας
Αἰθιοπίας
Ἥδιζος ἔσχημεν Δαίτῃ· Θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες
ἔποντο

Δωδεκάτη δὲ τοῖς ἄνδρις ἐλεύσεσθαι Οὐλυμπονδε.
Jupiter enim in Oceanum ad inculpatores
Æthiopas

Hæsternus abiit ad convivium, & Dii simul
omnes secuti sunt.

Duodecima autem rursus veniet in cœlum.

These verses Mr Costard supposes to include some mythological meaning, and proceeds to examine what that meaning is.

He observes, in the first place, that the ancients, by Ethiopians, meant sometimes a people of Africa, and sometimes a people of Asia. This he proves by many quotations and remarks, which put the matter out of doubt.

In his opinion, Homer's Ethiopians are those of Asia, borderers upon the territories of Babylon, if not themselves Babylonians. It is manifest that these Ethiopians were known to Homer from the *Odyssey*, Lib. I. verse 23.

Αἰθιοπίας, τοῖς διχθα δειδαῖναι, ἔσχατοι ἄνδρων,

Οἱ μὲν δυσσομενε Υπερίενος. οἱ δ' ἄντιος.

Æthiopas, qui bifariam divisi sunt, ultimi hominum,

Alii quidem ad occidentalem solem, alii vero ad orientalem.

The Baby onians probably divided the day into 12 parts because the year was so divided. and the year was divided into 12 parts because 12 lunations were supposed to be a year.

The Greeks learned this division from the Babyonians. A year is one system of days, and therefore is sometimes represented as one day. When Rebecca sent Jacob to Padan Aram, she bad him go and stay with Laban. not as we have translated it *a few days*, but *one days*, one *system of days*, or one year, for as the journey could not be performed in a few days, neither would the absence of a few days answer the purpose of his being sent away. But a month is also a *system of days*, and in the Chaldee stile may be termed *shanah*, *one days*, as well as a year. As a year then was *one days*, so in the same stile would a month be *one day*, but as this could not be expressed in Greek, the Greeks would perhaps call it *one day*, at least a poet might do so, especially such a poet as Homer, abounding in figure and mythology.

An instance of this Mr Costard has given in the word Ζεύς, in the passage he has considered; the Greeks themselves derive the word from ζέω, *ferveo*, but the origin may be sought higher, and it may be considered as equivalent to the *Dai* or *Di* of the Hebrews, the *Du* of the Arabians, and what is more the *Dyn* of the Welch, the *Deu* of the Cornish, the *Dûe* of the Armoric, the *Dia* of the

old Irish, and lastly the *Dus* of the Latins. All these signify *Lord* or *possessor*, and therefore are equivalents to the word *Baal* the idolatrous term for the *sun* in scripture.

The pestilence that happened among the Greeks before Troy, was probably a fact, which, stripped of fable, is properly enough referred to Apollo, the sun, or the heat of the season, July or August; it was therefore after the summer solstice, but not long, and upon that account Homer says, that *Jupiter*, or the *Sun*, was gone Ἥδιζος, a day or two agoe. That is, he was gone towards the winter tropic, towards the southernmost part of his orbit, and therefore towards the vertex of those people that lived in the southernmost part of the known world. He was gone therefore μέλ' ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπίας. These people lay towards the top of the Persian gulf, and therefore ἐπ' Ωκεανόν; were borderers upon the sea; and so as he describes them were ἔσχατοι ἄνδρων, *hominem remotissim*.

Jupiter, or the Sun, is said to have been gone μέλα Δαίτῃ, to a feast, and these people had a festivity about the time of the winter solstice called *sakeb* of the same kind with the Roman Saturnalia.

When Jupiter, now supposed to be the sun, is said by Homer to be attended to this feast *by all the Gods*, it may be understood of all the planets known, perhaps, at that time to have a motion of their own.

But besides the planets, which Diodorus says the Caldeans called by the same name as the Greeks did, they had thirty other stars which they called Θέες βελαις, *Gods of the council*; to these they added twelve other principal Gods, who, according to them, presided each of them over a month, and one of the signs of the Zodiac.

These were the Gods therefore that in the Caldean astrological theology attended the sun, and these, says Mr Costard, seem to be the Gods, that in Homer's stile, waited upon Jupiter. Olympus is in this manner of explanation, the summer tropic, the highest part of the sun's annual orbit, his return to which is properly fixed to the 12th day, that is the 12th month of his departure from it, from all which Mr Costard infers, that the sense of the passage in question, stripped of its poetry, is this.

‘The pestilence fell into the Grecian
‘camp a month or two after the summer sol-
‘stice, when the sun, attended by the planets
‘and fixed stars, was gone towards the win-
‘ter tropic, the season when the people of
‘Babylon and its territories celebrated an
‘annual festival, and would not return to
‘the summer tropic till twelve months after
‘his departure from it.’

Upon this performance it is not necessary to make any other remark, than that by the same method of interpretation, not only the *Iliad* of Homer, but any other book may be made to contain “great treasures of moral
“and political wisdom.” X.

O D E. Occasioned by a Lady's being burnt with the curling irons. By the late Mr Edwards, author of the Canons of Criticism.

FAIR British ladies, whom with matchless charms

Profuse the dædale hand of nature stored,
So that for beauty ye're almost adored,
And in the lovely circle of your arms
Lies the chief earthly bliss, by heav'n design'd
To cheer the toils and sorrows of mankind.

The lamp of beauty was in heaven first tined
To light us through this weary pilgrimage;
Then with due care preserve the precious gage,
As erst in native purity it shined;
Nor let adulterate art its lustre hide
For which ye far and near are glorified.

Both far and near your charms are glorified,
And with sweet tyranny despotic reign
In hearts of men, who hug the silken chain;
The merchant's wealth, the king's imperial pride,
The victor's laurel, poet's ivy crown,
All at your feet are laid submissive down.

O strike not dead with an heart-thrilling frown
Your faithful liegeman, while he begs, you spare

The ambrosial tresses of your flowing hair,
Which love, our common lord, asserts his own;
In them well pleas'd he lurks, and of them makes
Those subtle nets with which fond hearts he takes.

For love's dread power, and for the graces' sakes,
Let far away the murderous shears be thrown,
Nor give those locks, the virgin's radiant crown,

To torturing fire, which their fine texture breaks,
Drinks up their juice, and brings with quick decay
December's hoary badge on blooming May.

Let Gallia's dames in borrowed beauty gay,
Who o'er their cheeks the plastering ceruse spread,
And youth's sweet flush disgrace with tawdry
In nature's spite make artful ringlets play;
And when the fire denies its wonted aid,
With purchased curls their faded temples shade.

In native charms secure, the British maid
Should trust to nature; since to *her* she owes
The unsullied lily, and the glowing rose,
Let *her* point out how best may be display'd
Those beaming glories, which her hand has shed
With various bounty on the beauteous head.

*On the Marriage of Sir Griffith Boynton,
Bart. with Miss Maria Heblethwayte,
August 1, 1768.*

HYMEN, God of chaste desire,
Select thy brightest torch with care;
Beauty, genius, love inspire;
Hail with joy the happy pair!
A finish'd youth, and matchless maid,
In all thy brilliant smiles array'd.

Wit enlivens beauty's charms,
Boynton saw the union here;
Her angel form his bosom warms,
Her virtues claim his vows sincere;
Choicest blessings may they prove,
Endless peace and purest love!

The selfish, mean, or vainly gay,
Devote to interest's sordid view,
Or toss'd on passion's stormy sea,
Shadowy schemes of bliss pursue.
When reason guides the raptur'd soul,
Joys on joys eternal roll.

May their mingled beauties shine,
Distinguish'd thro' a future race!
Girls to crown th' illustrious line,
With killing eyes, Maria's grace;
Boys with manly hearts, and brave,
Britannia's free born sons to save!

O Boynton! to this glorious cause,
Thy fires with native honour true,
When tyrants spurn'd their country's laws,
On slavery cast indignant view!
And nobly prodigal of blood,
Their prince at freedom's call withstood.

While softer passions sooth thy mind,
The tale of ancestry, how vain!
The muse to happier themes confined,
Should sing of beauty's gentle reign,
Let all be jocund, all be gay,
Love, and Maria smile to day.

J. COATES

*To all Ladies oppress'd with irresistible
Genius.*

FOrbear ye studious nymphs, forbear
To let improvement be your care,
At least improvement of the mind;
To read and write, and taste acquire,
Perhaps to feel the muses fire,
Is not for female souls designed.

Hapless the maid, whose genius strong,
Breaks through restraint and glows in song,
As some ill-fated fair ones do,
Who blush to own th' atrocious crime,
Yet can't forbear to write in rhyme,
And learning's lofty flight pursue.

To such I sing, and earnest pray,
That such will listen to my lay;
No selfish interest prompts my verse,
I seek not praise, nor envy fear,
But love my sex with zeal sincere,
And only fatal truth rehearse.

That tho' they chuse their subjects well,
Tho' nervous sense their numbers swell,
And modesty attends their pen,
Yet will the world no censures spare,
For *witty ladies* who can bear?
Genius and wit belongs to men.

Tho' since poetic fire divine
Is vested in the immortal nine,
Nine modest virgins learn'd and chaste,
They'll often chuse their sex to teach
Parnassus steep ascent to reach;
The spring of Helicon to taste.

Alas, they wist not they're unkind,
When they enrich the female mind,
With gifts men oft desire in vain:
Then be advis'd ye fair and young,
And never learn the muses song,
But shun their dear delusive train.

Oh dread the skill of writing well,
For fear you shou'd the men excel,
Who will such excellence despise;
Since men who judge the female race,
Think *ignorance* their sweetest grace,
And love the silly, not the wise.

STELLA'S Complaint. *A Pastoral Elegy,
on the death of Mrs G.*

THIS silent solitary wood,
This gentle soothing murmuring stream,
Suit well my present pensive mood,
And mournful melancholy theme.

Come not ye nymphs, nor shepherds come,
Whose happy hearts to joy incline;
But if amongst you there are *some*
Whose bosoms swell with grief like mine;

Who weep the parent or the friend,
Or faithful lover's loss bewail,
With such, I wou'd, my sorrows blend,
With such, rehearse the plaintive tale.

For who Serena's death can hear,
That her uncommon merit knew,
But must bestow a friendly tear,
Her honour'd ashes to bedew.

Mild, prudent, pious and sincere,
As daughter, parent, friend and wife,
She gave the world example rare,
In each succeeding state of life.

But since the friend, the husband dy'd,
(To him attach'd with fondest zeal,)
No balm by pity's hand apply'd,
Her tender broken heart could heal.

Two tedious winters she surviv'd,
But wish'd each falling sand the last,
She for her daughter only liv'd,
With whom her waiting days were past.

But now reliev'd from all her cares,
Her merit's just reward she finds,
And with her husband's spirit shares
The bliss that waits on virtuous minds.

But ah! I know her daughter left,
Young, innocent, and rich beside,
Of that parental care bereft,
That shou'd her early footsteps guide.

She, who beneath a parent's wing
Has ever fondly nurtur'd been,
Read books, heard birds and poets sing,
But little of the world has seen.

Oh dear Selinda, cou'd my grief,
Give ease to your afflicted mind,
Cou'd sharing woes afford relief,
You that relief from me should find.

Thus Stella plain'd the woods among,
The while her flocks around her stray'd;
Seeming to hear her doleful song,
And answer to the mourning maid.

When down the hills and through the groves,
A jocund herd of nymphs and swains,
Singing and talking to their loves,
Came tripping, dancing o'er the plains.

Around the head of ev'ry maid,
And ev'ry youth a wreath of corn,
Denoted harvesting their trade,
And Ceres badge seem'd proudly worn,

Then shrill the merry pipe was heard
And all the jovial crew that night,
Their corn all hous'd, and harvest clear'd,
Kept Ceres feast, by Cynthia's light.

Unfit this rustic roundelay
For Stella's melancholy mood,
She, hapless damsel turn'd away,
And sought the thickest of the wood.

*On Miss M——n of Chatham dancing in
the Assembly, after the Concert at Brompton,
the 10th of August 1768.*

WITH graceful air, and easy charms,
When M——n trips the mazy round,
The coldest heart feels love's alarms;
And musick cannot heal the wound.

Around her breast, her neck, her hair,
A thousand little cupids stray,
With magic art adorn the fair,
And with her flowing garments play,

Her flowing vesture, courtly mien,
And gentle beauty's sprightly grace,
Wou'd shew to all the Cyprian queen,
Cou'd Dian* abdicate her face.

But now, † tuck'd up the quaint disguise,
The sweeping train's celestial pride,
A rural nymph salutes our eyes,
The goddess wholly laid aside.

Her pliant limbs, with active skill,
Exert a captivating power;
With flow'ry wreaths she binds the will,
And is, *he'self*, a living flower.

* 'Tis hoped the word "abdicate" applied to the face, on a tender subject, will want no apology, though in a political one, it engaged the British senate in long debates, about an age ago; since, in this place, the virgin's face is clearly considered as the throne of her tutelar goddess.

† The tucking up the robe preparatory to country dances, attended with a peculiar elegance of manner, may, perhaps, in a charming creature (like the "*simplex munditiis*" of Horace) be better conceived than expressed; and the desirable transition of character from stately greatness to rural sweetness, cannot fail to open the heart, and gain ready admission.

'Tis acknowledged that Virgil's

Pedes vestis defluxit ad imos,

Et vera incessu patuit dea

on Æneas's catching a transient view of his mother (with some notes on the passage) recalled to mind the courtly circumstance of this description, and the more agreeable, that immediately follows.

A flow'r with equal odours blest,
The breast of Venus ne'er could boast;
Let's fragrant, far, the phoenix nest,
And fam'd Arabia's spicy coast.

Let school divines no more advance
Free will; but foil'd their error see:
When M——n does the soul intrance,
Can any man alive be free?

Their too much learning turns the brain,
And paints things as they'd have 'em be,
For who can break the mighty chain
Of nature and necessity.

The haughty, supercilious air,
Too often beauty's lustre spoils;
But who can loving her forbear,
* Who sweetly speaks, and sweetly smiles.

May long her smiles, and dear discourse,
Th' enchanted senses entertain;
Nor let weak man resist the force
Of one decreed o'er hearts to reign.

Then cease the viol's lofty flights,
And lay the warbling flute aside;
A nobler object, now, invites,
To all our soft affections tied;

Sweet, lovely maid! no longer wear
The zone of Cynthia round thy waist.
Let some fond youth thy bosom share;
And be, as thou'rt lov'd, embrac'd.

Thy country, soon, shall bless thy choice,
And owe to thee a charming race:
In doing good, fair nymph, rejoice;
Lend beauty's morn that lovely face!

V. N.

Celsissimi, Serenissimi, Augustissimique Principis, CHRISTIANI VII. Daniae et Norvegiae Regis Encomiasticon.

Regia Danorum soboles, spes unica gentis
Eximiae? Eximii vera et imago Patris!
Dotibus egregiis qui fulges mentis et oris
Cui comites charites, grataque suada favent:
Accipias facilis cultu donata latino,
Accipe Pieridum munera parva precor!
Sceptriferis insignis avis, illustrior annis,
Et ratum Astraea iudice nomen habens:
Vicini reges mirantur, grata dynastae
Munera dant, Phoebi plaudit ubique chorus:
Undique conclamant populi, mirantur et omnes
Te cui tot terrae, tot famulantur aquae!
Non tibi barbaricum potentia vellera succum,
Non mea Sidonias pagina donat opes:
Non Indus quod mittit ebur, quod Dalmata
marmor,

Quaeque gravem placant mascula thura Jovem:
Non bellatrices aquilas devictaque bello
Oppida, non victo carbasa rapta mari.
Sed tibi digne fero sinceræ munera mentis,
Munera quae valeo, munera parva fero?

* Dulce ridentem Latagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem.

Hor. liber. i. Carmen xxii.

Ordinibus te adscire suis, numeroque superbi
Pieridum nati, Pieridumque chorus!
Miratur regem te Cantabrigia laeta,
Certant Oxonii dicere facta tua:
Te decorant palma, qua nil pretiosius exstat,
Illis sis decori, sis "decus omne tuis:"
Divitiis plenum Londinum gaudet ubique,
Cum tu per plateas Rex veherere suas:
Mirantem portas, strepitumque et strata viarum
Aspiciunt cives, cernere teque parant:
Undique circumstant accincta ac laeta Juventus,
Aera distendit, plausus ubique sonans:
Non Tamesis nitidos inter celeberrima rivos
Quae vehit in gremio, quod gerit omne solum,
Te vidit majas, cum tu veherere per undas,
Cumque arcus pontis transgrediare cavos?
Arcus cujus erat, veluti canopea grandis
Scintillans gemmis, fideribusque micans.
Civibus egregiis comitatus, magnus in urbem
Procedis magnum? te bene lacta cohors
Insequitur, te pompa frequens clamore secundo
Deduxit laetum; testaque laeta subis:
Area quis fulget "sublimibus alta columnis,"
Attamen interior pars meliora tenet.
Nam quodcumque nitet, vatis sapientque palatum,
Arridet doctis, continet una domus:
O quam mirifice, celsis disposita cupressis
Tigna micant, validae magnificaeque trabes?
Arte fores quanta, quanto splendore fenestrae,
Irradiant, quantâ specula luce rubent?
Fronte domus fulgent urbisque insignia magnae,
Scintillant mensis pocula pulchra juri:
Regales epulae mensis ponuntur, in auro
Vina micant, vinum quod premit omnis ager:
Purpureo interea princeps velatus amictu
Confedit: sedes par folioque fuit?
O mirum? quoties radiantia pocula vibrant
Intentos oculos, insonuere tubae
Cantibus angustis, sonituque cubilia complent;
Talia non vidit Graecia, Roma vetus!
Undique circumstant, genus alto è sanguine cives
Insignes, prompti te, tua iussa sequi!
Mutua sic cives regem admiratio captat,
Et decori cives, rex decus exstat iis
Omnia splendent, tamen "his super omnia
"vultus
Acceffere boni;" virgineique chori:
Hic pater urbis eques, fortis LADBROKEUS
heros,
Delectat regem cum comitate sua:
Hic Paterfonsus quô non praestantior alter,
Ostendit regi grandia cuncta domus.
Contendunt Proceres, vestros decorare triumphos
Gratantes regi, regia dona ferunt.
In quibus illustris floret Northumbrius heros
Cum consorte tori, familiaque sua:
Foemina fronte patet, vir pectore, diva decore
Foeminei sexus lucet, et illa, decus!
Ut verbo dicam? funduntur pectore ab imo
Vota DEO, coelos, qui bene cuncta regit:
Serus ut in coelos redeas, ut laetus in hisce
Interfis terris, ut moriari bene?
Sis bonus ô felixque tuis faveasque Britannis,
Mater erat Brito, foemina pulchra Brito!
Sic sine fine reges princeps super astra perennis,
Cumque Deo et Christo qui sine fine vigent.

AND. HENDERSON.

Dabam ex Aula Westmonast. Idibus Octobris. 1768.

IN July last a most dreadful fire happened at St. Croix, by which many planters are utterly undone. Above 1000 acres of sugar cane are destroyed, besides houses and furniture, the damages estimated are not less than 250,000l.

An ordonnance of the French king, dated April 1, 1768, was published at Martinico, permitting foreign vessels to import timber, dying woods, live stock of all kinds, green or tanned hides, furs, pitch, tar, rice, Indian corn, beans, pease, coffee, sugars, cotton and cocoa, into any harbour or road of the island of St. Lucia.

A Spanish guarda costa pyrate has taken several vessels belonging to North America, and has carried them into some port in Hispaniola, where they have been sold. Captain King in a brigantine, was taken by him, and detained in irons four months. Later advices say, that having put into Bermudas, the pyrate was there seized, and the captain and crew imprisoned.

From the New York Gazette, Sept. 26.

A report having been spread at Boston, that Gov. Bernard had intimated his apprehensions that one or more regiments of his majesty's troops were daily to be expected there, a meeting of the inhabitants was called, which was opened by a prayer on the 12th instant, and the Hon. Ja. Otis, Esq; was unanimously chosen moderator.

The first step taken was to appoint a committee to wait on the governor to know the grounds upon which his apprehensions were founded, and to pray his excellency to issue precepts forthwith for convening a general assembly, that such measures might be taken as should be thought proper for the preservation of their rights and privileges.

To this requisition the governor gave for answer, that his apprehensions were only from informations of a private nature; and that the business of calling another assembly for the present year was now before the king, and could not be complied with till his majesty's commands were received.

This answer being reported, several resolutions were formed and unanimously assented to, among which, it was resolved, That the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, will, at the peril of their lives and fortunes, take all legal and constitutional measures to defend all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities granted in their royal charter; that the power of levying money for the service of the crown without their consent, is contrary to the express meaning of their charter; that the raising and keeping a standing army among them, without their consent, would be an infringement of their natural, constitutional, and charter rights; (Gent. Mag. October 1768.)

and that the employing such an army for enforcing laws made without the consent of the people, would be a grievance; it was therefore declared, that, as by law, parliaments are to be called for the redress of grievances, and as his Excellency the governor has declared himself unable, at the request of the people, to call a general court, which is the assembly of the states of this province for the redress of grievances, it was the opinion of those present, that a suitable number of persons to act for them as a committee in convention, with such as may be sent to join them from the other towns, should now be chosen, in order that such measures may be consulted and advised, as his majesty's service and the safety of the province may require. At the same time it was voted, that the select men of Boston should write to the select men of the other towns, to acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions, and to propose, that a convention be held at Faneuil Hall in Boston, on the 22d instant. It was also voted, that, as by law, the king's subjects, being protestants, may have arms for their defence, those of the inhabitants of Boston who may at present be unprovided, be requested to provide themselves forthwith with a well-fixed firelock, musket, accoutrements and ammunition, as is by a law of the province particularly mentioned.

The persons chosen on this occasion to be of the committee, were, the Hon. Ja. Otis, Esq; the Hon. Tho. Cushing, Esq; Mr Samuel Adams, and Jn Hancock, Esq;

A day of fasting and prayer was appointed, and the meeting broke up with an order, that the votes and proceedings of the town be published in the several newspapers.

In the circular letter of the Select men, they say, You are already too well acquainted with the melancholy and very alarming circumstances to which this province, as well as America in general, is now reduced. Decent, humble, and truly loyal applications and petitions from the representatives of this province for the redress of grievances, have hitherto been ineffectual. The only effect of transmitting these applications hitherto perceivable, has been a mandate from one of his majesty's secretaries of state to the governor of this province, to dissolve the general assembly, merely because the late house of representatives refused to rescind a resolution of a former house; this dissolution you are sensible has taken place. Deprived, therefore, of the councils of a general assembly in this dark and difficult season, the loyal people of this province will, we are persuaded, immediately perceive the propriety and utility of the proposed committee of com-

convention; for as there is in the minds of many, a prevailing apprehension of a war with France, the sound and wholesome advice that may be expected from a number of gentlemen chosen by themselves, and in whom they may repose the greatest confi-

dence, must tend to the real service of our gracious sovereign, and the welfare of his subjects in this province, and may happily prevent any sudden measures, which in their present anxiety, and even agony of mind, they may be in danger of falling into.

Historical Chronicle, Oct. 1768.

Sept. 8.

THE archduchess, daughter to the emperor of Germany, and the archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, were inoculated by Dr. Ingelham, and are since recovered, having received the infection in the most favourable manner. Dr. Ingelham came over to England to perfect himself in the practice, and was translating Dr. Franklin's new book of Electricity into Latin, when he was called upon to inoculate the imperial princesses.

Sept. 10.

A most remarkable phenomenon happened at Auchloun, in Scotland, where a rivulet suddenly lost itself in a cleft between two rising grounds, and has not since recovered its usual courses.

Sept. 12.

The entertainment given to the king of Denmark at Sion House, by the duke and duchess of Northumberland, was remarkably grand; an inexpressible variety of emblematical devices were illuminated with more than 15000 lamps; and the temple erected in the inner court, was ornamented with transparent paintings, that had a very happy effect. Their royal highnesses the princess Amelia, the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland, with more than 200 of the principal nobility, were present upon this occasion, who vied with each other in shewing their respect to the royal guest.

At Laval, on the Lower Mayne, the most violent storm arose that ever was felt in that, or any other part of the globe. It lasted only six minutes, and destroyed the fruits of the earth in five parishes. The pieces of ice that fell in different forms, weighed from eight ounces to two pounds. The thunder and lightning that accompanied it were frightful.

Sept. 17.

The rains that fell in the shire of Bamf, in Scotland, on this and the preceding day, were so violent, and fill'd the rivers and brooks so suddenly, that no man living ever remembered the like. The damage done is incredible, and the whole country exhibits one continued scene of horror and devastation.

A like storm happened the same day at Cogniac, in France, by which near 200 parishes were almost desolated; houses, corn mills, and bridges were swept away;

abundance of cattle, and more than 200 men, women, and children, lost their lives.

Sept. 24.

A grand entertainment was provided by order of his majesty, at Richmond Lodge, for the king of Denmark. A most elegant structure was erected, in the centre of which was a large triumphal arch, about forty feet high, of the Grecian order, decorated with figures, trophies, and other embellishments; from which, on each side, was a range of statues, supporting festoons of flowers, in proper colours: at the termination on each side, were two lesser arches, through which appeared emblematical pictures, alluding to the arts and sciences, the whole in extent 200 feet. These were all transparencies, with such outside illuminations, as the design would admit. The great arch led into a very superb enclosed pavilion, in the centre of which was a dome, supported by eight columns, wreathed with flowers, and ornamented with gold; from the centre the plan extended four ways, with apartments within for a band of music, sideboards, &c. the whole decorated with elegant paintings. At one end was a passage to another room, which was painted and ornamented likewise on three sides, the other being all glazed, for seeing the fire works, which were some of the finest ever exhibited. The entertainment was in every respect, equal to the magnificence of the structure, and their majesties and the nobility present, were pleased to express their entire satisfaction.

Sept. 29.

Being the birth day of the Princess Royal, who then entered into her third year, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility, &c. on that occasion.

Alderman Turner, of Tower ward, was elected Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

William Lynch, Esq; member for Canterbury, kiss'd his majesty's hand, on being appointed Envoy extraordinary to the court of Turin.

A number of lawless miscreants, assembled near Kilkenny in Ireland, and went to the house of one Walker, a tythe proctor, whom they seiz'd and carried off; and having stript him naked, they dug a grave, set

set him upright in it, filled in the earth up to his chin, and there left him. He was providentially saved by some persons who heard his groans.

Sept. 30.

The election of the most Rev. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, to the metropolitanical see of Canterbury, was confirmed in Bow church.

SATURDAY OCT. 1.

Premiums this day commenced for the encouragement of herring boats, and for reducing the price of herrings for the benefit of the poor, by which boats delivering not less than three last of herrings, each at one tide, at Billingsgate, at the rate of 12l. 10s. the last, (about half a crown the 100 of six score) with certificates that the same were in the sea 48 hours before their arrival, became entitled, the first boat that arrived, to 37l. 10s. the second to 30l. and the third to 22l. 10s. To continue during the month of October.

William Crewe, Esq; being this day chosen mayor of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, on his return home, was insulted, his gown torn, and himself tumbled down, the windows of his house broken, and other damage done. The ringleaders of this outrage have been since apprehended and committed to York castle.

SUNDAY 2.

A spot upon the sun is now discoverable by a common opera glass. It's longest diameter is nearly double that of Venus, as seen in 1760.

MONDAY 3.

A gentleman of fortune, aged near 70, was taken into custody in Southwark, being charged with forging a captain's will, in the year 1734. But forgery at that time not being a capital offence, he was admitted to bail.

A farmer at Colney-hatch having bought some pears at Covent-Garden market, on his return home, gave them to his wife, in one of which that she attempted to eat, was a wasp, which stung her in the uvula, and almost instantly choked her.

TUESDAY 4.

His majesty's advocate general, Dr. Marriot, vice chancellor of Cambridge, together with the Rev. Mr. Beadon, the public orator, had the honour of an audience of his Danish majesty, at New market, and in the name of the university, presented a letter of address and graces, for conferring the same degrees upon his majesty, and his attendants, as his majesty had been graciously pleased to accept at Oxford. The audience lasted about a quarter of an hour, and his majesty received the representatives of the university in the most respectful manner, and returned thanks for himself and his nobility, in terms greatly to the honour of the university.

THURSDAY 6.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at his house in Pall Mall, from the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean. He landed at Portsmouth in the morning, from on board the Venus, refreshed himself a little at the house of Rear Admiral Sir John Moore, and then set out immediately for London.

The Rev. Dr. Wetherell, master of University college, was invested with the office of vice chancellor of Oxford for the year ensuing.

His grace the archbishop of Canterbury was enthroned at the cathedral of Christ church, with the usual ceremonies.

FRIDAY 7.

The most Rev. father in God, Frederick lord archbishop of Canterbury, was, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council.

Dr. Newton, bishop of Bristol, was installed dean of St. Paul's, in the room of the present archbishop of Canterbury.

MONDAY 10.

At a court of common council, it was resolved to present the king of Denmark with the freedom of London, in a gold box, and the lord mayor was desired to wait on his majesty, to know in what manner it should be transmitted to him.

His majesty the king of Denmark, gave a most superb masked ball at the Haymarket, at which were present, the greatest number of nobility and gentry, ever assembled together upon any occasion of the like nature. It is computed, that not less than 2500 persons of distinction were present. The illuminations were particularly splendid and elegant. His Danish majesty went in a private manner to the theatre, accompanied only by his excellency Count Holke, in his own coach and pair, and afterwards robed himself in masquerade, in one of the dressing rooms. A little after ten, the noblemen of his majesty's retinue, followed in chairs, in their masquerade dresses, extremely rich and elegant. The ball was opened by his Danish majesty and the duchess of Ancafter. The principal grotesque characters were the conjurer, the black, and the old woman; there was also a methodist preacher, a chimney sweeper, with his bag, shovel, and scraper, and a boar with a bull's head, all of which were supported with great humour. [see p. 450.]

A noble duke had the misfortune to lose a particular snuff box in the crowd, on which was the king of France's picture, set with diamonds, for which a reward of 50 guineas has since been offered.

TUESDAY 11.

The king of Denmark had a numerous levee, at his apartments at St. James's, at which were present, most of the nobility, foreign

foreign ministers, and great officers of state, to take leave of his majesty.

The first stone of the general Infirmary at Leeds, was laid by Edwin Lascelles, Esq; one of the knight's of the shire for the county of York.

The Rev. Dr Wetherell, vice chancellor of Oxford, together with Dr Durell, principal of Hertford college, had the honour of being admitted to his Danish majesty, at St. James's, and presented the diploma of his degree of Doctor in civil law. His majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously; and expressed his entire satisfaction with this additional mark of attention from the university. The seal annexed to the instrument was inclosed in a gold box of curious workmanship.

WEDNESDAY 12.

The king of Denmark took leave of their majesties, and all the royal family. His majesty observing some poor people assembled under his window, in Cleveland Row, lifted up the sash, and threw a handful of gold among them.

This morning Rob. Paterson, and James Wright, for a robbery on the highway; Richard Holt, for forging a bill of exchange on Messrs. Hinton, Brown, and Son, and publishing the same; Richard Slocombe, for personating his father, and transferring 50l. new S. S. annuities, part of his father's property, at the S. S. house, as if it had been his own, and Hannah Smith, for stealing 21 guineas from her master, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentences. Hannah Smith expressed great apprehensions for her soul, on account of her wicked life; she had lived in a variety of places, and had robbed in every one. Slocombe was only twenty-two years of age; his misfortune excited the compassion of the spectators of his untimely death. He behaved with decency, being fully convinced of the dangerous tendency of his crime.

At a court of common council, held at Guildhall, the lord mayor complained, that a member of that court had said, in a private company, his lordship's illness was a political one, which, he apprehended, would continue till after the 9th of November; and his lordship declaring that he was determined to make his appearance on that day, the member got up and politely asked his lordship's pardon for his misapprehension.

The lady Agatha, from Hamburgh, was lost on the Yarmouth roads. Her cargo is valued at 50000l. Another ship came on shore at Eccles, without a soul on board, when the country people, like savages, fell to plundering the wreck of whatever they could carry away.

THURSDAY 13.

The king of Denmark having breakfasted, took a respectful leave of the earl

of Hertford, and lord Talbot, who attended him, and set out for Dover, to embark on board the Mary Yacht, for Calais, in his way to Paris. His majesty, before his departure, made a present to the Rt. hon. the earl of Hertford, lord Chamberlain, and to the right honourable lord Talbot, and lord Stewart, of a ring each, valued at 1500l. and left 1000 guineas to be distributed among the domestics at the king's palace.

The earl of Holderness, constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque ports, was appointed to attend his majesty till his embarkation.

A horrid murder was committed in a field, near Maidenhead Thicket, on one Stephen Kethcarfide, who having received 30l. in money at Henley market, in his way home was waylaid; his brains beat out with an ashen stake, and his money, and a large old fashioned silver watch, taken from him.

FRIDAY 14.

His Danish majesty embarked on board the Mary Yacht at Dover, and about 11 in the morning, set sail. He was saluted from the castle, forts, and vessels at his departure, and the populace kept their eyes steadily fixed upon the vessel, till she was out of sight. Just before his departure, a compliment (the composition of an officer on board) was, by the commodore, communicated to his majesty's prime minister, addressed to his most excellent Majesty Christian King of Denmark.

THE mighty Peter as the public cause,
Pursu'd with zeal, arts, sciences, and laws;
In search of knowledge, travel'd Europe
round,

And carried home the treasures that he
found;

His country's fire—the instrument of fate,
In giving form to a chaotic state.

DENMARK's young monarch, with a taste
refin'd,

Studies no less the manners of mankind;
And, while at large, he gratifies his view,
Displays his genius, and politeness too.

Happy the people, in a prince approv'd;
Happy the monarch, loving, and belov'd.

Tho' fair Astrea has regain'd the sky,
Her parting steps still strike the conscious
eye:

If you, like her (great prince) must dis-
appear,

Like her, too, leave your bright impression
here.

Thy travels o'er, renew thy people's joy,
And let thy praises young and old employ:
Admir'd, ador'd—gild Denmark with thy
fame,

While all enjoy the honours of thy name.

SATURDAY 15.

The king has been pleased to order his Congé de Lire for electing a bishop to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, and to re-
commend

commend John, lord bishop of Bangor, to be elected.

At Brenchley, Horsham, and the parishes adjacent, in Kent, a sudden inundation happened, when in less than an hour, the waters in several rivulets, rose to the second floors of some of the houses that were near them. The damage done to mills, meadows, low grounds, and the contiguous roads, is hardly to be estimated.

SUNDAY 16.

A farm house belonging to John Lemon, Esq; of Northan, in Hertfordshire, was maliciously set on fire, and entirely consumed, together with the barns, and a great quantity of grain.

TUESDAY 18.

Being St. Luke's day, the Harveian oration was delivered at the royal college of Physicians, in Warwick-lane, according to annual custom.

WEDNESDAY 19.

A council was this day held at Saint James's, in consequence of two expresses sent to his majesty at Richmond, the preceding day. The subject is thought to be, the present disposition of the Americans.

Three pyrairs were landed at the Tower from on board a king's cutter, and conveyed under a strong guard to Newgate.

SATURDAY 22.

The sessions which began on Wednesday at the Old Bailey ended, when seven persons capitally convicted, received sentence of death; John Davis, for burglary; John Urquhart, Patrick Hanlon, and William Miller, for highway robberies; Robert Singer, and John Parsingham, for horse-stealing; Edward Williams, for returning from transportation; and John M'Cloud, for the murder of William Stoddart, late keeper of Bridewell.

MONDAY 24.

This morning John M'Cloud, for the murder of William Stoddart, was executed at Tyburn, and his body delivered to the surgeons to be dissected. He was a young man, by trade a glazier, not quite twenty years of age, of an honest and open countenance, and his behaviour was in every respect, suitable to his circumstances. He lamented the follies of his youth, declared the crime for which he suffered was involuntary, that neither himself nor his companion, had any intent to kill; and that it was the first robbery they had ever attempted, though they had frequently gone out for that purpose; that on the word of a dying man, he would not say which gave the deceased the death's wound, but acknowledged pulling out the knife in his own defence.

His majesty's sloop Favourite, sailed from Spithead for Faulkland island, one of those newly discovered in the South Seas.

TUESDAY 25.

This being the anniversary of the king's

accession to the throne, who then entered into the 9th year of his reign, there was a very numerous and brilliant appearance of the nobility, &c. to compliment his majesty on the occasion.

This day came into Gosport harbour, the *Guadaloupe*, the neatest rigg'd and painted frigate in his majesty's navy. The men have been so trained, that all the ship's duty is done by beat of drum.

WEDNESDAY 26.

Early this morning, the Exeter coach was stop'd in Bellfont-lane, beyond Hounslow, but there being no person in the coach but the guard, on demanding money, the guard shot him dead.

Lord Aberdour, now earl of Morton, attended at St. James's, and delivered to his majesty, the ensigns of the order of the Thistle, with which his late father was invested. A chapter of the order of the thistle was then held, when his majesty was pleased to invest the marquis of Lothian with the ensigns of that most antient order, in the room of the late earl of Morton.

A coal meter's place, in the port of London, for 21 years, was sold for 6510l. and a corn meter's for 3300.

THURSDAY 27.

A fellow, who the night before, had offered a draught upon a banker for 15l. in payment for some stockings, at a hosier's in Cheapside, was examined before the sitting alderman, the draught appearing to be forged. He was dressed like a countryman, pretended great ignorance of the town, and that he received the draught from some gentleman at a public house, but could not tell the street, nor even the part of the town. He appears to be a very artful fellow, and is supposed to belong to a gang, who have lately made a trade of passing forged draughts, of which every shop-keeper should be cautious.

FRIDAY 28.

The council of the Royal Society having been summoned to meet for the election of a president according to their statutes, in the place of the late Earl of Morton: The suffrages of the members present were taken and summed up; when it appeared that James Burrow, Esq; late vice president, was elected by a very great majority; and he was declared president to hold the said office till St Andrew's day next, according to the forms of the society.

MONDAY 31.

An edict has been issued at Rome, forbidding any altar to be raised for the future, in the streets of that city, on the feast of the holy Virgin, or on that of any saint. *Destroy the foundation of superstition, and the superstructure will fall of course.*

A very brisk action happened, between his Majesty's cutter the Lord How, captain Cummins commander, and the two smuggling

gling vessels from France, manned with Irish, off Milford. The action began in the afternoon, and lasted till night, when the smugglers, under the favour of the darkness, and a brisk gale, made their escape.

By advices received from Corsica, we learn, that when the king of France's edicts and ordinances, which contain certain promises and menaces made to the Corsicans, were sent the 27th of last month to Paoli, he convoked, the next day at Olerta, an assembly of the natives; at which the above edicts, and the Paris Gazette of August 15, were torn and trampled under feet by all the Chiefs, and at the breaking up of the Council, they cried out with all their might, to the people, *War! War!*

The Corsicans have since defended themselves with uncommon vigour and success. Mons. de Grand-Maison, at the head of 2000 French, having taken several posts in the Nebbio, fixed his quarters at Murato, which he fortified with some pieces of cannon, and placed in the convent near that town, his hospital, part of his baggage, and the military chest. The detachment which the Corsicans had at Lenito, reinforced by 500 men from Niolo, put in march, and attacked the French with such impetuosity, that they soon dislodged them from several posts; and had it not been for a heavy rain, which retarded their operations, would probably have made themselves masters of the enemy's camp. This affair cost many men on both sides. The rain, which had obliged the Corsicans to retire, prevented not, however, a large body of troops marching from the Balagna to their succour. The French, advertised of this, quitted their camp during the night; and the Corsicans found there, a quantity of tents, and three pieces of cannon. Part of their troops pursued the enemy, whilst the rest fell upon the convent of Murato, where the French had left only 50 men to guard the hospital, who were soon obliged to surrender, with the six officers who commanded them, the sick, the baggage of their general, and about 60,000 livres, which made a part of the military chest.

By this success, the Corsicans are again in possession of all the Nebbio, except Olerta, where M. de Grand-Maison is now fortifying himself.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

Sept. **R**OB. Scott, Esq; of Benholme in Scotland—to Miss Scott of Resli-

Rev. Mr. Castil, of Brook, in Norfolk,—to Miss Leech.

Rev. Mr. Lambe of Addington in Northamptonshire—to Miss Southworth of Skeffington, Leicestershire.

24. James Le Gard, Esq;—to Miss Allanson of York.

29. Dr Lowder of Cannon street—to Miss Paminter, of Exeter.

Wm Brownen, Esq; of St Martin's Lane—to Miss Letitia Remington of Aulsebrook-street.

30. Tim. Edwards, Esq; of Chertsey—to Miss Browning.

Oct. 1. Alexander Lord Colville, rear-admiral of the white—to Lady Eliz. Macfarlane, sister to the E. of Kelly.

Rev. Mr Edw. Kimpton—to Miss Ann Parker of Hoxton.

Dr Lucas of Dublin—to Miss Kelly.

2. Sam. Barrett, Esq; of Oxford-road—to Miss Eliz Pragnell of Harley street.

4. Cha. Lynd, Esq;—to Miss Columbine, daughter to lieut. gen. Columbine.

Hon. Rich Butler, Esq;—to Lady Harriot Butler daugh. to the E. of Carrick in Ireland.

6. Sir James Calder—to Miss Oddiam of Grosvenor square.

Oldfield Bowles, Esq; of Oxfordshire—to Miss Bamfylde of Devonshire.

8. Wm Porter Gillies, Esq;—to Miss Ogilby of Leeds.

9. Wm Peggell Esq;—to Miss Eliz. Hurst.

11. Rt Hon. E. of Hillsborough—to Lady Stawell.

12. Kiston Haron, Esq;—to Miss Rutter, 60,000l.

13. Alex. Fall, Esq;—to Miss Stubbs.

Capt Ashington—to Miss Peggy Cleghorn.

14. Sir Tho. Henson—to Miss Meadows.

Rev. Mr Middleton of Hathorn—to Mrs Morrison.

✓ 18. Edmund Proudfoot, Esq;—to Miss Montagu.

20. Capt. Henry Fletcher—to Miss Lintot 45,000l.

21. Rev. Dr Hollingworth of Northaw—to Miss Clayton.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

MAJ. Gen. Burton, at Scarborough,
Hon. Sam. Woodroffe, Esq; in America.

Dr Sacheverel Stevens, in Norfolk street.

Jn French, Esq; secretary to gov. Moore, of New York.

Gen. Stephenson, late of Bengal, at his house in Queen-square.

Ja. Frazer, an invalid in Ireland, aged 118.

Hon. Hungerford Skeffington, uncle to the E. of Massarine, the mother and daughter lie both dead in the house.

✓ Sept. 16. Col. Desmarez, first commissary for England at the port of Dunkirk.

21. Mr Collinson. He was found dead on Blackheath, his horse grazing by him. In his pockets were near 70l. in cash, and a gold watch.

23. Mr Geo. Eccleston, at Hampstead, aged 103.

24. Sam. Tavernor Esq; at Chelsea.

Only son of Edw. Le Grand, Esq; of Parley, Hants, by falling into a copper of boiling wort.

25. Arch. Bartram, Esq; at Stockton.

Rev. Mr. Jones, one of the canons of Hertford cathedral.

26. Rich. Stainby, Esq; at Chelsea.

Rev. Mr Jones, R. of Foy, Herefordshire

27. Steph

27. Steph. Gardiner, Esq; at Norwich.
28. Tho. Lewis, Esq; at Tottenham-high-crofs.

John White, who originally kept White's chocolate house, and acquired a large fortune.

Rt Hon. Arthur Up on, of Castle Upton in Ireland.

Walter Bates, Esq; at Hackney.

John Scott, only son of John Scott of Loughborough

29. Miss Patty Churchill, sister to the celebrated poet.

Oct. 1. Jn And. Baker, Esq; in Gray's Inn.

Lady of Sir Rob. Ladbroke, member for the city.

Tho. Floy, Esq; at Croydon.

Dr Robert Simpson, professor of mathematics at Glasgow.

Rev. Mr Chippendale, V. of Hutton Pagnall, suddenly.

2. Mrs Churchill, mother to the celebrated poet.

3. Isaac Holloway, Esq; of Enfield chace.

Valentine Dunton, Esq; of King-street, Blomfbury.

The Rev. Dr Ferdinando Warner, eminent for his writings.

Rev. Mr Frith, R. of Thunlow, Suffolk.

M Le Cat eminent for his writings.

John Carnegie of Boyswick in Scotland.

4. Wm Hull Esq; of Queen square.

Joseph Shaw, Esq; of Penn, Bucks.

5. Dr Pierce of Enfield.

Rich. Williams, under-sheriff of Brecon.

R. Lovegrove Robinson, mayor of Hapley.

Capt. Hamilton, of York buildings.

Col. Thomas Mansell in Ireland.

6 Rich. Shaw, Esq; at Kensington.

Rev. Dr Gerrard Needen, at Chelmsford.

Capt. Trenley in the Carolina trade.

Christ. Seaton seal engraver to his majesty.

7. Maj. Weddel, by the overturning of a stage coach. His servant broke his thigh.

Capt Cobb, from Lynn in Norfolk.

Lady of Wm Campion, Esq; of Danny, Suffex.

8. J. hn Calcott, formerly comptroller of the foreign post office.

10. Lieut col. Mompiffon, gov. of the Isle of Wight.

12. Rt Hon. the Earl of Morton, one of the sixteen peers of Scotland, and president of the Royal Society.

13. Henry Raitt, Esq; lately arrived from Italy. His death was occasioned by the skin of his lip sticking to his tobacco pipe, which caused a canker.

The Hon. John Maitland, son to E. Lauderdale,

Rev. Mr Turner of Greenwich in Scotland as he was preaching in the pulpit.

13. Geo. White, Esq; in sun tavern fields.

14. Tho. Shenton, Esq; in Gloucester-st.

John Cow, Esq; in Lombard street.

Capt. Samuel Urwin, aged 104. He followed the east country trade till he was 92.

Rob. Hamilton, Esq; he was nearly related to the E. of Abercorn.

Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, bart.

Wm Wilkinfon, Esq; at Newcastle.

Anthony Benner, Esq; near Queen-square.

Rev. Mr Horn, V. of Stanford, Berks.

Hon. Robert Kerr, director of the chancery in Scotland.

16. Philip Hazeland, Esq; formerly consul at Scanderoon.

Wm Montgomery, Esq; of Magby-hill.

Frederick Ulrich Schike, secretary to the Dutch Envoy.

17. Rt Hon. Thomas Lord Archer, baron of Umberlade, and recorder of Coventry.

18. Hen. Digby, Esq; of Goodman's fields.

21. Hon. Rob. Brudenell, lieut. gov. of Windsor castle, 2d brother to the duke of Montague.

Arthur Cousins, at Bath.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

The Rt Hon. Henry Earl of Rochford to be one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

His majesty on the resignation of the Earl of Shelburne, has been pleased to deliver the seals of the southern department to the Right Hon. Lord visc. Weymouth; and to appoint the Earl of Rochford to the northern.

ECCLESIASTIAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rt Rev. Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Bristol is by his Majesty's recommendation chosen dean of the cathedral church of St Paul.

The Rt Rev. Father in God John Bishop of Bangor, is by his Majesty's recommendation, elected Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of Frederick, late Bishop thereof, promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

B — — K R — — T S.

John Cox, of St. Michael's Alley, hatter.

Levy Wolfe, of Camomile-st. merchant.

Tho. Neale, of St. Mary-le bone, builder.

John Meynell, and John Chiffis, of Queen street, near Portland Chapel, builders.

Matthew Mills, of Minchin Hampton, clothier.

Abraham Masahod, of London, merchant.

William Rae, late of Braintree, in Essex, linnen-drapeer.

Rob. Williamson, of Hatfield-street, paste-board-maker.

John King, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, sail-maker.

Tho. Bullock, and John Taylor, Ludgate-hill, hosiers.

John Ransford, of Walbrook, London, upholsterer.

John Barrell, of London, merchant.

Thomas Dendy, of Horsham, in Suffex, shop-keeper.

J. Johnson, late of Liverpool, baker.

Rich. Oliver, late of Scarborough, sadler.

Deborah Collett and J. Birtles, Prince's-st. Moorfields, silk-weavers.

John Hill, late of Mumford-court, ware-houselman.

John Miller, of St. Paul, Shadwell, carpenter.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER 1768.

Day	BANK	E. India	South Sea	Sea An.	Se a An.	Bank An	3 per Cent	3 per Cent	India Ann	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	4 per Cent	Old Long	Lottery	Script.	Wind at
30	Stock.	272 3/4	273 1/4	274 1/2	275	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	DEAL
1	162 1/4	272 3/4	273 1/4	274 1/2	275	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	S E
2	shut	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	287 1/4	South
3	Sunday	274 1/2	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	287 1/4	N W
4		275	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	287 1/4	288 1/4	East
5		274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	287 1/4	Do
6		274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	287 1/4	S W
7		273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	Do
8	Sunday	273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	Do
9		273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	South
10		273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	N W
11		273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	N
12		273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	N
13		273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	N
14		273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	N
15		273 1/2	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	286 1/4	N
16	158 1/4	272 1/2	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	285 1/4	N
17	Sunday	271	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
18		271	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
19		271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
20	160 1/2	271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
21	160 1/2	271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
22	Sunday	271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
23		271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
24	161	271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
25		271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
26	161	271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
27	161 1/4	271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
28	161 1/4	271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
29	Sunday	271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N
30		271 1/2	272 1/4	273 1/4	274 1/4	275 1/4	276 1/4	277 1/4	278 1/4	279 1/4	280 1/4	281 1/4	282 1/4	283 1/4	284 1/4	N

Ann. e of Bread, } The Peck Leaf } Wheaten 2s. 2d.	Bill of Mortality from Sept. 20. to Oct. 25.	Weekly Buried	Sept. 27 419
Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen, Bush. 56lb. 5s.	Chrigened.	50 and 60 147	40 4405
James's Market, } Hay 21. 9s. od. Straw 36s.	Males 774 } 1031 } 2056	60 and 70 114	11 427
Whitebapel ditto. } Hay 21. 7s. Straw 24s to 33.	Females 697 } 1025 } 787	70 and 80 66	18 418
	Whereof have died under two years old	80 and 90 26	25 387

The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN's Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2



York 2 papers
Dub 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stanford
Nottingham
Cheste
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For NOVEMBER, 1768.

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More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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| | | rid murder, &c. &c. &c.—Lists as usual. | |

Illustrated with two curious Copper-Plates, the one representing the ARGUS, or Chinese Pheasant, and an inedited Coin of the Empress MAGNIA URBICA; the other a very elegant View of the King of Denmark's MASQUERADE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

ON Wednesday the 16th instant the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, waited on his Majesty; and James Eye, Esq; the Recorder, made their compliments in the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ WE your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly beg leave to express our sincere and hearty congratulations on the safe delivery of the Queen, and the auspicious birth of another Princess.

“ Every increase of domestick happiness to you Majesty and your most amiable Consort, will always fill the hearts of your faithful Citizens of London with joy and gratitude to the Divine Goodness.

“ Permit us, Sir, to offer you our most unfeigned assurances of duty and affection to your Royal person: and we most ardently pray, that your reign may be long and prosperous; that loyalty to your Majesty, submission to the laws, the love of true constitutional liberty, and a well governed zeal for the common welfare, may animate your Majesty’s subjects throughout every part of your extensive empire.

Signed by Order of Court,

JAMES HODGES.”

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer:

“ I receive with the greatest pleasure this dutiful and affectionate Address; and return you my hearty thanks for your congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen and the birth of a Princess, as well as for the repeated assurances you give me of your loyalty and attachment to my person and family.

“ The preservation of the religion, laws, and liberties of my people, in every part of my dominions, is essential to their true happiness, and is therefore, the great object of my attention.—These are the principles which ever have been, and ever shall be, the rule of my government.”

They were all received very graciously; and had the honour to kiss his Majesty’s hand.

Fresh Advices from India, dated in Tellicherry Road, April 15, 1768.

“ Hyer Ally Nag, now one of the most powerful Princes in this country, from being a Corporal of Seapoys, has usurped over all the country from Bombay to Madras, and in the year 1767, marched an army of 100,000 men against the Nabob of Arcot, on

the coast of Coromandel, at a time we were at peace with them here. But in the month of February 1768, the Governor and Council of Bombay sent an expedition against his principal settlement, called Mangalore, a very rich and fruitful country, and for this service were appointed two European ships the Lord Mansfield, and Earl of Chatham, a forty gun ship belonging to the Company, and four or five ketches for bombs, &c. we took 400 European troops, and 800 Seapoys on board: with this force set sail from Bombay, Feb. 16, 1768, and the 24th, got up Mangalore, we found in the road four large ships, and several small vessels, which we took. The 25th landed the troops; the Commandant sent an order on board all the ships, for as many seamen, volunteers, as could be spared; fifty went out of our ship, amongst whom was our first officer and myself, with an intent to storm a small Fort, commanding the mouth of the River. The 26th in the morning, one hundred seamen with pistols and cutlasses, and five scaling ladders, with a company of Grenadiers, stormed and took the little fort, without any other loss than three or four seamen wounded. It is surprizing that there was no more loss, as the walls were guarded by a set of men called Moples, that take an oath, never to yield to a Christian with life. On this account there were many of them inhumanly butchered, twenty were killed, and as many mortally wounded, most of them having twenty cuts on the head, and other parts of the body; about forty of them that came to the officers for protection, were saved from the massacre,

There were about two hundred men in this Fort, all but the abovementioned, escaped out of the gate, and crossed the river.

The 29th, got all the boats in the fleet into the river; at five next morning (March the first) crossed the river, and marched up to the Grand Fort; the Governor afraid of being taken in it, mounted his horse, and drew his men up at the gate; but after a small skirmish, they fled, and left us in possession of one of the strongest Forts in this country. We had here only a Captain of a Company of Marines, and serjeant of Grenadiers, slightly wounded; so far we have gained our principal aim, with very little loss, and put ourselves in possession of a very rich and fertile country: There was in the river four large ships and several small vessels, and in the Fort great quantities of stores, of all kinds. This I hope ends all our wars, as we shall be obliged to leave this coast for China the middle or latter end of May.”

ERRATUM. In page 455, last Mag. the solar eclipse for June 1st, read June 4th.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Pease	Beans
November	7.	33 to 40	17 to 21	11 to 15	20 to 21	25 to 27	17 to 20
	14.	32 to 39	17 to 21	11 to 14½	18 to 19	24 to 26	17 to 20
	21.	28 to 37	15 to 21	13 to 16	19 to 20	26 to 28	17 to 20
	28.	31 to 40	17 to 19	11 to 14	18 to 19	25 to 27	18 to 22

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

NOVEMBER, 1768.

MR URBAN,



THE world is greatly indebted to the editors of the *Philosophical Transactions*, for the numerous important discoveries & improvements, in almost every part of learning,

which they have been communicating to it, for more than a century past. And while the whole, from time to time, depended singly on the judgment and choice of the respective Secretaries of the *Royal Society*, there was no reason to wonder, considering the quantity and variety of the materials, at the few trifling and erroneous articles, which obtained a place among the many of a contrary kind.

But since the *Society* has taken the publication upon itself, and has appointed a committee of its members for that purpose, it might reasonable be expected, that the *Transactions* should be as free from such defects, as, under the inspection of so great and learned a body, they are capable of becoming. I have never seen without regret therefore, the declaration, which has appeared at the head of every volume which has come from the committee,—that they will not pretend to answer, for the certainty of the facts, or the propriety of the reasonings, contained in the several papers they publish. If the meaning of such a declaration were only, that the *Society* will not be answerable, for facts, the truth or falshood of which it has not the means of ascertaining, nor for the reasonings which do not admit of demonstration, the declaration itself would be quite unnecessary; for this is what any person of common sense must naturally suppose. And if something farther is intended, I believe every lover of truth and accuracy will wish with me, that the *Society* would so far consult the benefit of

the public, and its own reputation, as to take care, that as little error of any kind as possible shall debase a publication, which it has thought fit to honour with its name.

This might easily be effected, if each paper were referred, to some one member, who, from taste and application, is peculiarly qualified to judge of the subject of that paper, and of the manner of treating it, and who being singly answerable to the *Society* for the admission of such a paper into the *Transactions*, would be the more careful, not to recommend any thing to the press, which was not tolerably accurate, and of importance enough to deserve the attention of the public.

Referring the whole to a committee at large, seems much less likely to produce the desired effect; because, as the old proverb says, ‘every body’s business is nobody’s business.’ Accordingly there are but too many proofs, in the volumes which have been thus referred, of the carelessness of the committee, in the business for which it was appointed. It would be easy to justify this assertion, by a variety of instances; but one shall suffice, and that too taken from the volume last published.

No *Englishman*, who is likely to read the *Philosophical Transactions*, can doubt but many members of the *Royal Society* are qualified to judge of the exactness of a translation from the *Greek* language, when the original is before them. But what notions might not a learned *Foreigner* entertain, to the prejudice of the *Society*, if, after perusing the advertisement at the beginning of the fifty-seventh volume of the *Transactions*, he should cast his eye (at p. 155, &c.) on ‘Some attempts to ascertain the utmost extent of the knowledge of the Ancients in the East Indies, by Mr John Cawerbill,’—in which are many quotations from the *Greek Geographers*, and almost all of them grossly mistaken and mis-translated.

The first that occurs is from *Ptolemy*, who tells us, on the authority of *Alexander* had said, that in sailing from *Aurea Chersonesus* towards *Cattigara*, the land lay *εναλίζον τη μεσημέρῳ*, facing the south: that is, in a direction parallel to the equator. But Mr *Caverhill* has translated this, ‘upon the north side of the line!’ and afterwards accuses *Ptolemy*, of contradicting ‘the very *Alexander* he himself quotes, who told him [namely in this passage] ‘the land was to the north of the line!’

The next quotation is also from *Ptolemy*: and from it we learn, that the sailors who had been in those parts agreed, in reporting concerning *Cattigara*, *ὅτι πρὸς ἀνατολὰς ἐστὶν ὁ πλοῦς εἰς ὅσων, καὶ πάλιν ἐξ ὅσων πρὸς δυσμὰς*: that the course of those who are sailing thither is towards the east, and again [that the course] of those who are coming from thence [is] towards the west. This Mr *Caverhill* renders, ‘that it was to the east, but that they immediately returned towards the west:’ meaning, as appears from his own explanation, that in going to *Cattigara*, the first part of the course was towards the east, but the immediately succeeding part towards the west.

The third quotation is from *Marci-anus Heracleota*, and is badly translated throughout; but I shall only take notice of what relates to the following words—*παρῆκει δὲ οὗτος [Σινῶν κολῶπος] μετὰ τῆς μεσημβρινῆς ἀγνώστου γῆς, ἢ συνάψει καὶ τῆς ἀνατολῆς ἀγνώστου γῆς, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Κολιαρίου πόλεως [πλευρῇ] ἐκτεταταὶ Καττιγάρα, ὁρμος μὲν Σινῶν*: and this [bay of the *Sinæ*] extends to the unknown land of the south, which [land] also meets the unknown land of the east.—And [sailing] from the river *Cotiarus*, one comes to *Cattigara*, a port of the *Sinæ*.—What Mr *Caverhill* supposes to be the meaning of these words, he has thus expressed: ‘Which extends to the *Terra Australis et Orientalis Incognita*, into which bay runs the river *Cotiarus*, and upon which river stands *Cattigara*, a sea port of the *Sinæ*.’

In page 162, we are told—‘The country beyond *Pontemass* exactly agrees with *Ptolemy*’s description of that beyond *Cattigara*, ‘a marshy country, which produces reeds of such a size, that when THEY were joined and tied together, THEY were enabled to pass from one side to the other.’ *Ptolemy*’s words are, *γῆ λίμνας ἔχουσα ἐλωδῆς, ἐν αἷς καλάμοι μεγάλοι φουλαί, καὶ συνεχεῖς ὡς, ὥς τε ἔχοντες, αὐτὴν ποι-*

εἰσδαὶ τὰς διαπεραιώσεις. A country having swampy lakes, in which grow large reeds, and so close together, that on them the neighbouring inhabitants cross [the lakes].

Hitherto, Mr *Urban*, I have taken the quotations as they occur, without passing over any, and have therefore exhibited a fair specimen. If we were to proceed, we should find the translation of the greatest part of the remainder equally faulty. We should find, for instance, *κατὰ τὴν διωρισμένην γραμμὴν*, rendered, ‘according to the PARALLEL already mentioned;’ tho’ in the place in which this line is before mentioned by *Ptolemy*, it is expressly called, *μεσημβρινὴ γραμμὴ*, a meridian line; and though Mr *Caverhill* himself has talked of ‘the southern end’ of this line, which in fact extended from the seventeenth to the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude. We should find *χελωνῶν ἔχουσα πάντων τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν τῶπων ἀρίστην*, attempted to be expressed in English, by ‘having most excellent tortoise shells; and all things that are to be found about the Red sea;’ instead of having the best tortoise shell of all the places about the *Erythræan sea* [or Indian ocean.] We should find—but it would be trespassing too much upon the patience of the reader, to follow this curious translator any farther. Enough has been said to shew, that the Committee to which his paper was referred, has not done justice, either to the Society or to the Public, in giving it a place in the *Transactions*.

The notice I have taken of it is not from any ill will to the author; for of him I know nothing but what appears in the paper itself: much less from any enmity to the Society, of which I have always thought very highly, and to which I acknowledge myself obliged for much valuable instruction and entertainment. But the greater my veneration for the Society, the more am I concerned, to see it lending its name, to any thing that is not worthy of such an honour; and the more earnestly do I wish, that this may for the future be prevented. And if I could flatter myself, that in consequence of what I have said, any effectual means will be made use of for that purpose, I should think I had done an essential service to the Society, and to the world.

Mr *Caverhill*’s intention was to prove that the *Tbina* and *Cattigara* of the ancients, are the *Cambodia* and *Pontemass* of the moderns. But as he so generally

generally mistakes the meaning of the authors he cites, it can be no wonder if he is, consequently, wrong in the conclusion he draws. That this is really the case, I perhaps may take another opportunity to evince.

I am, &c. H

Mr. URBAN,

A Specious attempt of a correspondent of yours, to discredit the authority of the sacred writings, by converting the history of the prophet *Jonah* into a vision, cannot fail to give real concern to those, who in this age of dissipation and levity, have a serious regard to religion, and a sincere veneration for the Scriptures of God; doubtless this is a ready manner of accounting for what is wonderful or difficult to human reason, and possibly some gentlemen of free sentiments, may think proper to apply it to most of the transactions recorded in the Bible.

As to the trite objection, "that no fish of the enormous size mentioned in this place, has been ever found in the Mediterranean". It might be sufficient to observe, that the same power which could preserve the venerable personage alive in the belly of the fish, could with equal facility dispose the monster to be ready to receive him. But there is no necessity to recur to this. There are now found in those seas (if we may credit some naturalists of unquestioned veracity), fish of size sufficient for that purpose.*

Jonah it is said, looked upon *Jehovah* as one of those local tutelary Gods, who were supposed to have no jurisdiction or power out of their own dominions, and imagined he should have but little to fear from him if he could but once steal out of his territories, and get on shipboard. I must confess this seems to me a light and irreverent manner of treating subjects, generally deemed sacred. But to the point in question, *Jonah* an enlightened prophet (however ignorant his idolatrous countrymen might be) well knew he could not elude the presence of the Almighty by quitting Palestine; his own words plainly evince, he esteemed him no local or tutelary deity, *I am (says he) an Hebrew, and fear the Lord, the God of Heaven, who made the sea and the dry land.* "But

from the common frailty of human nature, unwilling to deliver an unwelcome message, to the delivery of which, his life might probably become a sacrifice, or, as he afterwards declares, doubtful of the completion of his prophecy, and consequently fearful of being esteemed a false prophet, he ventured to disobey the supreme *Jehovah*, and in the conflict between sense of duty and disobedience, his understanding became so darkened, as to suppose, however absurdly, that by change of situation, a change of mind might be experienced, and the burden which rested on him in one place be removed in another; his flight however consequent to this distress of mind, seems to have answered a very important purpose, no less than the conversion of a number of poor Heathens, to the adoration of the true deity: The idolatrous mariners amid the horrors of the tempest, had implored in vain the false objects of their worship, but when at his own intreaty, they cast *Jonah* into the sea, the waves ceased to rage, and the men feared the Lord exceedingly, and offered a sacrifice and made vows.

The prayer of the prophet, whilst represented to remain in the body of the fish, is said to be absurd beyond measure, as it consists entirely of strains of thanksgiving. The hymn left on record indeed consists entirely of thanksgiving, in which past prayer is repeated, but is by no means absurd, if we consider not a detached part of it; as its whole tenour declares it was composed after the prophet's deliverance, as an offering of gratitude to his merciful benefactor; viewed in this light it is natural and easy, since it cannot be less absurd for a person in distress to conceive a thanksgiving instead of a prayer, if his distresses were imaginary instead of real.

As to the cavils at *Ezekiel's* eating bread baked with cow-dung, and lying on his left side 390 days, of *Jeremiah's* travelling to *Euphrates* to hide his girdle in the rock, and *Isaiah's* walking naked and barefoot three years; the first is so far from being strange or improbable, that it is a frequent practice even at present in the oriental countries; and as to the second, in an age when the use of prophetic signs was common, the lying on one side a few hours (for we are not certain they were whole days) every day in publick view, for 390 days successively, seems no such very great absurdity. The journey to *Euphrates*

* The white Shark, for instance, a very large and voracious animal, frequently found in the Mediterranean, of a large size, more than sixteen feet long, a whole man has been found in the body of some of this species. One of its names is *Piscis Jona*.

Euphrates might be for other ends be side hiding the girdle in the rock, tho' we are not informed in holy writ for what purpose besides the prophet travelled thither; however, it is not for frail short sighted human reason to limit providence, who sometimes effects the grandest designs, by seemingly weak means, and many great undertakings on occasions to all appearance very inadequate, that we in this present state of existence are not acquainted with. As to Isaiah's going naked, we are not to suppose he went indecently so, but only without his usual cloathing, in a manner sufficiently distinguishable to demonstrate that it was typical of some future event; in short, when it is considered that many facts recorded in history appear strange to us, merely for want of being acquainted with the manners and customs of ancient times and distant countries, proper allowance will be made for any thing of this kind, which may be met with in the sacred writings.

I am, &c. J. T.

— — — *Decipimur Specie Reſti.* H.

Mr URBAN,

WHEN weak, finite, man attempts subjects too high for his understanding, it is no wonder if he puzzles himself with his own imperfect notions, and draws conclusions equally improper and fallacious.

If I mistake not this is the case of your objector against the Athanasian Creed. I shall only answer him in the words of that aged, reverend, learned divine, Dr. Gill, who in the 11th number of his body of doctrinal divinity, reasons thus, "It is urged that he who generates must be before him that is generated; a father that begets must be before the son that is begotten by him; and putting the sonship of Christ on this foot, he cannot be co-eternal with the father, but must have a beginning. This is the old stale objection of the Arians, and Arius himself, who stumbled at this and set out with it, reasoning thus: If the father begets the son, he that is begotten must have a beginning of his existence; and from hence it must be evident that there was a time when he was not a son; and therefore it must necessarily follow, that he has his subsistence out of nothing. And so Aetius, a follower of his, could not understand how that which is begotten could be co-eternal with him that begets. But a little attention to

a plain rule will set this matter in a clear light, and remove this objection. The rule is, and I think it a good one, and will hold good, that, Correlates mutually put, or suppose each other: That is, they commence together, and together co-exist. They are not one before, nor after the other: The father, as a father, is not before the son, as such; nor a son, as a son, later than his father, as such; let a man have a first born son; as soon as he has one, he becomes a father, and not before; and his son is as early a son, as he is a father; and supposing they live together a term of years, be it an hundred years if you please, which is not an unreasonable supposition, since it has been a fact that father, and son, have lived together a larger term of time; now at the end of these hundred years, the father, as a father, will not be a moment older than the son, as such; nor the son, as a son, one moment younger than the father, as such; their relations rise, and continue together, till one or other of them cease. There is no priority, nor posteriority, no before, nor after in these relations. And so as an ancient writter says: With God, there is no post existence of him that is begotten, nor pre-existence of him that begets. If there is an eternal father, there must be an eternal son, and therefore must be co-eternal; there cannot be a father without a son, that would be an absurdity, and therefore not before him.

Should it be said, that though these mutual relations exist together, and that one is not before the other, yet surely he that is a father, though not as a father, must exist before him who is his son. As plausible as this may seem to be, it may not appear so plain when examined; for this objection may arise from a false notion of animal generation.

Generation is not a production of a non-entity into being, or a bringing into existence what did not exist before; for to bring that into being which was not in being before, is nothing less than a creation, and creation is too much to ascribe to the father, of our flesh; they are not our creator, they do not give our being; they do not bring us out of a state of nonexistence into a state of existence. God only is the creator.

According to the late discoveries in natural philosophy respecting Generation, it appears that every man is born of an animalcule; that Generation, so called,

called, is no more than a motion of the animalcule into a more convenient place for nourishment and growth; all Generation, say our modern philosophers, is with us nothing, so far as we can find, but nutrition, or argumentation of parts. They conclude that the animalcule of every tribe of creatures, was originally formed by the almighty parent, to be the seed of all future generations of animals, and that it seems most probable, that the *Semina*, or *Stamina*, as of all plants, so of animals, that have been, or ever shall be in the world, have been formed ab *origine mundi* by the Almighty Creator, within the first of each respective kind; and that these are no other than the entire bodies themselves in *parvo*, and contain every one of the same parts, and members, with the compleat bodies themselves when grown to maturity; and this is the rather to be attended to, because it so fully agrees with the sacred scriptures, by which it appears, not only that Levi, the great grandson of Abraham, was in his loins, that is, feminally in him, as well as representatively; the former being the foundation of the latter, Romans v. 12. 1. Cor. xv. 22. If therefore the semina of all mankind were created together in the first man, and all men were feminally, and in animalcule together in Adam, then not one before another, no priority nor posteriority among them: So that these things rightly considered, instead of weakening serve to strengthen and illustrate the doctrine pleaded for. How far this philosophy is defensible I will not say, I only observe it to abate the force of the objection, and the confidence of those who make it, it being not easy to disprove the said hypothesis more fully. See my treatise entitled: The new Theory of Generation further improved.

J. COOK.

MR URBAN,
THE following curious Prophecy was found amongst the manuscripts of that learned physician of the last century, Sir Thomas Brown, Knt. Author of the *Religio Medici*, and was thought worthy of a place in Sir Thomas's *Miscellany Tracts*, published after his death, in the year 1684, by his intimate friend, Dr Tennison, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury; of which Tracts the Doctor gives his opinion in his preface to the reader, in these words: — 'They commend themselves by their learning, curiosity, and brevity, and

' if the Reader be not pleased with them, he seemeth to me, to be distempered with such a niceness of imagination as no wise man is concerned to humour.'

Sir Thomas Brown had received a letter from a friend, containing an old and obscure prophecy, with a request that he would consider it: In answer to which Sir Thomas sends his friend the following letter, and the Prophecy annexed.

SIR,

I take no pleasure in Prophecies so hardly intelligible, and pointing at future things, from a pretended Spirit of Divination; of which sort this seems to be, which came into your hand, and you were pleased to send unto me. And therefore, for your easier apprehension, divertisement, and consideration, I present you with a very different kind of Prediction: Not positively or peremptorily telling you what shall come to pass; yet pointing at things not without all reason or probability of their events; not built upon fatal decrees, or inevitable designations, but upon conjectural foundations, whereby things wished for may be promoted, and such as are feared may more probably be prevented.

THE PROPHECY.

1. When *New England* shall trouble *New Spain*:
2. When *Jamaica* shall be lady of the isles of the main:
3. When *Spain* shall be in *America* hid,
4. And *Mexico* shall prove a *Madrid*:
5. When *Mahomet's* ships on the *Baltick* shall ride;
And Turks shall labour to have ports on that side:
6. When *Africa* shall no more sell out their Blacks,
To make slaves and drudges to the American tracts:
7. When *Batavia* the Old shall be contemn'd by the New:
8. When a new drove of Tartars shall *China* subdue:
9. When *America* shall cease to send out its treasure;
But employ it at home in American pleasure:
10. When the New World shall the Old World invade;
Nor count them their Lords, but their Fellows in trade:
11. When men shall almost pass to *Venice* by land,
Not in deep water, but from sand to sand:

12. And

11. And when *Nova Zembla* shall be
no stay,
To those who would pass to or from
Cathay:
Then think strange things are come
to light,
Whereof but few have had fore-
sight.

T. Brown.

MR. URBAN,

IF you will give me leave to commu-
nicate a few thoughts relating to the
Game to the public, you will very much
oblige;

An Old Sportsman.

'Squire stigmatizes' Squire for poaching.

GAY'S FABLES.

That game of all kinds, and in every
county in England, has been for many
years decreasing; and that this decrease
is not to be charged to the account of
the fair sportsmen, but to poachers, is,
I think, universally acknowledged.

The word Poacher, when it is used
only to signify a mean rascal who kills
game and sells it, is used in too narrow
a sense: As I understand the word, it
means any person whatever (or how well
qualified soever to kill game in a fair
and legal way) who either in his own
person kills game in any manner for-
bidden by the laws, or suffers his ser-
vants to kill game at all; except only
(for the law makes no other exception)
where the master is lord of a manor,
and as such, has a right to appoint one
menial servant to kill game within that
manor only, for which he shall be ap-
pointed; and even in this case, the law
lays such game-keeper, and his master
likewise, under some restrictions, viz.
not killing any kind of game in the
night, nor with unlawful engines, such
as tunnells, wires, &c. and if these laws
were properly attended to, and steadily
executed, I am well satisfied all com-
plaints of the scarcity of Game would
be soon at an end.

But the case at present is far other-
wise; some of the gentlemen to whom
the execution of these laws is commit-
ted, are themselves the most notorious
offenders against them; and they are,
in fact, the great destroyers of the game.
As Gay justly observes in the motto to
this paper, 'they stigmatize each other
'for poaching,' and these reproaches
are generally just. 'Tis usually said,
that if there were no receivers, there
would be no thieves; and it is as just
to say, if there were no receivers of
game, there would be no poachers.

Who is there who has made any ob-
servations on these matters, who does

not know that gentlemen not only con-
nive at their servants in destroying the
game, but encourage them to kill it by
any means? Nor is it at all uncommon
for a gentleman at his table, or at a
sessions, to bawl out the word Poacher
with a particular emphasis, when at the
same time his own house is a Poaching
Academy, in which the servants are
taught to set Partridges by day, and to
catch them with tunnels by night, as-
sisted and directed by some eminent
Poacher. They are no less carefully
taught to shoot, and the equipage of a
gentleman's servant for shooting, is
usually a greyhound or two, a pointer,
and some spaniels; which is taking such
liberties, that though I have been a
sportsman myself for many years, I
never knew a real gentleman take: And
these liberties are taken not only on
their masters own manors or estates, for
that would be tolerable, but on all the
manors in the neighbourhood.

Such practices as these must be de-
struction to the game, and do in their
natural consequences tend to the ruin
of servants thus employed: for I need
not remark the usual gradation there is
between poaching, pilfering, thieving,
and the gallows.

These are my sentiments with regard
to the scarcity of game, and till I am
convinced to the contrary, I shall say in
the following words of Horace,

— *hoc fonte derivata clades,*
In Patriam Populumq; fluxit.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 22, 1768.

IT is a general remark that all barometers
are at this time very low. Last night
Wilson's, which is of a very extraordinary
construction, the scale of variation being three
feet, and which has never been observed
lower than 7 or 8 degrees, was quite sunk
into the frame. If any of your correspon-
dents will ascribe a reason for this uncommon
phenomenon, as the weather is so fine at this
time of the year, it will much oblige a con-
stant reader.

M. J.

*We request our Mathematical Correspond-
ents to send us their papers earlier
than they hitherto have done, on ac-
count of getting their diagrams cut
in time.—As to the future Transit of
Venus, the computations we have
hitherto received make the beginning
at London from 5 to 20 minutes too
late, owing to assuming the place of
the pole wrong; whereby that printed
(by mistake) in p. 255, makes the be-
ginning at London 7h. 11' 50" which
certainly will not exceed 7h. 5'.*

American Transactions continued.

IN consequence of a circular letter from the select men of Boston to the select men of the other towns in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, a convention was held on the 22d of September, which was opened by the following message to the governor:

May it please your Excellency,

THE committee chosen by the several towns in this province, and now convened in Boston, to consult and advise such measures as may most effectually promote the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects in this government, at this very dark and distressing time, take the earliest opportunity, openly to disclaim all pretence to any authoritative or governmental acts: Nevertheless, as we freely and voluntarily come from the different parts of the province, at the earnest desire of the inhabitants, and must be supposed to be well acquainted with their prevailing temper, inclinations, and sentiments, under the present threatening aspect of our public affairs, we think ourselves indispensibly obliged, from a sense of duty to his majesty, to whom we and the people of this province bear the firmest allegiance, and from the tenderest concern for the welfare of his subjects, with all due respect to your excellency, to declare our apprehension of the absolute necessity of a general assembly.

If ever this people needed the direction, the care and support of such an assembly, we are humbly of opinion, that their present circumstances immediately require it.

Your excellency cannot be insensible of their universal uneasiness, arising from the grievances occasioned by the late acts of parliament for an American revenue; from authentic information that the dutiful and loyal petition of the late house of Representatives has not been allowed to reach the presence of our gracious king; from the dissolution of the late general assembly; from undoubted advice that the enemies of Great Britain and the colonies are still unwearied in the most gross misrepresentations of the people of this province to his majesty's ministers, as being on the eve of a general insurrection; and from the alarming intelligence that the nation, by means of such misrepresentations, is incensed to a high degree, so that it is generally apprehended that a standing army is immediately to be introduced among the people, contrary, as

(Gent. Mag. November 1768.)

we apprehend, to the bill of rights—a force represented to be sufficient to overawe and controul the whole civil power of the province, which must render every right and possession dreadfully precarious.

From these weighty considerations, and also that the people may not be thrown into a total despair; that they may have a fresh opportunity at the next meeting of the parliament, of taking off the impression from the mind of the nation, made by such misrepresentations as are before-mentioned, and by that means preventing the most unhappy consequences to the parent country, as well as ourselves; we beg leave most earnestly to pray, that your excellency would commiserate his majesty's truly loyal subjects of this province, under their deplorable circumstances, and restore to them the full possession of their invaluable charter rights to a general assembly, and cause one to be immediately convened, that the most effectual measures may be taken in the manner prescribed by our happy constitution for the redress of grievances, for the preventing an unconstitutional encroachment of military power on the civil establishment, for the promoting the prosperity of his majesty's government, and the peace, good order, and due submission of his subjects in the province, and making the necessary provision for the support of government; and, finally, for the restoration of that harmony, union and affection between the nation and the colonies, which appear to us to be in the utmost danger of being totally and irrecoverably lost. As in duty bound the committee shall ever pray.

In the name and behalf of the committee,

THO. CUSHING, *chairman.*

The Governor's Answer.

To the Gentlemen assembled at Faneuil, under the name of a Committee of Convention.

AS I have lately received from his majesty, strict orders to support his constitutional authority within this government, I cannot sit still and see so notorious a violation of it, as the calling an assembly of the people by private persons only. For a meeting of the deputies of the towns is an assembly of the representatives of the people to all intents and purposes; and it is not the calling it a committee of convention that will alter the nature of the thing.

I am

I am willing to believe that the gentlemen who so hastily issued the summons for this meeting, were not aware of the high nature of the offence they were committing; and they who have obeyed them have not well considered of the penalties which they will incur if they should persist in continuing their session, and doing business therein. At present ignorance of law may excuse what is past; a step farther will take away that plea.

It is therefore my duty to interpose at this instant, before it is too late. I do therefore earnestly admonish you, that instantly, and before you do any business, you break up this assembly, and separate yourselves. I speak to you now as a friend to the province, and a well-wisher to the individuals of it.

But if you should pay no regard to this admonition, I must, as governor, assert the prerogative of the crown in a more public manner. For assure yourselves, (I speak from instruction,) the king is determined to maintain his entire sovereignty over this province; and whoever shall persist in usurping any of the rights of it, will repent of his rashness.

Province house, FRA. BERNARD.
Sept. 22, 1768.

Message to the GOVERNOR.

May it please your Excellency.

THE committee from a number of Towns in this province, now convened at Faneuil-hall, having received from your excellency a message, containing a remonstrance against our thus meeting, and an admonition to break up and separate ourselves instantly, and before we do any business, have taken the same into our serious and attentive consideration; and we assure your excellency, that though according to the best of our abilities, we have considered the matters that are hinted by your excellency as the foundation of your message, yet we are not able to collect sufficient information therefrom to place our present meeting and proceedings in the same light in which they seem to lie in your excellency's mind. We do assure your excellency most freely, that neither the views of our constituents in sending us, nor the design of any of us in this meeting, was to do, propose, or consent to any thing oppugnant to, or inconsistent with, the regular execution of government in this his majesty's province; and that though the letters from the Select men of the town of Boston,

to the respective towns from which we came, might first give rise to our being chosen and sent; yet that neither the said letter from the Select men of the town of Boston, nor any votes of the said town accompanying the same, were considered by our respective towns in the choosing, nor by us in our assembling, as the foundation and warrant of our convening. But may it please your Excellency, being assured, that our constituents, as well as ourselves, have the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of our rightful sovereign king George the third, we beg leave to explain to your excellency the real cause and intention of our thus convening.

Your excellency cannot be unacquainted with the many difficulties under which his majesty's subjects on the whole continent of America, apprehend themselves to labour, and of the uneasiness which the subjects in this province have repeatedly expressed on the same account. The minds of the people who have sent us are greatly disturbed, that the humble and dutiful petition of their representatives for the removal of those difficulties has not been permitted to reach the royal ear; and they are greatly agitated with the expectation of a standing army being posted among us, and of the full exertion of a military government; alarmed with these apprehensions, and deprived of a house of representatives, their attention is too much taken off from their daily occupations; their morals and industry are in danger of being damaged, and their peaceable behaviour disturbed for want of such persons as they can confide in, to advise them in these matters, and to make application for their redress.

Your excellency will further naturally conceive that those of his majesty's subjects who live remote from Boston, the center of their intelligence, and whose occupations do not admit of much knowledge of public affairs, are subjected to many misrepresentations of their public concerns, and those generally of a most aggravated kind; nor is it in the power of the most knowing persons amongst us to wipe off the pernicious effects of such rumours, without the appearance of a public enquiry.

Induced by these motives, and others of the same kind, our constituents thought it no ways inconsistent with good order and regular government, to send committee-men to meet with such committees as might be sent from the several

several towns in the province, to confer upon these matters, and learn the certainty of those rumours prevailing amongst us, and to consult and advise, as far as comes legally within their power, to such measures as would have the greatest tendency to preserve the peace and good order among his majesty's subjects, and promote their due submission; and at the same time to consult the most regular and dutiful manner of laying our grievances before our most gracious sovereign, and obtaining a redress of the same. This we assure your excellency is the only cause and intention of our thus convening; and we are exceeding sorry it should be viewed by your excellency in an obnoxious light.

Your excellency may be assured, that had our constituents conceived, or did their committee thus convened, conceive this proceeding to be illegal, they had never sent us, nor should we pretend to continue our convention: But as your excellency, in the message with which you have been pleased to favour us, has not been so explicit in pointing out the criminality of our present proceeding as we could have wished, but has left us to our own judgment and understanding, to search it out, we would, with all duty to your excellency, as the representative of our rightful sovereign, request of your excellency to point out to us wherein the criminality of our proceedings consists, being assured we cautiously mean to avoid every thing that has the least appearance of usurpation of government, in any of its branches, or any of the rights of his majesty's sovereignty, or that is in the least incentive of rebellion, or even a mental disaffection to the government by law established and exercised.

Your excellency will be pleased, in your well known knowledge of human nature, and the delicacy of British privileges, to be sparing in your frowns on our present proceeding, we being at present inclined to think, till better informed, that if criminality be imputed to us, it will be applied only to our doings, and not to the professed manner and design of our meeting; but if your excellency has a different apprehension of the matter, we intreat an explanation of the same, and assure your excellency we shall deliberately attend to it. Nothing could give us more uneasiness than a suggestion that our proceedings are criminal; not so much from a fear of personal punishment, as from a fixed

aversion we have to any thing inconsistent with the dignity of our sovereign, and the happiness of his extended dominions; and we flatter ourselves, that when the real design of this convention is understood, it will prove an argument to evince the entire loyalty of his majesty's subjects in this province, and their disposition to peace and good order.

In the name and behalf of the committee of a number of towns in this province, convened in Boston, Sept. 24, 1768.

T. CUSHING, *Chairman,*

Governor Bernard declined receiving the above message in the following words:

"Gentlemen,

"You must excuse me from receiving a message from that assembly, which is called a committee of convention; for that would be to admit it to be a legal assembly, which I can by no means allow."

The committee then appointed nine gentlemen of their number, to consider and report the most effectual measures, consistent with the express design of their convening, to promote the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects in the province; and then the committees adjourned till Monday Sept. 26, ten o'clock.

Sept. 26. The convention being again assembled, the report of the gentlemen nominated for that purpose was read as follows:

"The committees considering themselves only as so many private fellow-subjects, convened from divers towns, at the request of their inhabitants, have made known to each other the loyal and dutiful disposition of the same; and their desire that no irregular steps should be taken by the people, but that all constitutional and prudential methods should be closely attended to, for the redress of their grievances; and the said committees, in pursuance of the pacific intention of their meeting, have considered that the gracious attention of his most sacred majesty to the cause and grounds of our complaints, is the only regular source of relief from our present distresses; and that the House of Representatives in February last did prefer such a petition to his sacred majesty as by them was thought best adapted to obtain relief; and at the same time did write letters to divers noble lords, and others,

others, to intreat their attention to our public difficulties: Which petition to his majesty we are in hopes has before this time reached the royal presence, and will, ere long, have the desired effect. And as we cannot but still entertain the hopes, that his excellency our governor, will soon think fit to call a House of Representatives, who may, if they see occasion therefore, prefer further petitions to his majesty for our redress; we are therefore humbly of opinion, that though the present appearance of our public affairs is alarming and distressing, yet that the common cause of obtaining the redress of the heavy grievances under which we labour, will be best served by a firm adherence to the principles of the constitution, and a close attention to the peace and good order of society.

“ And considering the dreadful consequences of tumult and disorder, we think it our duty, as friends to our common cause, to give our free and sincere advice, not in an authoritative, but merely in a friendly manner, that we should all of us compose our minds, and avoid any undue expressions of resentment, &c. into which our present calamities may betray us; and to attend with all due patience, the result of his majesty's wisdom and clemency, from whence we reasonably expect to receive our much desired relief. And it is our firm resolution, in our several stations, at all times, to yield every possible assistance to the civil magistrate, in the suppression of riots and tumults, and in preserving the peace; being humbly of opinion, that the *Possé Comitatus*, when legally called in aid of the civil power, will ever be sufficient to restrain all orders of men within the bounds of the law, and the limits of the constitution. We from the bottom of our hearts not only disclaim and detest all pretences of “usurping” any of the “rights of sovereignty,” but also of arrogating to ourselves any the least authority whatever. We clearly hold, and whenever lawfully called thereunto, will, at the utmost hazard of our lives and fortunes, maintain, that the “sovereignty” of his most sacred Majesty King George the Third is already “entire” in all parts of the widely extended and still happily spreading British empire.

“ We have been taught, that it is the duty of all men incessantly to implore the throne of heavenly grace, and have but lately heard there are those who deem it criminal for aggrieved fellow-subjects to join in humble, dutiful,

and loyal supplications to their monarch. While the people wisely observe the medium between an abject submission, and a slavish stupidity, under grievous oppressions on the one hand, and irrational attempts to obtain redress on the other, and steadily persevere in orderly and constitutional applications, for the recovering the exercise of their just rights and liberties, they may promise themselves success.”

This report being approved, the committee proceeded to consider of a proper representation to be dispatched to the agent of the province in London, and of such papers and instructions as were judged most suitable to the circumstances of the present assembly. Their letter to Denys de Bert, Esq; was as follows:

S I R,

THE inhabitants of a number of towns within this province, having at their several town meetings legally called, taken under their most mature consideration, the great and prevailing uneasiness among the people of the province in general; arising from an apprehension that their charter and constitutional rights and liberties are infringed, by the late acts of parliament for raising a revenue in America without their consent; and also from the immediate prospect of a standing army to enforce the execution of these acts, at this time, when they may reasonably hope the late dutiful and loyal supplications of their Representatives, for a redress of the grievances, is under the consideration of our gracious sovereign, from whose wisdom and clemency they expect relief: And being deprived of the benefit of a general assembly, his excellency the governor having dissolved the same, at an unusual season, and in an unusual manner; declaring that he does not think himself at liberty to call a new one, till he shall receive further orders from his majesty. The said towns have severally made choice of committees, to meet together, consult and advise to such measures as may tend to promote the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects in this province, at so alarming and distressing a crisis.

“ And being convened for the purpose aforesaid at Boston, we have taken the earliest opportunity to assure the governor of the province, and the world in our petition offered to his excellency, which we caused immediately to be published, and is herewith inclosed, to disclaim all pretensions to any authoritative

tative and governmental acts. And you will please to observe, by a copy of our whole proceedings now sent to you, that we have strictly adhered to the express design of our convention.

“ We have taken the liberty to write to you, as a known friend to the province, and to beg the favour of you to use your kind endeavours to prevent any misrepresentation of our meeting and proceedings, which our enemies may be ready to make. We flatter ourselves, you may be enabled from this instance, to afford to his majesty’s ministers, and the good people of Britain, a fresh token of the loyalty of our respective towns to his majesty, their attachment to his government, and love of peace and good order.

“ We wish and pray for the happy time, when a national attention shall be given to the grievances we labour under, and the true source of them. When such a period shall come, we are persuaded that the union and harmony which has hitherto subsisted between Great Britain and the colonies, and upon which the welfare of both undoubtedly depends, will be confirmed and established.

“ The present discontent we apprehend originally arose from the nation’s having been informed of the ability of the people here to pay considerable duties and taxes. Whoever made such a representation, surely did not attend duly to the heavy load of debt lying upon this province, incurred chiefly by our expences in defending and enlarging his majesty’s American territories in the last war, which was borne by the people with the greatest alacrity. The nation being itself involved in a heavy debt, was easily induced to avail itself of the supposed affluence of the colonies, and unfortunately, as they apprehend, took such a measure as will naturally awaken the jealousy of every free and sensible people, namely, by passing acts to tax them without their consent. The late stamp act made for this purpose, was indeed repealed: But other acts of the same nature and tendency, though perhaps not so apparently obnoxious, are in full force, and daily executing.

“ The people in consequence complained of these acts, as being abridgements of such constitutional rights as are laid deep in the foundation of nature: But these complaints have been represented as arising from a spirit of faction, disloyalty and rebellion. Their most dutiful and loyal petitions to his

majesty, they have been informed by the last advice from London; had not reached the royal presence: Nay, his majesty, as they are told, has been assured, that his subjects of this province have even attempted to excite the same spirit among his other colonies, by a circular letter, the only purport of which was to acquaint them of their having petitioned for relief from the common grievances, with hopes of success from the royal clemency.

“ In order to raise the jealousy of the nation, the most trifling incidents have been wrought up to the highest pitch of aggravation, by persons who still find means to gain a credit there. We shall only recur to the many recent instances.

“ On the 18th of March, last, being the anniversary of the repeal of the stamp act, and observed as a day of rejoicing, a few disorderly persons, mostly boys, assembled in the evening, paraded some of the streets, and finally repaired to the house of John Williams, Esq; the inspector general. Whether their design was to do him an injury or not, by his address and soft treatment of them, together with the interposition of some of the neighbouring householders, they soon retired and dispersed, without doing any mischief at all. His majesty’s council, in their answer to the governor, which is inclosed, have declared this to be too inconsiderable to make it a subject of representation; and that it could not have been made the subject of so injurious an one but by persons disposed to bring misery and distress upon the town and province; and their declaration, it is said, has given great offence to the governor.

“ There was, indeed, on the 10th of June following, something that had rather more of the appearance of a riot, but it was only of a few hours existence, and with very little mischief. But as we are informed, that the town of Boston have already given you a full account of this affair, supported by affidavits, we shall not give you the farther trouble of reciting it, but refer you to their letter. It is, however, to be observed, that if the inhabitants of that town had been disposed to give the least countenance to this riot, so exasperated were the people at the extraordinary and unusual exertion of the naval power, when there could be no apprehension that the king’s officers would be in the least measure molested in the due execution of lawful power; as well as at the haughty behaviour of the commissioners

missioners of the customs, that the least countenance would have been sufficient to have led them on to extremities, but they soothed them, and the people soon dispersed, after having broke a few panes of glass, not to the value of five pounds. We cannot help taking notice here of a notorious instance of the inveterate temper of our enemies, in a representation made in a certain letter, of this riotous assembly's having burnt a beautiful barge belonging to the collector of the customs, before Mr Hancock's door. As this worthy gentleman sustains a public character, and is one of the principal inhabitants in the province, it is apparent that the malice of the writer of that letter was not confined to a single gentleman, but extended to the public. The truth is, the barge was burnt on a common, surrounded with gentlemen's seats; and the scene could not be said to be before Mr Hancock's door, any more than before the doors of divers other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The mean insinuation that it was done under the influence of Mr Hancock, is so far from the least shadow of truth, that it is notorious here, that the tumult was finally dispersed principally by his exertions, animated by his known regard to peace and good order. His majesty's council afterwards gave a just account of the occasion of that riot, and repeatedly desired that the governor would order the same to be made public, but without success.

"Care was taken, however, by those, who, to speak in the softest terms, are unfriendly to us, to transmit this affair to the nation, in so aggravated a light, as to incense to a high degree. And we cannot, indeed, wonder, that when such false representations are made by persons, as we have reason to believe, of rank and figure here, our mother country should, for a while, give credit to them, and, under an apprehension of a general insurrection, should send a military force to subdue a people, if we may be allowed to say it, at least as orderly and well affected, as sensible of their just rights, and yet as patient under oppression, till they be constitutionally relieved, as any in his majesty's empire.

"Nothing, we apprehend, is wanting to restore a much desired harmony, but for his majesty's subjects on both sides the Atlantick, fully to explain themselves to each other, which is not likely to be done, through the medium of interest-

ed and designing men: Such men would not scruple to raise their fortunes, though at the ruin of the empire. Could such men be removed, the nation attentive to the calm voice of reason, which we humbly apprehend has been uttered by the colonies, would soon view their disposition, we may at least be allowed to say that of this province, in a just light, and be convinced, that it is their warmest inclination, as well as in their power, to add strength and riches to their mother state, and administer to the splendor of the British crown.

"Thus we have given you a full account of the occasion, nature and design of our convening; which is by no means to assume to ourselves any authority of government; but only as a number of private fellow subjects met together to consult and advise the most effectual measures to promote the peace and good order of his majesty's subjects, at this very difficult and distressing time.

"We herewith inclose to you an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to our most gracious sovereign, which we beg the favour of you to present to his majesty, *in person*, as speedily as possible. We rest, in strict truth,

and with great respect, &c.

(Signed) THO. CUSHING, *chairman*."

On Thursday the 29th the convention having finished the business they met about, dispersed. At this convention, committees from 98 towns and eight districts were present; but the inhabitants of the town of Hatfield refused sending deputies to the convention, and presented a spirited remonstrance against the whole proceeding.

Monday Oct. 3. the governor having previously summoned a council to meet at the province house, to acquaint the board that two regiments were ordered from Halifax to Boston, and were daily expected to land, and also to lay before the board part of a letter from Lord Hillsboro', containing advice that two regiments more were ordered from Ireland; and the board, in consequence of these advices, having desired his excellency to give orders for the accommodation of the Halifax regiments in the barracks at Castle William, the council met again, when his excellency communicated to the board a letter from Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, acquainting him, that he had received orders by express from gen. Gage, to land the two regiments from Halifax at Boston, and that he was under a necessity of demand-

ing quarters for them there; and desiring that fuel, straw, and other articles directed to be provided for the troops, may be got in readiness.

Colonel Dalrymple and captain Smith desiring to be admitted before the board came to a determination, they were admitted accordingly; when col. Dalrymple took occasion to explain the intention of his requisition, viz. That as the board could not think themselves authorised to provide barracks in the town, insomuch as barracks have already been provided by the government at Castle William, he had encamped some of his troops, and was providing barracks for the rest in the town, so that he considered them all as in barracks, and demanded barrack provisions accordingly, agreeable to act of parliament.

Whereupon his excellency moved to the board, that they would appoint some suitable person or persons to make such provision, to which the board assented.

And insomuch as the board, in colonel Dalrymple's letter aforesaid, dated the 30th ult. and before his coming to town, observed a suggestion, that a bad spirit prevailed here; and that in consequence of it General Gage had been induced to order both regiments to be landed in the town: But as col. Dalrymple must before this time have had the fullest evidence that no such spirit is prevalent; and that the town is in a state perfectly peaceable and quiet, the board doubt not of his justice to represent it to the general accordingly; which they cannot but apprehend will procure from the general a re-call of his last order; and that agreeable to his letter to governor Bernard of the 12th ult. one at least of the said regiments will be again ordered to Castle William.

The board also persuade themselves, that the same reason will induce the general to order the Irish regiments to Nova Scotia, or to some other parts where his majesty's service may require them.

The board desire the governor to send by the post to-morrow, a copy of the minute of council to general Gage, with such representation as his excellency shall think proper, to induce the general to give such orders as will relieve the town and province from their present anxiety and distress.

His Excellency nominated Joseph Goldthwait, jun. Esq; to be commissary for the purpose above-mentioned; and he was appointed accordingly.

With regard to the occasion of the said regiments being ordered to Boston, his Excellency on being asked, informed the board, that he apprehended the Halifax regiments were ordered hither in consequence of the riots in March last; and the two Irish regiments, in consequence of that on the tenth of June last. On which the board observed, that they are fully persuaded his majesty's ministers could never have judged it either necessary or expedient to go into such extraordinary measures, had not the representation of those riots been greatly magnified and exaggerated.

Journal of the Transactions in Boston.

Sept. 28. **A**DVICE received that the men of war and transports from Halifax, with about 900 troops collected from several parts of America, were safe arrived at Nantasket harbour, having very narrowly escaped shipwreck on the back of Cape Cod, which disaster would have left the extensive sea coast of North America almost bare of ships of war and troops, but in no worse state than are the inland fortresses and settlements from whence the garrisons had been before withdrawn. Time must account for such extraordinary steps in our ministry.

29. The fleet was brought to anchor near Castle William; that evening there was throwing of sky-rockets, &c. and those passing in boats observed great rejoicings; and that the Yanky Dudle song was the capital piece in their band of musick. This day his majesty's council received a billet from governor Bernard, requiring their attendance at Castle William, and informing them that the officers of his majesty's fleet and army would be present: They attended accordingly, and notwithstanding all intimidations, adhered strictly to their votes published in the last papers: The governor's arts were ineffectual to induce them to give the least countenance to any troops being brought into Boston, as the barracks at Castle William were sufficient to receive the whole of those arrived from Halifax. The treatment they received from his excellency during their stay at the castle, was very uncourtly and even rude.

30. Early this morning a number of boats were observed round the town making soundings, &c. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Launceston of 40 guns, the Mermaid of 28, Glasgow 20, the Beaver 14, Senegal 14, Bonetta 10, and several armed schooners, which together with the Romney of 60 guns,

guns, and the other ships of war before in the harbour, all commanded by capt. Smith, came up to town, bringing with them the 14th regiment, col. Dalrymple, and 29th regiment, col. Carr, none having been disembarked at Castle Island; so that we now behold Boston surrounded, at a time of profound peace, with about 14 ships of war, with springs on their cables, and their broadsides to the town. If the people of England could but look into the town, they would smile to see the utmost good order and observance of the laws, and that this mighty armament has no other rebellion to subdue, than what has existed in the brain or letters of the inveterate G—r B—d, and the detested Commis—s of the board of Cust—s. What advantages the court of Versailles may take of the present policy of the British ministry, can be better determined hereafter.

Oct. 1. This morning rumours that representations had gone from hence to general Gage at New-York, from our good friend, &c. that we are in a state of rebellion; an express it is said has arrived in consequence, with advice that more troops may be expected from New York. Sheriff Greenleaf and his deputy pressing carts, &c. for the use of the troops; this, and other motions, indicate that they meditate a landing this day to encamp in the common, in hopes of intimidating the magistrates to find them quarters, which they cannot force until the barracks are filled, without flying in the face of a plain act of parliament. At about one o'clock all the troops landed under cover of the cannon of the ships of war, and marched into the common with muskets charged, bayonets fixed, colours flying, drums beating, fifes, &c. playing, making with the train of artillery upwards of 700 men. In the afternoon, it is said, an officer from the colonel went to the manufactory house, with an order from the governor, and required Mr Brown, and the other occupiers, to remove within two hours, that the troops might take possession; instead of a compliance, the doors were barred and bolted against them. This evening the Select men were required by the colonel to quarter the two regiments in this town, which they absolutely refused, as his majesty's council had done before, knowing, that whoever should in this matter conduct in violation of an act of parliament, must be answerable for the consequences. The colonel, as it is said,

waving a demand for quartering, earnestly entreated, that out of compassion to the troops, one regiment of which were without their camp equipage, they would allow Faneuil hall and chambers as a shelter for that and the following night, the next day being the sabbath, on which all confusion should be avoided: At nine o'clock this night they were permitted to enter the said hall, in which were a large number of stands of the town arms: Thus the humanity of the city magistrates permitted them a temporary shelter, which no menaces could have procured.

Oct. 2. Being Lord's day, the town quiet, no disorders having arisen on any side: This evening, by order of governor Bernard, the secretary of the province opened the town house, and even the representatives chamber; for the reception of the troops.

Oct. 3. We now behold the representatives chamber, court-house, and Faneuil-hall, these seats of freedom and justice, occupied with troops, and guards placed at the doors; the common covered with tents, and alive with soldiers; marchings and countermarchings to relieve the guards; in short, the town is now a perfect garrison. This day the court of sessions met at the court house, when a motion was made by one of the bench, that the troops be ordered to remove at a distance, he being determined not to assist in administering justice under the points of bayonets; the motion is to be considered next Wednesday, to which time the court was adjourned. In the afternoon our artillery company appeared in the field, and were exercised; their captain was informed by the officer of the regulars, that it was not customary to beat drum, nor fire, after the evening cannon was discharged; the hint was taken. In King-street, the soldiers being gathered, a proclamation was read, offering a reward of ten guineas, to such soldier as should inform of any one who should attempt to seduce him from the service; after which it is said the colonel advised them not to refuse any money offered as a temptation to desert, but to bring the offender to him, when he would take care that it should be the last offer he should make. This day the council met, when col. Dalrymple informed them he had procured quarters, and demanded billeting for the troops.

Oct. 4. Report that James Murray, Esq; a Scotch J—e, from Scotland since 1745, had let his dwelling and furniture

gar house for the quartering of troops at 15l. sterling, per month, and that Mr Forrest from Ireland had let them a house, lately purchased, for about 50l. sterling, at the rate of about 60l. sterling per annum. Capt. James Scott, master of the brigg Lydia, owned by John Hancock, Esq; having his clearance and pass, and being ready for sailing, informs, that a boat from commodore Smith's ship came along side, and acquainted him that it was Capt. Smith's orders, that he do not leave this harbour without his permission.

Oct. 5. The council now met, and were obliged to pass the guard placed in the passage way entering their chamber; Col. Dalrymple again informed them, that he had provided quarters for his troops in this town, and again required them; in consequence thereof, to billet them, and this notwithstanding the barracks, built at the charge of this government for the reception of the king's troops, were standing empty: It is said, that after consultation had thereon, the council advised the governor to appoint a person to make provision accordingly, *provided* said person would be willing to *risque* his being repaid therefore by the next general court. Thus we see the provision made by act of parliament for the ease and safety of the subjects, and the convenience and benefit of the troops, may be set aside, and rendered useless by any commanding officer who will take upon himself to hire quarters among the inhabitants at any rate, in expectation that such expence will be finally thrown upon the people.

Oct. 6. In the morning nine or ten soldiers of Col. Carr's regiment for sundry misdemeanors, were severely whipt on the common. To behold Britons scourged by negro drummers, was a new and very disagreeable spectacle! We are told that Capt. Allen of the Gaspee, goes passenger in the Lydia, Capt. Scott, for London, with dispatches from the commander of the troops, on the New England expedition: No doubt with the glorious news that he had effected a landing in the heart of the country, without the least loss or opposition to his majesty's troops. This day, by order of governor Bernard, the south battery was delivered up to Col. Dalrymple. If this people had not more patience and loyalty than some others have tenderness and sound policy, what a scene would soon open. From Cambridge we learn, that last evening the

(Gent. Mag. Nov. 1768.)

picture of G—r B—d, hanging in the college hall, had a piece cut out of the breast, exactly describing a heart. A most charitable attempt to deprive him of that part, which a retrospect upon his administration must have rendered exquisitely painful.

MR URBAN,

AT a time when our disputes with America make the topic of much conversation, it may be agreeable to your readers to have a clear view of the present state of our trade to and from the *Northern Colonies*. Such I now send you, being an extract from the Custom house books, (by which that trade from England only, exclusive of Scotland, appears to be for above two millions a year,) with some remarks made thereon by a judicious merchant of my acquaintance, who gives reasons for adding *another million* to the computation. Our trade with the southern colonies, or West India islands, is not included in this account.

The political reader will make his own reflections on the prudence of our quarelling with such customers, about an impracticable right of taxing them, when by long experience we have found them ready to give voluntarily, upon requisitions by the crown, more than we propose to extort from them. I shall only remark, that the greatest part of our manufactures sent them, are superfluities and modes, which they use and follow, because they are the modes of a respected country; and the rest, though more necessary, are such as they can make themselves. If we proceed in measures that must in time make us odious to them, a trade of this kind must fall of course. And as the bulk of the value of our manufactures arises from the value of the provisions consumed by our manufacturers while employed in working them, which provisions are the produce of the land, and bears a higher price always in manufacturing countries in proportion as the consumer can be better paid for their labour; and as the value of lands depends greatly on the price for which its produce can be sold; this dispute appears to me equally important to the landed as to the trading and manufacturing interests.—Unwise men are often most obstinate when they are most in the wrong. Wise men think it no impeachment of their wisdom, or diminution of their honour, when they find they have been mistaken or misled, to rectify what they have done amiss, and

change

change their conduct. This might have been urged to the last parliament if they had still continued. But we are now in a better situation in that respect: We have a new parliament, which is a new being, not accountable for the actions of the preceding, and may therefore more freely take them into consideration. I pray devoutly that their deliberations may, by God's good providence, be directed to such healing measures, as will be effectual, in strengthening this empire by a cordial union of its parts, and disappointing the at present highly-raised hopes and expectations of our national enemies. The Americans are our brethren. Let us not grudge them the enjoyment of the rights, liberties and privileges that belong to them as Englishmen, and which they have so dearly purchased. Ours are not the less, any more than my sunshine is diminished by what enters the windows of my neighbour.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

F. B.

Exports to the Continent of America from England only, exclusive of Scotland.

1761 amounts to	1,554,836	2	3
1762 —————	1,812,082	17	7
1763 —————	2,535,429	18	2
1764 —————	2,230,022	15	0
1765 —————	2,228,450	3	8

£. 10,360,821 16 8

which is 2,072,164l. 7s. 4d. per annum, on a medium of those 5 years by the Custom House entries and valuation. But as the New-York merchants proved to their general assembly in 1764, from original invoices from Great Britain, that for the three preceding years they had imported what they were charged 1,500,000l. for, while the above Custom-House account for those three years makes it no more than 1,042,023l. 11s. 0d. and as the merchants of Pennsylvania at the same time and on the same occasion [for repealing the Stamp-Act] proved their imports from Great Britain to be for said three years about 1,500,000l. also, when the above account of exports makes it no more than 925,544l. 8s. 8d. we may fairly conclude the exports to said American colonies was full 3,000,000l. per annum, during the above five years.

This difference between the London Custom-House account, and those of the merchants of New York and Penn-

sylvania, is owing in a great measure to the Scotch exports being in the latter and not in the former account, which is confined to England only; to the Custom house of London account still adhering to the same valuation of goods that was made soon after the revolution, at which time it began to be preserved; whereas many of them are one third dearer now than they were then; to the premium of insurance, factors commissions, and all other charges attending the packing, shipping, &c. being in the merchant's account, and not in that of the Custom-house; and to erroneous entries made by the factors in England; they being left to enter more or less, just as they please, of goods they ship not subject to any duty or drawback upon exportation; so that the London Custom-House account serves no other purposes than to shew the sort of goods exported to or imported from every country; and as it is kept upon the same principles or estimates as at the time it commenced, to shew whether your exports and imports encrease or decrease upon the whole trade, or to any country in particular.

Imports from the Continent of America to England only, exclusive of Scotland.

1761 amounts to	787,978	15	0
1762 —————	1,145,899	3	6
1763 —————	1,164,844	8	6
1764 —————	1,202,238	11	2
1765 —————	1,104,689	19	11

£. 5,405,650 18 1

which is 1,081,130l. 3s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum on a medium of those five years, by the Custom House entries of England only, which are exact as to the quantity and sorts of goods, as they all are subject to duties or bounties; but, like the exports, the value of them is estimated upon the rule laid down at the commencement of the Custom-House ledger of London; which as to naval stores, indigo, dying wood, tobacco, &c. &c. must be greatly too high, and for beavers and furs of all kinds, and the oil of fish, much too low for the prices those articles bear now, compared with what they did in those days. Thus, upon the face of the exports and imports to those colonies, into and from England only, according to these Custom House accounts, they have an annual balance of near a million against them. And if upon the whole, some being too low and other articles too high, the account of the value of the import is near what

what it sells for, and the merchants accounts of the imports from Great Britain into Pennsylvania and New York are just; of which there can be no doubt, they being taken from original invoices, and we follow the like proportionate rule for the other colonies, compared with the London Custom-House account, the northern colonies have then an annual balance against them, upon a medium of those five years, of about two millions of pounds, besides what it may be in Scotland; which they endeavour to pay in ships they sell here, by freights their ships make from the West Indies to Great Britain, by the profit of their circuitous trade with foreign colonies; with Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Africa, from whence come their remittances in silver, gold, bills of exchange, dying wood, &c. But as all their methods of remittance fall short of a sufficiency to make ready pay for the amount of their demand from Great Britain, they are therefore constantly in debt to her, and that too very largely: but for that debt, after six or nine months, they pay by agreement and the custom of the trade, legal interest, which increases the balance against them, so that besides the profits of our trade with them, large sums are drawn from them annually as interest only.

Character of the late Earl of Morton.

THE Right Honourable James Douglas, earl of Morton, was one of the sixteen peers in the present, and five preceding parliaments, for Scotland, knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle, lord register of Scotland, president of the Royal Society, and one of the curators of the British Museum.

The many eminent qualities his lordship was endowed with as the husband, the parent, and the friend, renders his death an irreparable loss to his family, his relations and very extensive connections.

The public, whose indefatigable servant he was, the illustrious and respectable society over which he presided, with so much satisfaction to them, and honour to himself; and the learned world in general, have lost in his lordship, an able, willing, and worthy member.

His humane disposition and universal benevolence to mankind, were the least of his many excellent qualities.

He despised ostentation, and the parade of title, always making the latter

subservient to public good. An example worthy of imitation, but rarely to be met with!

That he was a great man is conspicuous to the world; that he was a religious and a good man is certain, and it may with great propriety be told to the world, that he was the noblest work of God; an honest man.

[A more ample Account of this most worthy Nobleman is requested from his Friends.]

MR. URBAN,

WITH deference to Mr. Lathbury's critical acumen, I cannot help thinking him mistaken in his correction of Virgil, in your last Month's Magazine, page 379. Is it likely Æneas and his companions would repose themselves in so neglected a manner in the territories of their friend Helenus, supposing them to remain there after Æneas speaks of himself as departing, v. 492? *Provehimur pelago* is sufficiently expressive of having set sail. Allowing this to be the departure from Helenus's territories, and followed by a second landing, *castra movemus*, v. 519, will better suit with a departure from an unknown coast, where they had taken all proper measures for their security, than from the dominions of a countryman where they had found so hospitable a reception, in a city too and not on a beach. Thus, lines 506, and 526, will beautifully express two different days transactions; whereas applied to the transactions of one they would incur the censure of repetition. Servius will vouch for the present order of the lines in question: for on the words *provehimur pelago*, he says, *id est, Butyrolio relicto*. See Valknier's edition of Virgil, Amst. ap. Commel, 1646.

Now for the difficulty about *ala*. I believe Mr. L. is the first that understands them of the horse's limbs. What a forced metaphor to express galloping! Whereas do but take it as Servius, and I should think every school-boy understands it, of the horsemen being intent on their sport, and you have the most natural sense possible. Huntsmen do not gallop when they are beating about, or, as Servius sensibly observes, *Saltus non cursu, sed sensim cinguntur*.

I hope Mr. L's diffidence will not be hurt if I just suggest that his difficulty in the golden verses, communicated to you last May, p. 224, is no difficulty at all. Reverence of oaths is

part of the worship or respect paid to the immortals. 'Tis not the "first translator that foisted in an oath here." It was so understood by one of the first commentators on these verses, Hierocles, who has illustrated it in a beautiful manner, calling it *the keeping of the divine laws*, τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ νομίαν, a phrase similar to St. Paul's, 1. Cor. vii. 19. τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ ἐντολῆς. By Mr. L's own distinction of deities, the infernal are mentioned here; so that to take Orcus for Pluto, would be a tautology. Pythagoras's order is celestial, or supreme deities, heroes, or intermediate ones, and infernal or lowest, a distinction to which St. Paul perhaps refers, Philip. II. 10. Le Clerc indeed, on Hesiod's Theog. l. 231, pretends that "the Platonist, as appears by this comment of Hierocles, personified *Ορκος* as the God of oaths"; but no such meaning can be gathered from Hierocles's words.

H. D.

Mr. URBAN,

AS Dr. Swift has found a place in the "*Catalogue of eminent Freethinkers &c.*" for being author of the "*Tale of a Tub*." Your inserting in your Magazine the following short character of that work, from the unanswered "*Essays on the Characteristics*", will oblige.

Your humble Servant,

J. W.

THERE is not perhaps in any language a bolder or stronger ridicule, than the well known Apologue of "*The Tale of a Tub*". Its manifest design is to recommend the *English church*, and to disgrace the two extremes of *Popery and Puritanism*. *

* "Some indeed have pretended otherwise. Thus Mr. Wotton, in his *Reflections on Learning*, says, "It is a designed banter upon all that is esteemed sacred among men." And the pious author of the *Independent Whig*, affirms, it was "the sole open attack that had been made upon *Christianity* since the revolution; except the *Oracles of Reason*, and was not inferior in banter and malice, to the attacks of Celsus, or Julian, or Porphyry, or Lucian", p. 399. Where by the way, the oddity of the contrast is remarkable enough; that he should pronounce the *Tale of a Tub* to be a *libel on Christianity*, while it is in fact a *vindication of our ecclesiastical establishment*; and at the same time entitle his own book a *Vindication of our Ecclesiastical Establishment*, while in fact it is a *Libel on Christianity*."

Essays on the Characteristics p. 100,

The way of dying leather red and yellow, as practised in the East, for that kind called Turkey leather, by Mr Philippo, an Asiatic; for which he received a reward of 100 pounds from the Society of Arts, &c. and afterwards their Gold Medal. Extracted from Mr Dossie's Memoirs of Agriculture.

1. **T**HE first preparation of the skins, both for the red and yellow dyes.

Let the skins dried with the hair on be first laid to soak in clean water three days. Let them be broken over the flesh side, and put into fresh water for two days more, then hung to drain, half an hour. Let them now be broken again on the flesh side, lined with cold lime on the same side, and doubled together with the grain side outward. Thus they must be hung within doors on a frame five or six days, till the hair be loose, which must then be taken off, and the skins returned into the lime-pit for three weeks. Take them then out, and work them well, flesh and grain every sixth or seventh day during that time; after which wash them ten times in clean water, changing it at each washing. They are next to be prepared and drenched as follows.

2. Second preparation of the skins for both the dyes.

After squeezing the water out of the skins, put them into a mixture of bran and water new milk warm, in this proportion, viz. three pounds of bran for five skins, with about a gallon of water to each pound of bran. Here drench them three days; at the end of which work them well, and then return them into the drench two days longer, after which take them out and rub them between the hands; squeeze out the water, and scrape the bran clean off from both sides, and then wash them again ten times in clean water, and squeeze the water out. Thus far preparatory to both colours; but afterwards those that are to be red must be treated as follows.

3. Preparations in honey and bran.

Mix one pound of honey with three pints of luke warm water and stir them well till the honey be dissolved. Then add two double handfuls of bran; and taking four skins (for which this quantity will suffice) work them well in it separately. Then fold each separately into a round form, the flesh side outward, and lay them in an earthen pan, side by side, if in summer, and in winter on top of each other. Place the pan sloping that the fluid may run spontaneously

taneously from them. An acid fermentation will then arise in the liquor, and the skins will swell considerably. Thus let them continue seven or eight days, but the draining moisture must be poured off once or twice a day; after which the next preparation will be necessary.

4. Preparations in salt.

After the last mentioned fermentation, take the skins out on the ninth or tenth day, and rub them well with dry common salt, about half a pound to each, which must be well worked into them. Then they will contract again, and part with a considerable further quantity of liquid, which squeeze out by drawing each through the hands. Next scrape them clean on both sides; after which strew dry salt over the grain sides and rubbed well. Then double them lengthwise, from tail to tail, the flesh side outward, and strew more salt thinly on the flesh side, rubbing it in. For which two last operations a pound and half may suffice to each skin. Then put them, folded on each other, between two clean boards, placed sloping breadthwise, and a heavy weight laid on the upper board, in order gradually to press out the moisture they will thus part with. They should be continued so pressed two days or longer, when they will be duely prepared for dying.

5. Preparation of the red dye, in the proportion for four skins, and the manner of applying it to the skins.

To eight gallons of water in a copper, put seven ounces of Shenan* tied up in a linnen bag. Light the fire, and when the water has boiled a quarter of an hour, take out the bag, and put into the water still boiling two drams of alum, three quarters of an ounce of turmeric, three ounces of cochineal, and two ounces of loaf sugar. Then let the whole boil six minutes longer.

Put two pints of this liquor into a flat earthen pan; and when cool as new milk, take one skin folded lengthwise, grain side outward, and dip it in the liquor, rubbing it gently with the hands, then take it out and hang it to dry. Proceed thus with the rest of the

skins seperately, eight times before each fresh dipping, squeezing them by drawing through the hands. Then lay them on one side of a large sloping pan for as much of the water to drain as may be without pressure in two hours, or till cold.

6. Of tanning the red skins.

Powder four pounds of fine white galls in a marble mortar, sift them fine, and mix them in three quarts of water. Work the skins well in this mixture half an hour or more; then folding them fourfold, let them lye in it twenty four hours; then work them again as before; when taken out and scraped clean on both sides, put them into the like quantity of fresh galls and water. Work them here again three quarters of an hour, fold them up as before, and leave them in this fresh tan three days. On the fourth, take them out again, wash them clean from the galls in seven or eight waters, and hang them up to dry.

7. Manner of dressing the red skins after tanning.

When near dry scrape them with a proper scraper, on the flesh side to a requisite thickness. Lay them on a smooth board, and glaze them with a sleek-stone. After this, rub them with olive oil, and linnen rag, an ounce and half of oil to four skins; then grain them on the graining board, lengthwise, breadthwise, and crosswise from corner to corner.

8. Preparation with galls, of the skins for the yellow dye.

When the four skins are taken out of the brani drenched and clean washed as before directed, Art. 2d. work them very well half an hour more, in a mixture of one pound and half of fine white well powdered galls, with two quarts of clean water. The skins are then to be separately doubled lengthwise, rolled up the flesh side outward, laid in the mixture, and close pressed down on each other, so to continue two days, the third day work them well again in the tan, and afterwards scrape them clean from the galls with an ivory or brass scraper, but not an iron one. Put them again into a fresh tan, made of two pounds of galls with three quarts of water, and work them well in it fifteen times. After this double and roll them up as before, and lay them in the second tan two days; on the third, work a quarter of a pound of white sea-salt into each skin, and double and roll them up as before

* Shenan is an eastern drug for dying, easy to be procured at any of the ports of Asia, Africa, or the Levant. It is the *jointed Kali*, by botanists called *Selicornia*, of which we have a lesser species in Lincolnshire, but of inferior quality, which yet perhaps may be owing to some unattended circumstance in the collecting.

before to be returned into the tan till the day following, when they must be taken out and well washed six times in cold water, and four times in luke warm. Squeeze the water by keeping the skins under pressure between boards half an hour with two or three hundred pounds weight on the upper board, then they will be ready for the dye.

8. Preparation and application of the yellow dye for four skins.

Mix six ounces of Cassiari Gehira, or Dgehira† with the same quantity of allum, and pound them together till fine, in a marble mortar with a brass pestle. Thus powdered, divide them into three equal parts, one of which put into a pint and half of hot water in an earthen vessel and stir the mixture.

Let the boiled fluid cool till the hand can bear it. Then spread one of the skins on a flat table in a warm room, the grain side upward; and pour a quarter of the tinging liquor, prepared as here directed over the grain side, spreading it equally over the skin with the hands, and rubbing it well in. Do the like with the other three skins, for which the mixture first made will suffice.

Then repeat the operation twice more separately on each skin, with the remaining eight ounces of powder of berries and alum, with the aforesaid proportions of hot water put to them as before.

Hang the skins when dyed, upon a wooden frame, the grain side outwards, without folding, and let them drain three quarters of an hour, then wash them six times, or more, in a running stream; which done, press them about an hour to squeeze out the moisture, and hang them up to dry in a warm room.

Lastly, dress and grain them, as directed for the red ones; except that these must not be oiled.

A Plan for the REDUCTION of the NATIONAL DEBT.

IT does not appear, that the great duke of Sully (who delivered France from a debt of an hundred millions) was more of a conjurer than other men;

† Cassiari Gehira is the berries of an Eastern buckthorn tree, and may be had at Aleppo, or other ports of the Levant, at a small price, by the same means as the Shenan. The common Avignon berries, or yellow berries, may be substituted, but not with so good effect.

'tis true, he was honest, and took care to employ honest men under him, and Henry the Great had the firmness to keep him in power, in spite of all opposition. My plan is a very plain one. The income of the sinking fund was in the year 1746, full fourteen hundred thousand pounds per annum, it has since been augmented five hundred and eighty thousand pounds, by the reduction of the four per cents to three. And the revenue of the excise, and customs on tea, is, since that period, increased considerably more than half a million: I should therefore think, as most of the unfunded debt at the close of the war is paid off, that one million might be applied out of the sinking fund; and half a million raised by leases of the forest lands upon fines with small quit rents. The interest of those who hold places in the forests, might be very easily taken care of, without which nothing can be expected to succeed.

Another half million, and, perhaps a great deal more, might be raised by a tax of five per cent. on all legacies (except those to children, and grand children) and one year's rent of every real estate, which is left from the right heir, which though I did not know it, I find has long since been practised in Holland, and answers the purposes of a land tax; indeed, they take ten per cent. but I think it best to begin with five, it is next to impossible even to guess at what such a tax would bring in, as there is no accounting for the whims of humourists, or the sordid ill nature of avarice, which will disinherit a deserving heir for lighting his pipe with a piece of clean paper; and I have heard of a man, who, if the money had not been lent him to pay off his bond to his uncle, would have been totally undone for treating a country customer with a lobster for supper.

From the price that tickets bore in the last lottery, and are like to do in the present, it is very evident, that a lottery bearing an interest of four per cent. per ann. upon lives for a million, would certainly fill, and especially if the blanks and prizes were, after the drawing, thrown into classes of twenty thousand pounds each, with benefit of survivorship. I could mention other helps, but as the above will pay off two millions per ann. and convert a third into annuities upon lives, I think I have done enough.

Answers

Answers to the Mathematical Questions page 427.

I. QUEST. (22) answered by Mr. Crakelt, of the Charterhouse.

Let ZONH represent an orthographic projection of the sphere, wherein Z is supposed to be the zenith of the required place; P the north pole; HO the horizon; AEQ the equator, and DE the parallel of the sun's required declination; and put oa the sine of 18° ($= 1$ hour 12 minutes, the sun's ascensional difference) $= s$, and x for EG the sine of the midnight depression: then by a property of the projection we shall have $Qo(1) : ao(s) :: Ec : ec$, or by composition and division $\text{Aea}(1+s) : Qa(1-s) :: De :$



$Ee ::$ (by sim. triangles) $DF (= 2x \sqrt{1-x^2})$ by *pa. 15* of my translation of *Mauduit's Trigonometry*, and the nature of the question) $EG(x) : \text{consequently } x = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1+s^2}{2-2s}} = .32060317 =$ the sine of $18^\circ 41' 58''$ nearly $=$ the depression at midnight; and therefore the meridional altitude $= 37^\circ 23' 56''$; the latitude $(= 90^\circ - \frac{37^\circ 23' 56'' + 18^\circ 41' 58''}{2}) = 61^\circ 57' 3''$, and the declination $(= \frac{37^\circ 23' 56'' - 18^\circ 41' 58''}{2}) = 9^\circ 20' 59''$.

Mess. Barker, Burrow, Edwards, Ogle, Renshaw, and Reynolds, favoured us also with true and concise solutions to this question.

II. QUEST. (23) answered by *Mess. Barker and Edwards.*

Put a for the sine of (60°) double the first elevation; c for that of (66°) double the second; m for 50 paces; n for 18, and x for the distance required. Then by the doctrine of projectiles we shall have $a : c :: x - m : x + n$, and $x = \frac{an + cm}{c - a} = 1289.2593$ &c. paces; from whence the elevations necessary to hit the mark will be easily found $32^\circ 9'$, $57^\circ 51'$.

The answers given by Mess. Burrow, Hale (the proposer) and Renshaw, are nearly the same.

III. QUEST. (24) answered by Mr. Stephen Ogle.

Let A, B denote the two sides of the triangle; D, E the segments of the base, and M, N the two given sums: then will $A + B + D - E = M$, and $A - B + D + E = N$, and consequently, by addition, $2A + 2D = M + N$: also $D + E$ is universally to $A - B$ as $A + B$ to $D - E$, and therefore by composition, &c. $D + E$ will be to $A + B$ as $D + E + A - B (= N)$ to $A + B + D - E (= M)$; whence the following

CONSTRUC. Describe a triangle ABC, by prob. I. of *Simpson's algebra*, whereof AC may be any assumed line; the angle at B equal to the given one, and $AB + BC$ a fourth proportional to NM, and AC: then on CA produced take $AG = AB$, and $DH = \frac{M+N}{2}$; and having joined the points, G, B, draw



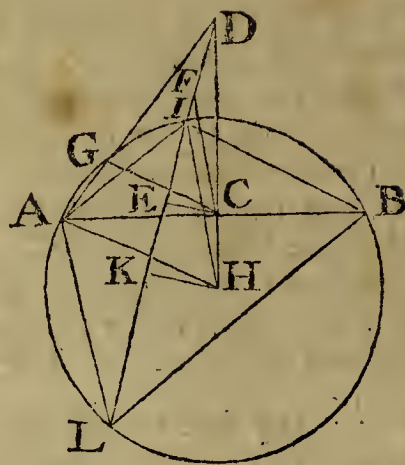
HE , EP and EF parallel to GB , BA and BC respectively, and PEF will be the required triangle. For since PEF and ABC are similar, it will be $PF : PE + EF :: AC : AB + BC :: N : M$; and as $DG = AB + AD$, DH will be $= PE + PD = \frac{M+N}{2}$.

CALCULA. Having obtained the several parts of the triangle ABC from *Simpson's construction*, it will be as $AB + AD : AB, BC, AC$ respectively :: $\frac{M+N}{2} : PE, EF, PF$ respectively.

Mess. Crakelt and Lawson constructed this question likewise; and Mr. T. Barker (the proposer), Mr. R. Burrow, and Mr. W. Renshaw, answered it algebraically.

IV. QUEST. (25) answered by the Rev. Mr. Lawton.

CONSTRUC. Bisect the line joining the two given points, A, B, with a perpendicular meeting the given indefinite line in the point D, and draw the line A D: then demit from C on the said indefinite line the perpendicular C E, and having made the angle E C F equal to the lesser given one (which, in order to render the problem possible, must manifestly be the supplement to the greater given angle), apply to A D (from C) C G = C F, and draw A H parallel thereto to meet the perpendicular D C produced in H; then with H A as radius describe a circle, and to the points of its intersection with the given indefinite line, draw A I, A L, B I and B L, and the thing will be done.



DEMONSTRA. Demit on L D the perpendicular H K, and through H draw a parallel to C F, meeting L D in some point I: then by similar triangles we shall have C F : H I :: D C : D H :: C G : H A; but (by construct.) C F = C G, wherefore H I = H A, and I a point in the circumference of the described circle; and the angle I B L = I H K = (by the nature of parallels) E C F = the lesser given angle (by construc.) and supplemental to I A L.

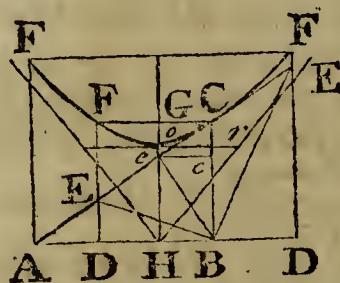
The calculation will easily appear from the construction.

If C F cannot be applied from C to A D the problem will be impossible.

In a manner not greatly different Mess. Crakelt and Ogle gave the construction.

V. QUEST. (26) answered by Mr. Todd, the proposer.

In the given right-angled triangle A B C, put A B = m; B C = n; B D = x, and D F (perpendicular to A B and per question) = B E = y: then by similar triangles we have, $m : n :: m \mp x : n \mp \frac{n x}{m} =$



D E, and (by Euc. 47. 1.) $y^2 (= D F^2 \text{ or } B E^2$

$= B D^2 + D E^2) = x^2 + \frac{n^2 x^2}{m^2} \mp 2 \frac{n^2 x}{m} + n^2$; an equation to an hyper-

bola, let the sides of the triangle be what they will. Now when y or D F is a minimum, B E will manifestly become perpendicular to A C, and in that case H o

the semitransverse diameter of the section $(= B e = \frac{A B \times B C}{A C}) = \frac{m n}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}}$

and thence B H $(= \frac{B e^2}{A B}) = \frac{m n^2}{m^2 + n^2}$. In order to determine the semiconjugate diameter or, per common property of the hyperbola we have, G o x

$\frac{G H + o H}{G C^2 \text{ or } e c^2} = \frac{G H - o H}{e B^2} \times \frac{G H + o H}{G H - o H} = \frac{G H^2 - o H^2}{e B^2} = \frac{C B^2 - e B^2}{e B^2} = \frac{C e^2}{e B^2}$; but by similar triangles C e^2 : e c^2 :: e B^2 : e H^2 ;

wherefore $o r^2 = e H^2$, and $o r = e H = \frac{m n}{m^2 + n^2}$. The method of finding the

area of an hyperbola when the abscissa is any given quantity being shewn by most fluxionary writers, it would be needless to specify it here.

SCHOL. This question stands proposed in Stone's dictionary, 2d. edition; in which it is erroneously observed, that the curve will be that of an ellipsis, hyperbola or parabola, according as A B is greater, less than, or equal to, B C; the equation above given plainly indicating it to be an hyperbola in every case. Mr. Emerson hath also given this problem in his treatise of Algebra, but hath only expressed the equation without telling us to what section it belongs.

With equal elegance Mess. Barker, Burrow, Ogle, Renshaw, and Reynolds, answered this question.

THEORY OF THE ELLIPTIC CURVE

Let E be an elliptic curve defined over a field K . The group law on E is defined by the chord-and-tangent rule. If $P, Q \in E$, then the line through P and Q intersects E at a third point R . The point $-R$ is defined to be $P + Q$. If $P = Q$, then the tangent line at P intersects E at a third point R , and $-R$ is defined to be $2P$.

The identity element of the group is the point O at infinity. The inverse of a point P is the point $-P$, which is the reflection of P across the horizontal axis.

Let E be an elliptic curve defined over a field K . The group law on E is defined by the chord-and-tangent rule.

Let $P, Q \in E$. The line through P and Q intersects E at a third point R . The point $-R$ is defined to be $P + Q$.

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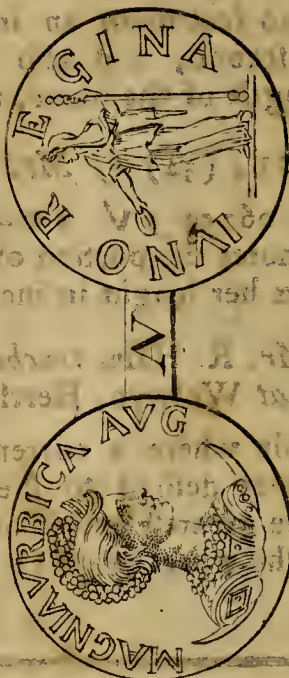
The identity element of the group is the point O at infinity. The inverse of a point P is the point $-P$.

Gent. Mag. Nov. 1768.



Fig. 1

Fig. 2



The ARGUS or LUEN. A Species of Pheasant from the Northernmost part of CHINA.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

I. QUEST. (32) by Mr. P. Thompson.

In two similar right angled plane triangles, the longer leg of one and the shorter leg of the other being given, together with the difference of the perpendiculars falling from the right angles upon the hypotenuse of each triangle; it is required to determine the triangles.

II. QUEST. (33) by Mr. J. Edwards.

If a heavy after descending 30 feet upon an inclined plane acquire the uniform velocity of 40 feet *per* second, and also fall down the whole plane in 3 seconds: what will be the length of the plane, and the angle of its elevation.

III. QUEST. (34) by Mr. T. Barker.

Given $x\sqrt{yz} + y^2 = 851.0625$; $y\sqrt{xz} + z^2 = 4663$, and $z\sqrt{xy} + x^2 = 1158.0625$: where x denotes the portion of an amiable fair one in hundreds; y her age in years; and z her height in inches.

IV. QUEST. (35) by Mr. R. Hale, *teacher of the Mathematics and land-surveyor at Welwyn, Hertfordshire.*

A best water mill is to be built where a current of water has a fall of nine feet (perpendicular descent); it is desired to shew whether a wheel of 12 or 14 feet diameter will receive the greatest power or force from the issuing water, and also what the diameter of the wheel must be that the said force may be the greatest possible.

A Coin of Magnia Urbica.

Fig. 2.

IT is a thin piece of gold, and weighs three penny weights, nineteen grains. The effigy is of an empress almost to the waist; the head-dress a diadem set with pearls, and a collar ornamented with gems about the neck. She is represented on a crescent in an embroidered vest. The inscription, MAGNIA VRBICA AVG. On the reverse is a goddess in a standing posture, clothed with a veil, tunic and stole, bearing a patera in the right hand, in the left a *hasta pura*: the legend IVNO REGINA.

No gold coin of this empress, with the like insignia, has appeared before now. Banduri has one of silver, reckoned a great rarity. I shall say nothing of the image of *Juno Regina*, but that Livy and Plutarch may be consulted about it.

What Cæsar's wife this Urbica was, has been much contested among Antiquarians. Genebrerius first of all conjectured that she was the consort of the emperor M. Aurelius Carus: which was proved beyond any doubt, a few years since, by the learned Baron de Stock, from a coin which happened to fall into his hands, whereon both the heads and names of this emperor and empress are represented.

(GENT. MAG. Nov. 1768.)

A Description of the Argus, a beautiful Chinese Pheasant, the Feathers and Drawing of which were sent from Canton to Dr. Fothergill.

THE Argus, Fig. I. is the largest species of pheasant yet known, being equal in size to a full grown turkey-cock. The beautiful red skin on the fore part of the head, and its fine blue changeable crest and neck seem to denote it a cock; the females of all pheasants yet discovered having little or no gaudy colours about their heads.

The beak is made like that of our pheasant, of a yellowish white: the fore part of the head and beginning of the throat, is covered with a fine scarlet skin, seemingly void of feathers, yet rough, with a kind of grain. The irides of the eyes orange-colour, more yellow next the pupil, and redder in their outward circumference; the skin round the eye dusky, or black, with blackish marks proceeding from the corners of the mouth; the top and hinder part of the head and neck, are of a fine blue changeable colour; it has a crest of long loose feathers; the lower part of the neck, the back, and covert feathers of the wings, are over-covered with black or dusky feathers, having a small broken transverse mixture of reddish brown: The wings when closed, measure about 17 inches, and have about 20 quills,

quills, the outermost the shortest, which gradually lengthen to the fifth: the nine outer quills are of a lightish yellow brown, with dusky spots of the size of tares, except on their inner webs, next the shafts, where they are of a dusky brown, with white specks as small as mustard seeds, the shafts of a lead-colour. The eleven remaining quills, which characterise the bird, are darker than the foregoing, marked with round and longish dusky spots on both the inner and outer webs. The most remarkable thing in them is, that each has on the outer web, close to the shaft, a row of very distinct spots like eyes, so shaded as to appear imbossed: they are larger and smaller, as the feathers are, to the outer quills, being from 12 to 15 on each feather; the largest of these eyes are an inch in diameter, encircled first with black, and without that with light brown, their shafts are white. The eyes in the two or three innermost quills, are not so regularly marked; they lose their roundness, and become confused. The inner coverts of the wings are brown with black spots; the under sides of the quills are marked like the upper, but fainter coloured, the inner webs cased with light ash-colour, which forms a whitish bed within-side of the wing. The throat, breast, rump, and covert feathers, on the upper side of the tail, are of a dusky orange-colour, with round dusky spots: The tail has fourteen feathers of very unequal lengths, the middlemost being each three feet long; the next on each side, 18 inches, which gradually shorten to the outermost on each side, being there but 12 inches, their colour dusky, with a tincture of light brown. The outer feathers are dotted with very small white specks, the next within these have larger spots, less regularly formed; the two long middle feathers have round white spots surrounded with black, on the outer web, and larger irregular brown spots, surrounded with dusky ones on their inner webs, which are ash-coloured; the lower belly and covert feathers beneath the tail, are dusky with a confused mixture of brown; the legs and feet are like those of turkeys, with three toes forward, and one backward; the legs, feet, and claws, are of a greenish ash-colour.

MR URBAN,

YOUR correspondent E. R. has thrown together such a heap of blunders in your Mag. for August (p. 371.) that it

is not easy to guess what he would be at. This perhaps is the reason why no proper solution of his difficulty has yet been given; for what J. R. has said in your last Mag. (p. 472.) ought by no means to be accounted such.

By attempting to prove that longitudes deduced from observations of solar eclipses 'will be very erroneous, though the times be taken with the greatest exactness', J. R. has shewn that he is ignorant of the method of determining the longitudes of places from such observations. It is not, as his objection supposes, by immediately comparing the observations at one place, with those at another; but the time of the *true conjunction* at each place is deduced from the observations at that place, and from the difference of the times thus deduced, the difference of the meridians of the places of observation is inferred. Now *this* method is so far from being very erroneous, that, in the opinion of the ablest astronomers, it is *at least* as accurate, as any we have.

But E. R. has *made* the difficulty of which he complains; and if he always reads, and calculates, as falsely as he appears to have done in this instance, it is in vain to think of setting him right. Your giving a place however, in your next magazine, to the following plain account of facts, may prevent others from being misled by his mistakes.

By the mean of the two results, in the fifty seventh volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, referred to by E. R. the difference of time between *Oxford* and *Cape Ray* is $3^h 45' 24''$, which is equivalent to $56^{\circ} 21'$; and if to this we add $1^{\circ} 11''$, for the difference of the meridians of *Oxford* and *London*, we shall have $57^{\circ} 32'$, for the difference of the meridians of *London* and *Cape Ray*, by the observations in question.

In the table of latitudes, &c. published by *Robertson* in his *Elements of Navigation* (adapted I believe, in this instance, to observations made by order of the *French ministry*; for it agrees exactly with the chart founded on those observations) the longitude of *Cape Ray* is said to be $59^{\circ} 4'$; which exceeds the above by $1^{\circ} 32'$. From what particular observations the *French* inferred the longitude of *Cape Ray*, does not (to me at least) appear, and therefore, I should not hesitate to prefer those of *Mr. Cook*, the circumstances of which we are minutely told, and from which it does not seem possible, that there should arise an error so considerable as

this.

this, much less as that of $4^{\circ} 30'$ pretended by E. R.

I will only add, that the longitude of *Cape Ray*, as delivered in other books of navigation, agrees much better with that deduced from the observations of Messieurs *Hornby* and *Cook*. According to some of those books, it is even less than they make it, and by the table in *The Mariners Compass rectified*, (edit. 1743.) which perhaps is more used by ships going to Newfoundland, than any other table of the kind, it is but $57^{\circ} 40'$; exceeding $57^{\circ} 32'$, by only eight minutes; that is by less than a four hundred and thirtieth part of the whole; or by less than seven English miles, upon a distance of more than three thousand. And even with respect to so small a difference, I believe the error is in the table, and not in the observations, to which your correspondents E. R. and J. R. have so ignorantly objected.

Yours, &c. W.

Mr. URBAN,

ACCORDING to the excellent memoirs you have given us of Abp. Secker, in your last number, a very extraordinary accident befel him but a few days before he died. The account goes thus, that as he was turning himself on his couch, he broke his thigh bone. It was immediately set, but it soon appeared there were no hopes of his recovery. After his death it was found, that the thigh bone was quite carious, and that the excruciating pains he so long felt, were owing to the gradual corrosion of this bone, by some acrimonious humours.

The Archbishop was in his seventy-fifth year. Now it is related in the life of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, who died in his eighty-fourth year, that his death was occasioned by the like accident of breaking his thigh, while he was walking in his garden. And it is added on the occasion, "It is said that at first, and for sometime, he refused to submit to the operations of the surgeon, declaring, in his tortures, that there was *no marrow in the bones of an old man*". Dr. Bathurst was bred a physician, and was of great eminence in his profession, inasmuch that some regard, as it should seem, ought to be paid to a declaration of this kind coming from him, and yet I vehemently suspect the truth of it, on

account of what here follows. At Christmas, 1767, an old gentlewoman confined to her bed by illness, and in the 85th year of her age, had occasion in the night to make use of the basin; and being very weak and helpless, she tumbled upon the floor as she was endeavouring to reach it, and broke her arm. She had a fever upon her at the time, and yet this notwithstanding, as likewise notwithstanding her weakness and extreme old age,† the arm was set and united well, and in a reasonable time; and she had tollerable good use of it for many months before she died, which was on the 20th of October last. In short, the affirmation or supposition rather, of Dr. Bathurst, appears to me to be a subject that ought to be enquired into by those who have opportunities of making the trial.

T. ROW.

Mr. URBAN,

AS there is no mention of the fall of man in all the subsequent books of the old testament, after the third chap. of Genesis, though priests and prophets had such numerous occasions from the manners of the Israelites, to remind them of that catastrophe, I shall be glad to have the opinion of some of your theological correspondents, what is the reason of such profound silence. I have a reason in petto, drawn from Dr. Hyde's scarce and curious Tract *De Religione Veterum Persarum et Medorum*, in which however, I may be mistaken.

VICE COTIS.

Mr. URBAN,

THE generosity of his grace the duke of Devonshire, lord Algonoon Piercy, and Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, now on their travels at Florence, in favour of the deserted Corsicans, deserves a place in your valuable Magazine; these young travellers, on the first news of the French invasion, remitted to Paoli the sum of 2000l. each, by which seasonable supply he has been enabled to make those brave efforts for the preservation of the liberty of his country, that have astonished all Europe.

E. Y.

P. S. It is remarkable, that among the lovers of liberty in Scotland, contributions have been raised for the brave Corsicans, while in England the people have only wished them success.

† She was older, you observe, than either the Archbishop or Dr. Bathurst.

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of November, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765 and 1766; continued from p. 477.

1763.

Nov.

	Wind	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
1	W. strong.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	flying clouds, but a fine day, no rain.
2	S. W. fresh.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	strong rains from 12 to 3, fine morn. and even.
3	W. S. W. little.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	frosty morning, fine bright day.
4	N. E. fresh.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	a very wet raw cold day from four in the morning.
5	- - little.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	a heavy churlish day, wet evening.
6	E. N. E.	29 6	49	wet night, thick hazy day, but no rain.
7	E. to S.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	very wet night, the day heavy, but no rain.
8	N. N. E.	29 4	49	Ditto.
9	- - - fresh.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	rain heavy all night and till noon, little afterwards.
10	- - - - -	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	dull heavy day, but no rain.
11	N.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	Ditto.
12	E. N. E. little.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	frosty morning, fine bright day.
13	- - - fresh.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	Ditto.
14	N. N. E.	30 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	dull heavy day, a slight rain about noon.
15	N. E. little.	30 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	a little brighter.
16	S. W.	30	47	a fine bright day.
17	N. N. W. fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	frosty air, bright day.
18	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	38	smart frost, very bright and cold.
19	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	Ditto.
20	W.	29 8	35	hard frost, low ring day, great snow in the even.
21	N. N. W.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	thaws considerably, a fine bright day.
22	N. to S.	30	34	freezes as before, a bright day, rain in the evening.
23	W. S. W.	29 9	38	morning and evening thick, mid day bright.
24	S. S. W. little.	29 9	41	Ditto.
25	S. fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	thick heavy misting day.
26	S. S. W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	fair day, misting evening.
27	W. S. W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	- - - rather brighter, no rain.
28	S. S. W. strong.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	a fine bright soft day.
29	- - - little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	a low ring heavy day, wet evening.
30	S. S. W. strong.	29 5	49	a fair day, except a shower at noon.

Nov.

1764

1	S. W.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	smart frost in the morn. fine bright soft day.
2	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	a heavy warm day, afternoon slight rains.
3	W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	ditto.
4	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	a very bright, clear, warm day.
5	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	ditto. wet evening.
6	W. strong.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	morning driving clouds, afternoon heavy showers.
7	W. N. W.	29 3	45	fair and strong heavy showers at intervals.
8	W. little.	29 4	44	very wet, almost constant rains,
9	- - - - -	29 4	50	heavy dull day, with some rain, very warm.
10	S. fresh.	29 4	54	slight rains all day, very warm.
11	S. W.	29 7	50	ditto.
12	S. S. E. little.	29 6	54	a fine bright day, very warm.
13	N. W. fresh.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	clear, sharp, frosty air.
14	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	ditto.
15	N. little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	ditto.
16	- - - - -	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	air heavier, some little fleet at times.
17	N. E.	29 8	42	very heavy dull day, rain in the evening.
18	S. E. to N. E.	29 7	42	fine bright morning, heavy rain afternoon.
19	E.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	heavy dull day, but no rain.
20	N. E.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	ditto. very moist air.
21	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	ditto.
22	- - - - -	29 7	57	ditto. dry air.
23	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	ditto. moist.
24	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	ditto.
25	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	ditto.
26	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	ditto.
27	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	ditto.
28	N. E. little.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	heavy dull day, moist air.

	Wind.	Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	N. E. little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	foggy morning, bright day, dry air.
30	- - - - -	29 8	41	frosty morning, clear bright day.
1765				
Nov.				
1	W. stormy.	29 3	50	fair day, some flying clouds.
2	W. N. W.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	violent rain about 6 in the morn. fair all day after.
3	S. S. W. strong.	29 3	46	frosty bright morn. lowering day, extreme wet even.
4	S. W. fresh.	29 3	45	Ditto no rain.
5	N. little.	29 4	43	snow and rain all the morn. cloudy afternoon.
6	W.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	frosty morning, bright day till four, wet churlish ev.
7	S. W. fresh.	29 5	46	- - - - - rain till 1, cloudy afternoon.
8	S. W. little.	29 6	47	frosty morning, bright fair day.
9	- - - fresh	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	wet morning, heavy dull day.
10	W. little.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	dry frosty air, fine bright day.
11	- - - - -	29 8	40	excessive foggy all day.
12	W. N. W.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	a fair day, mid-day bright.
13	S.	29 8	48	a fine bright day.
14	N. - - - -	30	50	a foggy, moist, disagreeable day.
15	N. N. E.	30	48	a heavy dull day, wet evening.
16	N. E.	30	49	a very moist, heavy day.
17	N.	30	48	a dull heavy day, but dry.
18	S W to N W.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	Ditto
19	N.	30 1	50	Ditto.
20	fresh	30 1	47	a bright clear frosty day.
21	- - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	smart frost, very bright and clear.
22	N. to S. W. little	30 2	41	Ditto.
23	S.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	Ditto
24	- - - fresh	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	a slight frost morning, bright day, heavy even.
25	- - - little.	29 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	a dull heavy day.
26	- - - - -	29 6	47	Ditto.
27	- - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	very wet till noon, bright and fine afterwards.
28	S. S. W.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	foggy morning, fine bright day.
29	W.	29 7	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
30	N.	29 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	Ditto.
1766				
Nov.				
1	S. W. little.	29 9	48	a fine bright day, dry air.
2	S. fresh.	29 8	50	Ditto.
3	W. little.	29 7	50	Ditto.
4	S. W.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	frosty early, bright fine day.
5	N. W.	30 2	47	Ditto.
6	N. fresh.	30 2	45	- - - - - bright morn. cloudy afternoon.
7	- - - - -	30	44	no frost, bright morning, churlish heavy day.
8	S. S. W. little	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	a dark heavy misting day.
9	- - - - -	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	frosty morning, extreme bright day.
10	S. W.	30 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	43	Ditto
11	- - - - -	29 9	44	no frost, foggy morning, bright clear day.
12	fresh.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	bright morning, cloudy afternoon, wet evening.
13	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	a fine bright day, only a shower at noon.
14	S. S. E.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	chiefly cloudy, with a little rain.
15	N. E.	29 7	45	heavy dull morning, wet afternoon.
16	S. W. fresh	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	a fine bright soft day.
17	S. - - - fresh.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	bright morning, cloudy afternoon.
18	- - - stormy.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	very bright and clear.
19	S. S. E. little.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	bright morning, cloudy afternoon, very warm.
20	E.	29 3	52	foggy morning and evening, bright day.
21	S. E.	29 3	52	dull day, but fair.
22	S. W.	29 6	51	fine bright day.
23	- - - - -	29 9	48	foggy morning and evening, bright mid-day.
24	W. S. W.	30	51	a warm, dull, moist day.
25	- - - fresh.	29 9	53	warm dull day, wet evening.
26	S. W. to N. W.	29 9	47	bright and frosty.
27	N. W.	29 9	41	Ditto.
28	N. N. E.	30 1	44	very foggy morning, bright day.
29	N. E.	30 1	45	heavy moist day.
30	E.	30	44	bright clear day.

63. *Remarks on the Rev. Dr Warner's free and plain account of the Gout, wherein his defects in the cure of that disease are pointed out and supplied.*

THE author of these remarks appears to be one of the ignorant pretenders to cure the gout, that disgrace medicine and destroy men. He appears to be a pretender to cure the gout by the principal cause of his quarrel with Dr Warner, which is the following paragraph in his title page "a full and plain account of the gout, from whence will be clearly seen, the folly or the baseness of all pretenders to the cure of it." He appears to be an ignorant pretender by every page of his pamphlet, in which there is scarce a single paragraph that does not contain false sentiment and false grammar.

Speaking of those who implicitly condemn what is condemned by others, he says it is the common clamour, which he calls the *outward hurricane*, "that overcomes the shame of reviling what they do not conceive; and overcomes them as insensibly to themselves, as the fear of death to a fighting army on the entrance of a battle, by the noise of drums and trumpets."

The meaning of which is, that a certain thing overcomes both *shame*, and *those that are ashamed*, as insensibly as the fear of death overcomes a fighting army by the sound of drums and trumpets.

It is probable that the author intended to express a sense very different, and if he had known how to make himself understood would have written thus. Popular clamour overcomes the sense of shame in those that implicitly join it, just as the noise of drums and trumpets overcomes the fear of death in a fighting army.

Can any man of common sense imagine that what the whole body of regular physicians, among whom at all times there have been some of the most learned and ingenious men of their age have sought in vain, should be found by an illiterate dunce who cannot express his meaning in his mother tongue!

It is this author's opinion that "true physic insensibly cures us, without our being susceptible of it." In other words, that true physic cures diseases that are incurable; for he who is not susceptible of cure, has certainly an incurable disease. It is this author's opinion also, that sorrow, as well as pain, is the suffering of sense, and he speaks of persons who sweat in sorrows both of the mind and body; but what sorrow of the body is, as distinct from a passion of the mind, or by which of our senses it is suffered, he has not vouchsafed to reveal.

He deals indeed much in oracular obscurity, he says, "some diseases are effects of too much adustion, which is the cause of death, as the gout is of too little." Some diseases are removed by pure medicine, some by impure; but both the pure and impure are *ene*. This writer, however, has not in any degree fulfilled the promise in his title page

of pointing out and supplying the defects of Dr Warner's book, for he has not given one practical instruction or caution, except the following, which perhaps will give the reader a more just idea of the author's character and turn of mind than any thing that has hitherto been said about him.

"Consider from whence you was taken, and the simplicity of nature, which will lead you to very few things, but true; I mean your father and mother, the sun and moon, whom you should honour, that you may live free from pain, and that your days may be long in the land which the Lord your God hath given you."

X.

64. *Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LVII. Part 1, for 1767.*

I. *An Account of a monstrous Fœtus, by Nicholas le Cat; translated from the French.*

This Fœtus was a twin; the other child was a girl, well formed, but it died in the birth, merely from the obstacles occasioned by the monster in the course of the labour. The lower part of the monster was also a female, and the lower part, from about a finger's breadth above the navel, was tolerably well formed, except that on the left foot there were but four toes, joined together by a membrane, like the web of a duck's foot. All the parts of the fœtus, above the navel, composed a shapeless mass, having neither head, heart, lungs, stomach, spleen, pancreas, liver, nor kidneys; the heart of the mother supplied the want of one in the fœtus, and the circulation in the fœtus was a continuation of that of the mother: the form of it, as it appeared upon dissection, and is here represented by a cut, proving to demonstration what some moderns have denied, the circulation of the blood from the mother to the fœtus, and from the fœtus to the mother again. The pregnancy of the mother in this case, was attended with a dropy of the Uterus, and the principle of monstrosity is supposed, by M. le Cat, to have been a kind of dropy, or hydrocephalus, which had run off a considerable time before the labour.

II. *A Description of three Substances mentioned by the Arabian Physicians, in a paper sent from Aleppo, and translated from the Arabic by Mr J. Channing, Apothecary.*

These substances, specimens of which were procured by Mr Channing, are called *Tabashir*, *Mamithsa*, and *Mamiraan*; they are used by the Arabians, and particularly mentioned by Rhazes.

Tabashir is a substance found in the hollow of that species of cane of which lances are made, after they have been fired; by rubbing one against the other; it is said that this attrition has been sometimes produced by the violence

violence of the wind among canes growing near together.

Mamithsa, or *Mamitha*, is a plant like the *Papaver Maritimum*, or *Corniculatum*. At the lower part of it is a moisture that sticks to the hand, the flower, like that of the *Papaver*, is yellow, but the seeds are like those of the *Sesamum*, both in colour and size; it is very succulent, and has a strong and offensive smell.

Mamiraan is a plant that grows in the water; it has a leaf like the *Convolvulus*, its taste is hot and bitter, and its seed like the *Sesamum*.

III. *A general Investigation of the Nature of the Curve formed by the Shadow of a Prolate Spheroid, upon a Plane standing at right Angles to the Axis of the Shadow*; by George Witchell, F. R. S.

It has been long known that the body of the planet Jupiter is not perfectly spherical, but a flatted sphere, called a prolate spheroid, and that in a much greater degree than any of the other planets; yet it was never suspected that this irregularity of figure would affect the durations of the eclipses of the satellite, till Dr Bevis thought of it in the year 1761.

Mr Witchell, at the Doctor's request produced a solution of the problem, and ascertained the difference produced in the durations of such eclipses, by the irregularity of Jupiter's figure; in 1763, this solution was shewn to Monf. de la Lande, an eminent French astronomer then in England, who acknowledges the fact, in a new article, which on this occasion he inserted in the *Connoiss. des Mouv. Celest.* of 1765, p. 177: yet one Bailly, another French astronomer, who has just published an elaborate treatise upon Jupiter's satellites, has thought fit to give the honour of the discovery to Monf. de la Lande, without the least mention of Dr Bevis.

Mr. Witchell then thought it incumbent upon him, in justice to the Doctor, to finish his paper in the best manner he was able, and present it to the society.

IV. *An Attempt to account for the Universal Deluge*; by Edward King, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr King supposes, that there was the same proportion of sea and land on the earth before the flood as afterwards, and that the whole surface of the earth, including the bed of sea, was undermined by subterraneous fires.

He observes also, that both on mountains and in valleys, almost over the whole world, there are found fossil shells, and other marine bodies, in great quantities.

It is therefore his opinion, that some ages after the creation, when the bottom of the sea was covered with shells and shell fish, the fires that had been long burning under it, burst out, and throwing up the bottom of the sea above that which before was dry land,

the waters naturally changed place, and from that time, what had been the bed of the sea, became dry land, and what had been dry land, became the bed of the sea.

It has happened to Mr King, as it has to most of those, who, not satisfied with the hypotheses already formed, have formed new ones; he has not considered the difficulties of both impartially: Mr King has very accurately remarked the difficulties and improbabilities of other Theories, but his fondness for his own has prevented him from perceiving, that the difficulties and improbabilities of it are much greater than those of any other, at least taken in concert with the Mosaic account, which he endeavours to establish.

He supposes this subterranean explosion to be such, as at once to bury all that was dry land before the flood, under the sea, and to throw up all that is now dry land from the bottom of the antediluvian ocean; so that to account for the olive branch brought in by Noah's dove, he supposes it to have been found on some plant, which had taken fresh root immediately on the subsiding of the waters! that an olive plant, growing on a continent buried under the sea, should have taken root in a soil just thrown up from the bed of the ocean, notwithstanding the vast and universal convulsion of the whole globe, and the distance from which it must have been brought during that convulsion, should have green leaves upon it before the waters were perfectly subsided, is surely as strange, as any of the strange things which others have supposed with respect to the deluge. Mr King, indeed, seems not perfectly satisfied with it himself, and adds, that it is not impossible but the top of some antediluvian mountain, having been but slightly covered, might, on the ceasing of the first concussion, remain in the state of an island, with this olive tree upon it. But he that can believe the first concussion could leave a green olive tree growing on its native soil, notwithstanding its being overwhelmed by the rushing of the ocean from its bounds, in consequence of a volcano that changed, through the whole earth, land into sea and sea into land, has no pretence to form a new hypothesis because there are improbabilities in the old.

Mr King is obliged also to suppose, that Noah took the seeds of all plants into the ark, as well as the pairs of all animals, concerning which the historian is wholly silent, though an injunction to preserve plants would not have been less necessary than to preserve animals, if the deluge was to be produced as Mr King supposes. It is certain that Noah conceived the deluge as subsiding from the same earth that it had covered; when he sent out the dove, it was not surely upon either of Mr King's suppositions concerning the possibility of finding the branch of a green tree, or the leaf of a plant. It is manifest that Noah not only supposed the old world would reappear,

reappear, but the trees and herbage upon it, which he could not have done, if God had commanded him to preserve the seeds of trees and plants for the new soil, which by the way, would not for a long time have been fit for vegetation. The vegetable mould reaches but a very little way below the surface of the earth: and though, if the ground be turned up below that depth, it will, after having been exposed to the air, rain, and sun, become fit for vegetation, yet Noah, and all the animals with him, must have perished long before a crop could have been produced sufficient for their food.

V. *An Attempt to account for the Formation of Spars and Chrystals; by Edward King, Esq;*

Mr King supposes these substances to be formed by saline corpuscles, with which the surrounding earth, or porous stones abound, and which are gradually carried along, by the moisture or vapours that soak through the pores, till they come to some cavity, and there being stopped by the discontinuance of the earthy or stoney substance, they collect together in drops, and as they dry and harden, do of course, by their mutual attraction, form themselves into chrysaline figures. This conjecture is countenanced by the situation in which these substances are found, which is always in the cavity of some rough stone, or some cavern of the earth; wherever there are cavities in the earth, or in stones, into which moisture can descend, these chrysalizations, or concretions, are always found.

VI. *Experiments with Camphire; by Mr. Alexander, Surgeon, in Edinburgh.*

As physicians are not agreed whether camphire heats or cools the body, Mr Alexander undertook to determine the fact, by trying the effects of camphire upon himself: accordingly he took a scruple of camphire in a little of the pulp of tamarinds; this appeared, in a slight degree, to act as a cooler.

The next day he took two scruples of camphire in some syrup of roses, and this acted as a heater to a very great degree; the question being therefore still undetermined, he resolved to try whether it would give any additional heat or cold to fluids in which it was dissolved, but he found that it produced not the least change either in oil or spirit.

It may perhaps be of some use to know in what manner the last dose operated, for which reason the following particulars are extracted.

Soon after he had taken it, his head grew so giddy that he could scarce walk across the room; upon opening the window for fresh air and looking into the street, every thing appeared in the utmost tumult and confusion; finding himself in danger of falling, he shut the window and threw himself upon the bed, where he endeavoured to read, but could not comprehend the meaning of a single sentence; he swallowed a little mutton broth,

but having a nausea could neither taste bread nor meat, yet had no inclination to vomit. he again laid down and attempted to read, but was not able, though hitherto he retained some degree of sensibility; soon after, however, there arose such a noise in his ears, and his confusion and giddiness so much increased, that he lost all consciousness of what was present, and all memory of what was past.

Fortunately at this juncture one of his young gentlemen came in, who says, that he lay a few minutes very quiet, then started up in a kind of phrenzy, and after some ineffectual efforts to vomit, fell into strong convulsions, foamed at the mouth, shrieked with great violence, and endeavoured to grasp and tear every thing round him; this outrageous fit was succeeded by a calm like fainting. in an hour or two, a relation who had been sent for, came, and when he spoke to him, he awaked as he thought from sleep, and knew him, though almost insensible to every other object; his pulse beat one hundred times in a minute, but he absolutely refused to be blooded; all this while nobody knew he had taken camphire, nor did he himself remember it, but Dr Monro having at length cast his eyes upon the table where there lay a written account of the effects of the camphire so long as he had been able to mark them, gave him warm water, of which he drank plentifully, and soon vomited; it was now more than three hours since the camphire had been taken, yet some of it was evacuated in an undissolved state.

He recovered his recollection and sensibility by slow degrees, for at first, even the furniture of his room appeared as strange and new, as if he had that moment received his existence. A severe head ach followed the vomiting, but in about three hours the pulsations were reduced from 100 to 80; he slept well in the night, next day he felt a soreness and rigidity all over his body, with some degree of confusion in his head, but the day following was still better, and on the third was quite recovered.

VII. *A description of a remarkable aquatic insect found in a ditch of standing water near Norwich, by Edward King, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn.*

The form of this insect cannot be conceived from a description; the body is wholly transparent, and of a yellow hue; it swims constantly on its back, and is supposed never to become a fly. Mr King says he knows not that it has been found in any other place.

VIII. *An Account of the tall men seen near the Straights of Magellan in the year 1746, by the Captain and some of the crew belonging to his Majesty's ship the Dolphin, by Charles Clark, an officer on board that ship.*

Mr Clark says that when they got about 12 leagues into the Straights from the Atlantic

lantic ocean they saw several people on the north shore, some on horseback and some on foot, who appeared to be of an extraordinary stature.

The breeze dying away and the tide making against them, the commodore, Mr Byron, ordered his boat of twelve oars, and another of six to be hoisted out, manned and armed.

Mr Clark was in the first boat; on their leaving the ship, the number of people on the shore did not exceed forty, but as the boat drew near, they poured down from all quarters, those on horseback galloping, and those on foot running with their utmost expedition. They had no covering but skins, which were thrown loose over the shoulders of the men, and confined round the waists of the women with a kind of belt. When the commodore got on shore, his men drew up under arms, and he advanced about 20 yards; the natives then gathered round him to the number of about five hundred men, women, and children. Mr Byron made a motion to them to sit down, which they did in a circle round him, and he took some beads and ribbons which he had brought for that purpose, and tied round the necks of the women, with which they were greatly delighted.

When the commodore was retiring after having disposed of his presents, they seemed very desirous that he should go with them up the country and eat, pointing to a smoke at about a mile's distance, the commodore declined the compliment, but invited them on board his ship, which they declined in their turn.

We were, says Mr Clark, within a very few yards of them near two hours at noon day, and cannot be deceived as to their stature. They are of a copper colour, and some of them are certainly nine feet high, if not more. The commodore, who is near six feet high, could but just reach the top of one of their heads, which he attempted on tip-toe; and there were several taller than the person on whom the experiment was tried; they are stout in proportion to their height, and extremely well proportioned. There was scarce one of them less than eight feet, and the women were from seven and a half to eight. The horses were strong and bony, but not tall, being in general from 15 hands to 15 and an half. They had a great number of dogs about the size of a middling pointer with a fox nose.

The country of Patagonia is rather hilly; the soil is sandy, and produces nothing but a coarse harsh grass, and a few small shrubs, of which Sir John Narborough observed he could not find one big enough to make the helm of a hatchet.

This visit to the giants was made in December, the mid-summer of that country, but Mr Clark says, he cannot in many things be so particular as he could wish, his journals

(*Gent. Mag. Nov. 1768.*)

having been demanded of him by the Lords of the Admiralty immediately on his return.

X.

(To be continued.)

65. *The present State of the Nation, particularly with respect to its Trade and Finances, addressed to the King and both Houses of Parliament.*

No nation, says this author, ever terminated a war against a powerful antagonist with more reputation than Great Britain terminated the last against the united house of Bourbon; but her expences were beyond example, and while British seamen were consuming on board men of war and privateers, foreign ships and seamen were employed in the transportation of our merchandize; and the carrying trade, so great a source of wealth and marine, was entirely engrossed by the neutral nations. The number of British ships annually arriving in our ports was less by 1736 sail on a medium during the six years war, than during the six years of peace that preceded it; the high premiums given for new loans had sunk the price of the old stock nearly a third of its original value, every new loan required new taxes, new taxes encreased the price of our manufactures, and consequently lessened their exportation; the decay of trade lessened the publick revenue, and it was necessary to make good the deficiency of the funds by fresh taxes. We were obliged to supply our armies by husbandmen and manufacturers while the plough and the loom stood still.

France indeed was a bankrupt, but she had for that very reason no such calamities depending over her as Great Britain; her distresses, however great, were immediate and temporary, her want of credit preserved her from an increase of debt, and compelled her to raise the greatest part of her supplies within the year: The burden she imposed therefore, though it was great, a few years of peace would remove; the mortgaged no such taxes as Great Britain imposed in perpetuity for payment of interest.

It was therefore happy for Great Britain that she had a prince who was not influenced by the cry that 'now is the time for Great Britain to pursue her conquests, and by continuing the war two or three more campaigns crush the power of the house of Bourbon for ever.'

If Great Britain, circumstanced as she was, had continued the war, if she had borrowed money, created an army, and made another West India conquest, it was highly probable that after wasting 20,000 more of the people, and loading the state with 12,000,000, more debt, she might have found that she had only secured a hostage for the restoration of Hanover or Portugal.

Whether the late peace obtained all that might have been obtained is a question which those

those only can answer who were acquainted with the secrets of the cabinets of France and Spain, but it is certain that it obtained an accomplishment of the original great purposes of the war and more. Better security cannot be desired for the good faith of any nation than the putting it in the power of the rival to seize upon her revenues, trade, or territories whenever she may appear to entertain hostile intentions. And such security France and Spain have given to England by the treaty of Paris.

At the making this treaty, however, we had lost of our carrying trade 1756 sail containing 92,000 tons, a full third of our whole marine, and had contracted a debt of 148,377,618 pounds, for the payment of interest on which, it was necessary to extract from the trade and people of this kingdom an annual sum of no less than 4,993,144 pounds, that is, not quite seven thousand pounds short of five millions.

Such part of this heavy burden as falls upon our artificers and mariners must either reduce them to the most deplorable poverty, and so force them into other countries, or oblige them to demand an increase of wages, which must advance the price of our freight, in either case our carrying trade cannot be recovered. That part of the burden which falls upon manufactures will produce consequences equally fatal; heavy taxes and low wages will force the manufacturer to seek a cheaper country, and with him departs our manufacture; if his wages are increased, so will the price of the manufacture in which he is employed, which will diminish its consumption at home, and the demand for it abroad; in either case the nation loses its trade and its people, and the publick revenue will consequently moulder away.

If our rival nations were in the same situation, this would signify nothing, but that, as has been shewn already, is not the case.

It must further be considered, that the real ballance of our trade with all the world cannot be estimated so high as two millions and an half; and that the interest of the debt due to foreigners amounts to 1,560,000 pounds, so that if our foreign trade decays so as to reduce our ballance under this sum, we must make up our deficiency by a continual export of our specie. The decrease of our specie must alarm the public creditors, and deter the issuers of paper bills from making farther emissions; many sellers out of the funds, and few purchasers, must soon depreciate our publick security, and the merchants finding none to discount their bills, private and publick bankruptcy must be the consequence.

It is now time, says the author, to enquire what has been done since the war to obviate these evils.

It was some consolation to Great Britain under her difficulties that the members of her empire were in better circumstances than herself. Ireland had contracted a debt of no more than one million. The American

colonies had contracted a debt of 2,600,000*l.* but as only a small part carried interest and funds had been provided for paying off the whole in five years by installments, this debt could be considered only as an anticipation of the revenue for five years,

As Great Britain was alone to sustain the burden of a future war, she had the greatest reason to expect that these unmortgaged parts of her dominions would each take as large a share of the expence of the peace establishments as they could, and leave Great Britain to make good the rest, and to free herself while peace continued, from some part of her debt, and the oppressive weight of her taxes.

Of Ireland, however, it was only demanded to keep up the usual military guard, from which five regiments were taken for Gibraltar and Minorca.

The American colonies had no military establishment, and as Britain furnished them with troops, they were required to supply her with a revenue for their payment. The expence of the military service of the colonies amounted to near 500,000 pounds, yet Great Britain laid no heavier taxes upon America than were estimated to produce 160,000 pounds.

In every transaction of government, the augmentation of the revenue and reduction of the national expence were preferred to the gratification of individuals, the laws of trade were carried strictly into execution, and clandestine importations universally checked; a considerable part of the unfunded debt was charged upon taxes that could not affect the subjects of Great Britain; even a reduction of the funded debt was begun, and publick credit so far revived that part of the redeemable debt was changed from an interest of four per cent to an interest of three.

These were the measures that *immediately* followed the peace.

But the American colonies refused obedience to the authority of parliament, and resisted the officers in the collection of the taxes it had imposed; a popular cry was raised here by ignorance and faction for granting the demands of America; the mischiefs to be apprehended from a refusal were so much *exaggerated*, their strength to resist so *roundly* asserted, that parliament gave in to the *imposition* and remitted the taxes *without an acknowledgement from the colonies of its supremacy, and without a compensation to the revenue by the grants of their provincial assemblies*. They complained that the restraints which had been laid upon their trade by some late acts of parliament, and the strict execution of some old laws had disabled them from making remittances to England in specie, and both the parliament and ministry seemed to vie with each other in giving credit to their representations.

These representations, however, were *shamefully false*. It was represented to the administration, and given in evidence to parliament

liament in March 1766, that a considerable part of the orders given in 1765 for goods from England had been suspended, but that if the stamp act should be repealed, those orders were to be executed in 1766 over and above the orders for that year; that in consequence, the exports to the colonies in 1765 had been greatly *diminished*, but that if the Stamp act should be repealed, the exports of 1766 should be double the exports of 1765. The stamp act was repealed, and every other American proposition adopted, and now from the custom house entries it appears that the exports to N. America in 1766 instead of being double to those of 1765, actually fell short of them no less than 176,884 pounds; so greatly were the administration and the parliament *abused* by those in whom they confided, and so dangerous is it to allow interested traders to direct the measures of government. The laws of trade that had been complained of were also relaxed, but the exports from Britain *decreased* and the imports of Bullion *lessened*; so that there is the greatest reason to suppose the colonies took advantage of this indulgence to import foreign commodities instead of British, and to send their bullion into foreign countries to pay for them.

The Cyder counties in England availed themselves of the disposition of parliament to court popular favour by sacrificing the revenue, and obtained an alteration of the tax upon cyder, which made its produce less by 30,000 l. per annum.

Some other measures are then traced, and calculations made, the sum of all which, says the author, is, that at the end of the year 1768, Great Britain will stand indebted upwards of 141 millions, and have an annual interest to pay of 4,600,000 l. so that the capital of our debt has been reduced during the six years of peace, about seven millions, and the charge for interest lessened about 360,000 l. some additions have also been made to the public revenue.

But although little more than seven millions of the public debt has been discharged, no less than 15,921,504 l. almost 16 millions, have been taken during that time, from the sinking fund, and applied to the service of the current year. But this diversion of the sinking fund, from the payment of our debts to the support of the peace establishment was unavoidable, and must be so as long as the expence of that establishment exceeds the produce of the unappropriated revenue. This fatal excess, during the last two years, has been much greater than formerly, by the repeal of the American taxes, and the reduction of the land-tax.

The excess of the peace establishment, above the revenue of ways and means to support it for the present year 1768, is no less than 1,646,172 l. which must be made good out of the sinking fund.

But while so large a share of the surplus of the sinking fund is thus annually taken away from its original destination, what hope

have we that such a reduction can be made in the capital of the public debt, as will enable the parliament to redeem some of our burthensome taxes, and give relief to our manufacturers, artificers, and mariners; and how melancholy is the reflection that when every engine of taxation has been employed, every project for drawing money out of the people's pockets tried, all corners of the exchequer searched into, and every gleaming of revenue brought to account, still we are unable to pay off a million per annum of a debt of 141 millions, and yet continue every tax, one shilling in the pound land tax only excepted, which the extremity of the war made it necessary to impose.

The effects of the prodigious revenue drawn from the people since the last peace are severely felt: there is no need to seek for hidden causes of the increase of the prices of all productions of labour and necessities of life, when it is known that the people of Great Britain now pay *four millions per ann.* more than they did before the war. It cannot be long before these effects will operate upon our manufactures, and, by raising the price, diminish the exportation; our imports, whether open or clandestine, will, from the same cause, encrease, and by both, the balance in favour of Great Britain will be reduced, and our circulating specie diminished: our coined specie is indeed decreasing every day, and the price of bullion advancing, so that if the balance of trade should continue to lessen, we shall have no specie to pay our foreign creditors, nor any thing but paper to carry on our trade at home. A situation which we seem to approach with careless speed, unsuspecting of the consequences, and insensible of the calamities that hang over us.

The author proceeds to point out what, in his opinion, may, and ought to be done, for extricating the nation out of such difficulty and danger.

The plan, he says, is already formed, and the out-lines drawn by the administration of 1744: he has therefore nothing to do but fill up the void or obliterated parts.

He computes the expence of the peace establishment to be 3,300,000 l. and the ways and means pointed out for defraying it are as follow;

Land-tax, 3's.	1,500,000
Malt,	750,000
Gum Senega,	2,000
American revenue,	200,000
Ireland,	100,000
Asia,	400,000

2,952,000

To be made good by sinking fund 384,000

£. 3,300,000

He supports the taxing America, Ireland, and Asia, by arguments that appear to be irrefragable, and proceeds thus.

The charge upon the sinking fund for the support of the peace establishment, being thus reduced

reduced to so small a sum as 348,000*l.* there would remain to be taken from it upwards of 1,800,000*l.* annually, towards paying the national debt, supposing it should continue to produce what it has produced ever since the peace. An able minister, with such a surplus in his hands, would easily induce the proprietors of the irredeemable four per cent. annuities to subscribe their terms, and take an interest of three per cent. immediately.

This would add 200,000*l.* to the sinking fund, and when there should be in it two millions, to be applied to the discharge of the national debt, the difficulties of the nation might be said to be over.

Every payment of 2,000,000*l.* would reduce the charge for interest 60,000*l.* and taxes to that amount might be taken off in every year while peace should continue, and what nation would think of commencing war with Great Britain, when they saw her maintaining so formidable a peace establishment, with a clear surplus revenue of 2,000,000*l.* to augment her forces on the first hostile appearance, without imposing any new tax, or making any new loan!

This pamphlet is written with great force and perspicuity, and the matters it contains deserve the serious attention of every subject of Great Britain, as well abroad as at home. X.

66. *The extraordinary Case of William Penrice, late Deputy Marshal, or Upper Turnkey of the King's Bench Prison. With a short but precise Narrative of the Transactions in St. George's Fields, on the memorable 10th of May, 1768. Never before published. Being a Key to the King's Bench Prison, for relief of those whose misfortunes at present, or hereafter, may subject them to confinement therein. Addressed to the public.*

On the 26th of August Mr Thomas, the marshal, having taken offence at Penrice's conduct with respect to the people that came to see Mr Wilkes, demanded his keys, and dismissed him from his office; his subject of complaint will appear from the following extract.

"I told Mr Thomas that I could not deliver up the key consistent with justice, my own safety, and that of my sureties, requesting him to tell me my faults, and this I insisted on with the more confidence, as I was by the nature of my place, and the rules and orders which had been served upon me, at different times, established therein as an officer of the King's Bench, subject to the will as well protected as punishable by that honourable court, according to my good or bad conduct; and by act of parliament not to be removed, or dismissed from my office, unless by order of the court; but my reasons and expostulations were useless: he persisted he would have the key, or he would, as he said, take it by force; then he turned to my

servant, and perceiving the key in his hand, seized him, and wrenched it from him by violence, and gave it to a kinsman of his wife's; he then insisted I should turn out directly; but apprehending he had bailiffs at the door to get me arrested at the suit of one of my creditors, several of the gentlemen present insisted I should stay till Sunday following, and with difficulty procured his compliance. Early on Sunday he sent to know if I had left the prison; I again represented the loss it would be to me and my creditors, to leave my effects behind me; as I had not time to provide a proper place for their reception, I begged to continue; he persisted, I was obliged to submit, and in the utmost trouble and confusion left the place, with a large quantity of effects and liquors behind me, which he still detains, refusing either to pay me for them, or to restore them.

"To shew the illegality of this proceeding, and my dismissal by Thomas to be contrary to law, I have set forth the following clause of the act of parliament with regard to the point in question.

27th of George II. Chap. xvii. Art. 8.

"Provided, always, and it is hereby enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That as well the Marshal of the Marshalsea aforesaid, as the Inferior Officers, to be nominated and appointed in pursuance and by virtue of his majesty's court of King's Bench, in case of any non-residence, or other neglect of duty, or any such misbehaviour in the said officers respectively, as the said court of King's Bench shall think sufficient cause for such removal, upon any complaint to be made against such Marshal, or any such Inferior Officer, by motion, or petition, in a summary way."

"And to shew that I have been an Inferior Officer of the Court, and as such intitled by law to any fees of office as turnkey, I have added the clause of the act that entitles me to such fee.

George the Second, 1754.

"It is hereby further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the marshal of the Marshalsea aforesaid, and all officers belonging to the said office of marshal, and the prisoners committed, and to be committed to the prison aforesaid, shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, be regulated and governed by such rules and orders as have been, or shall be for that purpose made and provided, in pursuance of the directions of an act of parliament made in the second year of the reign of his present majesty; intituled, *An Act for the relief of Debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons*; and the marshal, and the inferior officers aforesaid, shall accept and take such fees only as have been, or shall be appointed, and settled in pursuance of the said late mentioned act, and no other, or greater fee or reward whatever."

A short

A short time after my dismissal, as above, I was informed that my cellar doors had been broke open, and my wines and other liquors carried out, and left in the open fields, with watchmen to guard them; those wines and liquors were of the value of more than 100l. and my circumstances rendering it dangerous for me to go abroad, the wines and liquors remained exposed in the fields that day, and the next night, at the mercy of the watchmen, and their acquaintances, who made their own use of them; a gentleman the day following secured and took what was left, into the city, to preserve them for my use. I also put a quantity of china, pictures, and other valuable effects into my adversary's house, for fear of any accident happening to them, which he still keeps, and refuses to restore to me, notwithstanding the many applications I have made to him for that purpose, and though I have solicited him, by my friends, to come to a fair and just account, if he had any demands upon me, I cannot prevail on him to comply."

Thus far relates merely to a contest between the Turnkey and the Marshal; what follows is of general importance.

"There are many Bequests due to the prisoners, which are sunk in the pockets of others, or applied contrary to the intents of the charities.

"The high bar money, twelve pence at least, is put into the poor box upon every motion, which commonly comes to about fifteen pounds a term. This formerly was paid towards the maintenance of the poor prisoners in the common side of the King's Bench prison; but of late years it has not been paid to them.

"There are many legacies not yet discovered, besides the following.

"The legacy of Mr Henry Brown, late linen draper in the Borough of Southwark, of fifty pounds per annum, as may appear by the donor's will in Doctors Commons.

"The legacy of Mr James Dodd of thirty pounds per annum, to be paid out of a farm at Hartly-row, near Hertford Bridge, in the county of Southampton; some years past in the occupation of Mr Cile, who lived in the said farm.

"The legacy of Arthur Child, of the county of Hertford, Esq; of twenty-four pounds per annum, to be paid out of a farm of two hundred and twenty pounds per ann. lying in the parish of Stephenage, in the said county. This legacy was left in the year 1669.

"The legacy of Mr Samuel West, citizen of London, of sixteen pounds per annum, to be paid out of a ground-rent arising from several houses in Coleman-street, London.

"The legacy of Mr John Hill, of Charlton, in the county of Kent, of twelve pounds per annum, to be paid out of an estate at Charlton aforesaid; some years past in the occupation of Sir William Longham. This legacy was left in the year 1654.

"The legacy of the family of the Lushingtons, of eleven pounds thirteen shillings and four pence per annum, as may appear by the donor's will in Doctor's Commons.

"The legacy of Robert Henley, Esq; of ten pounds per annum, payable by the possessors of an estate lying near the church at Harrow on the Hill, in the county of Hertford; which estate is now, or was late in the family of the Waldoes.

"The foregoing legacies amount to one hundred and fifty-three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence per annum, and have not been paid to the poor prisoners for many years past." X.

67. *Modern Gallantry, or the new Art of Love, by a lady well known in the world for her literary acquisitions and amorous intrigues.*

The expectation which this title was contrived to raise, will in the book be totally disappointed. The author's subject is the present mode of dress, *he*, for probably it is not *she*, chuses to consider Ovid as a taylor, and with a very proper humility assumes the character of a botcher himself. Let the reader judge.

Naked was love till Ovid gave a robe,
Whose flowing mantle spread o'er half the globe:

Nature had genuine charms without a vest,
But doubly shine when elegantly dress'd;
His beauteous garments were approv'd as known,
And as Love's taylor Ovid's skill we own.

But almost threadbare love's old clothes
are worn,

By modern whims and innovations—torn;
I dare not to a Taylor's name aspire,
But hope to *botch* with some degree of fire,
To make new clothes for love, I'll not pretend,

But fain would decently the old ones mend.

X.

68. *Corfica, an Ode.*

Of this ode the first stanza is a sufficient specimen.

Rebels!—*avaunt* th'inglorious name
To those who burn with virtue's flame!

To heroes, whose undaunted soul
Spurns haughty Genoa's rude control,

And mocks the tyrant's nod;

Usurper! 'tis in vain—thy sway

True corage deigns not to obey,

Or bow beneath the rod.

True corage, rous'd by honor's laws,

Will perish—in her country's cause;

Her claim the heav'n-born rights, which
freedom gave;

Though worlds against her league, she cannot
sink a slave.

It is pity the author while he affected to improve our orthography by spelling courage without the u, did not avoid a fault in syntax; *avaunt-to* is absolute nonsense, as used in the first two lines. X.

The Hamadryads to Lord Gr—n—r, on
his preventing some beautiful Rows of
Trees from being cut down, near a place
of public Entertainment.

A S faunt'ring, without cash or care,
Sir Sable stalk'd to breathe the air
Chance led him to that beauteous grove,
Where *Chelsea's* Vet'rans love to rove:
Here the maim'd soldier stumps along,
And hears the Blackbird's ev'ning song;
Or stretch'd at ease, now safe from wars,
Talks of old deeds, and counts his scars:
Broad elms their branches intertwine,
Birds tune their notes—almost divine!
Around, his raptur'd Eye explores,
Whilst from old Thames's sedgey shores,
Responsive echo swells the sound,
And makes the whole enchanted ground.
Attentive stood the knight a-while,
And grinn'd—as if he meant to smile;
But some curst Demon, stung with spite
At Nature, pregnant with delight!
With cringing compliments drew near,
And thus the flatterer sooth'd his ear:
“My good old friend, by fame renown'd,
For spoiling many a piece of ground!
Who op'st thy hospitable door
To all good comers—but the poor!
Yet here fair ladies, full as needy,
Meet with relief both sure and speedy,
When gather'd from a fortnight's savings,
Thou get'st good things to stop their cravings;
And cramming down thy tarts and jellies,
Stuff at both ends their hungry bellies:
Who keep'st in friendship with the great,
So long as thou can'st raise—a treat;
And liv'st this sovereign truth to prove,
That pudding is the bond of love!

“For these—and more which I could tell,
My good old friend, I wish thee well;
To prove I am the friend I seem,
Now listen to a glorious scheme:

“Prick up thine ears, and raise thine eyes,
What notes!—what beauteous scenes arise!
Who'll fly to R—gh thrice a week,
To hear them quaver, squall, and squeak;
And there o'er tea and coffee doze,
Whilst here they gratis can repose;
View intermingled groves and plains,
And listen to enchanting strains!”

Queth knight, with most sagacious squint,
“Good Mr. Devil—I take your hint—
Ere thrice the glorious sun goes round,
These prostrate trees shall strew the ground.”

Led hither by propitious fate,
Gr—n—r o'erhead the foul debate:
While rage inflam'd his generous breast,
He thus the dismal pair address'd.

“Who are these slaves, who mean t' invade,
With impious rage, this sacred shade?
Whose feeds a father's honour'd hand
Lodg'd in this chosen spot of land;
Pleas'd that a future shade should rise,
A shelter from inclement skies!
And he who hence shall dare convey,
By fraud or force, one single spray,
Shall meet with treatment d—n'd uncivil,
Be he a knight, mock duke, or devil.”

Sir Sable, saddled with disgrace,
Put on a rueful length of face;
He saw the fav'rite project quash'd,
For e'en the devil look'd abash'd;
And thinking now 'twas past a joke,
Both vanish'd in a cloud of smoke.

By me the Hamadryads send,
And greet thee, Gr—n—r, for their friend;
And soon as the revolving year
Shall in the pride of spring appear;
When nature dons her best array,
Here humbly if thou deign'st to stray;
Should Sol with sultry beams invade,
Each tree shall pay thee with its shade.
The little tenants of the grove,
For thee a while shall cease to love;
Grateful, their sweetest notes prolong,
And pay their Quit-Rent with a song.

JUNTO.

RUBRILLA, true Beauty.

Cui flavam religas comam.

HORAT.

WHEN the weak brain imagin'd beauty
warms,
The meanest Mopsey has ten thousand charms.
On her black head if sable horrors stare;
Or deadly paleness damps her languid hair;
Shrew'd smiles from jet and pearl are sought,
In all the wild extravagance of thought.

Not so, when fair Rubrilla's radiance bright
Shines to the eye, and cheers the ravish'd sight.
Her lively hue a genial heat inspires,
And kindles love by strong refulgent fires.
Ting'd with ætherial light her tresses flow;
With lively bloom, and sprightly vigour glow.
High on her lofty front has nature spread,
A pleasing garland of delightful red.
Illustrious Red! magnificently bright,
By Newton found the strongest beam of light.
Prime of all colours:—on the MONARCH'S
throne

In robes majestic is its lustre shown.

Red are those blushes which serenely grace
The modest beauties of the virgin's face;
Intrinsic particles of red compose
The sanguine clove, and aromatic rose.
The ruby lip invites to balmy love,
And sportive Nereids haunt the coral grove.
Couch'd in red locks delighted Cupids lie;
Thence their keen darts and pointed arrows fly.
Such was the Golden Fleece which Jason bore
In joyful triumph from the Colchian shore.
Britain's RED FLAG, commands the subject
main;

In every heart Rubrilla's streamers reign.
Through seas of blood undaunted heroes fly,
And steep their lawrels in that glorious die.
Young AMMON redden'd at the Grannic flood,
And bath'd in Red victorious GRANNY stood.
A fiery beard foreboding comets trail,
And fine Court Ladies drag a fiery tale.
Translated to the starry realms on high,
RUBRILLA's hair shall future Flamsheads spy:
There shall the ram, and staring bull, admire
To see that BLAZE which set the world on fire.

CLANCY, D. D.

A LADY'S WISH.

COU'D we our present wish obtain,
Shou'd we contented rest?
Perhaps that wish might fatal prove
Lamented if possess.

Yet now my wand'ring fancy leads
For once I'll give it way,
Nor fear the dictates of my heart
Sincerely to display.

Unlike some Cynic bards I own,
Who wish to find a cell
Within some lonely thicket's gloom,
Where they retir'd may dwell.

Not from humility, but pride
Sure such disgusts proceed;
Benevolence and charity
To social duties lead.

Grant me kind Heav'n among the world,
A fortune large to spend,
Not for myself alone the wealth,
But ev'ry worthy friend.

Though no conveniency I'd spare,
No elegance refuse,
No pleasure innocence allows,
But I wou'd freely use.

Yet still of wealth, the sweetest joy
Wou'd be some share to grant
To ev'ry honest heart that sigh'd
In misery and want.

My hours amongst my chosen friends
I chiefly shou'd divide,
And painting, reading, and the muse
Some share would claim beside.

Is there beyond these mild delights
A wish I do not own?
And is the heart by Heav'n design'd
For friendship's joys alone?

Should love sincere, with friendship strong,
With truth and virtue join,
Then might the modest virgin sure,
Her heart to love incline?

And in the praise of him I lov'd,
Might ev'ry voice agree
His mind be generous, just, and wise,
From mean disguises free.

Polite his manners, taste refin'd
Well learn'd in ev'ry art,
In ev'ry science that exalts,
Instructs and charms the heart.

From vices free, but not from faults,
I'd wish the man I chuse;
Myself unnumbered failings feel,
Unnumbered could excuse.

Yet not a lover less endow'd,
Can e'er my hand receive;
For sure without my heart's consent,
My hand I'll never give.

But hush my soul, indulge no more
These vain romantic dreams;
Since discontent alone attends
Impracticable schemes.

Yet not from discontent arise
The visions I disclose;
My heart for blessings I enjoy,
With gratitude o'erflows.

Too well I know such wishes wild
Can ne'er be satisfied;
One wish another would succeed,
If these were gratified.

Ambitious paths I must forsake,
Bid vanity adieu,
Then may content by virtue led,
My humble steps pursue.

S O N G.

DEAR Chloris, you ask me to name
The cause whence this sadness appears,
The wretch that has robb'd me of fame,
And left me repentance and tears:
Oh! did you the false one but know,
The arts that he us'd to deceive!
You surely would pity the woe,
Which nothing but death can relieve.

His eyes, like the brightness of morn,
Conjoin'd with the mildness of eve,
A chaplet his brow does adorn,
Which I (sad remembrance!) did weave
Around how the shepherds would throng,
To hear the sweet accents he sung!
For dull is the Nightingale's song
To the music that falls from his tongue!

Ah! why to a form so divine,
And a face so enchantingly fair,
My heart did I fondly resign,
Nor dream of my future despair?
E'er since he has fled from these arms,
No tongue my distraction can tell,
But if such—nay much greater his charms,
What wonder poor Phyllida fell?

*An Ode on the Installation of his Grace
John Duke of Bedford.*

Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

*Ipse veni! viresq; novas animumq; ministra qui
caneris. Statius.*

GENIUS of the lyric song
To whom the varied strains belong,
That crown fair virtue with the meed of fame,
Thou who dist'st of old inspire
The numbers of the Theban' lyre,
Which gave to farthest time the hero's deathless
name,

On thee I call! for thou by freedom taught
Soar'st far above cold art's unfeeling rule,
And scorn'st in lays with venal flattery fraught
To plume the villain, or to gild the fool,

Tho' tuned to mighty tales of martial worth
'Tis thine to sweep the lofty shell,
To pour the willing numbers forth
And deeds of conquering valour tell,
Yet in thy song are heard whose milder mind
Bade learning o'er the world her nores diffuse,
Are heard the general friends of human kind,
The friends of science and the immortal muse.

Let the gay victor boast the trophied carr
Deck'd with the guilty spoils of war,
Boast against struggling freedom to prevail,
And greatly wicked bid the world grow pale,
Yet still the muse can dash the lucky slave,
'Tis hers with terror to appall the brave,
Or strike with awe the front unknown to shame.

How fairer shews that honest praise
Which marks the favourites of the sky,
Who give mankind to walk the ways
Of knowledge and of liberty!

Thine be that praise, Eliza, honour'd shade!
Haste, twine the wreath of glory for her head,
And sing, 'Eliza bade each grace to shine,
'Here bade fair learning fix her ample sway;
'Led by Eliza and the tuneful nine
'The dawn of science ripen'd into day——
Sound, sound the strings again,
Let Bedford's name from the full chorus burst,
Who deigns to shine the greatest and the first
Of science' glorious train.

Are there, who honest to their trust
Stem strong corruption's swelling flood,
Who love to be perversely just
Or dare be singularly good,
Who vulgar hate or zeal alike despise,
And loathe all praise but of the great and wise?
Yes, Bedford, such there are; and such of old
Thy glorious Ruffel was—O be it told
In records writ by fame, with virtuous pride
That in a base degenerate age,
He mockt oppression's bigot rage,
That well he lived and nobly died.

But thee, O born in happier days!
To seas of wisdom and of praise
Glad learning welcomes——

hark, in concert sweet
To Bedford's name the notes ascend,
Their chief the sons of science greet,
The muses hail their friend.

Tho' borne by fame 'tis thine above
The track of silent life to soar,
Ne'er shalt thou scorn the learned grove
Nor blush to love the muse's lore;
In academic shades when Plato taught,
Persuasion on his lips her powers reposed;
He spake, attention every accent caught,
He ceased, conviction every period closed;
Hence patriot eloquence whose tongue
For freedom pour'd its magic tide,
Hence poets who for freedom sung,
And heroes who for freedom died.

Hibernia, boast, with parent eyes
A race to view, who warm with glory's fire
With more than Attic knowledge wise
To more than attic fame aspire.
Thine as yon sons of sacred song
And thine yon philosophic throng,
Sages who lead thy glowing youth
To paths of wisdom and of truth.
Come then, O come eternal fame,
And to the listening world proclaim,
While every muse shall join the strain,
Here science dwells and Bedford leads her train.

MORNING STANZAS *in October.*

THE spreading oak and silver poplar tall,
Now feel the approach of winter's dreary
hour;
And from on high their faded honours fall,
In many a silent melancholy shower.

Still is each feather'd songster in the grove,
Unless the Robin swell his little throat;
Still is the Blackbird, still the plaintive dove;
Nor floats aloft the Sky Lark's bolder note.

Pleas'd with the calmness of the rising morn,
Faint spreading o'er the east its milder light;
The healthful huntsman winds his early horn,
And sounds a farewell to the ling'ring night.

The sluggish mist now leaves the low, dank vale,
And slowly climbs the distant mountain's side;
Whilst the blithe milkmaid sings beneath her pail
And welcomes morn, whatever it betide.

The shepherd's fleecy charge his fold forfakes:
The nightly-plundering fox, and timorous
hare,

The coverts seek: And man once more awakes
To grief, to joy; to pleasure, or to care.

POSTHUMOUS.

*On retouching the Picture of a Young Lady,
drawn by herself.*

IN lively strokes that well express
The artist's fairer mind,
Stella in native graces dress'd,
Her own fair form design'd.

But time, the bright original
Who must at length erase,
Ah why so soon should beauty fall!
Had worn the mimic face.

I saw, I sigh'd, again to warm
The faded cheek I strove,
Again to give those eyes to charm
With softness and with love.

While on the piece, intent my mind,
My pencil tried its art,
A youth soft tripping came behind,
And tapp'd me with his dart.

My pencil dropp'd, the thing was odd;
Who should the intruder be!
The bow and quiver spoke the God,
'Twas love's fly deity.

Old friend, he cried, thy hand restrain,
Stella employs her art
With double charms to stretch her reign
O'er each admiring heart.

If mimic charms you thus survey
With love and fond surprise,
How shall you dare alas! to stay
The lightning of her eyes.

A dangerous task in luckless hour
You try, in vain elate;
Thus once Pygmalion felt my power,
But different is your fate.

He felt, while raptures thrill'd his mind,
The statue warm was grown,
But thou alas! poor youth, shalt find
Thy beauty cold as stone.

Recapitulation of the Transactions which preceded the present Commotions at Boston.

WHEN the late act of parliament, laying duties for the purposes of a revenue, on certain British manufactures imported into the colonies, were received in America, the assembly of the Massachusetts Bay, at Boston, drew up an humble petition to his majesty, laying before him the grievances which these acts imposed upon his American subjects. At the same time they directed their speaker to transmit a letter to the speakers of the different houses of assembly on the continent, informing them that the house had "preferred an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to the king, and expressing their confidence that the united and dutiful supplications of his distressed American subjects, would meet with his royal and favourable acceptance."

These things were done by a great majority, and they directed that a copy of their letter and votes should be immediately sent up to the governor, and it was accordingly done.

All the assemblies which have sat since the receipt of this letter, have returned obliging answers, in commendation of its intention, and proceeded to adopt the measure of petitioning his majesty.

In the mean time Gov. Barnard wrote over to the minister here, that this measure was unfairly conducted, in a thin house, at the close of a session, by a desperate faction, contrary to the general sense of the assembly and people.

Before the effects of this misrepresentation could be known, other occurrences happened to offend and exasperate a people already touched and grieved with the idea of their liberties being invaded. The officers of the customs seized a vessel fastened to the shore, in the harbour of Boston, after sunset, though the law expressly directs it to be done in open day, cut her fastenings; and carried her to the Romney man of war. It may be necessary to inform the reader, that the law directs not only that the seizure shall be made between sun and sun, but that the vessel shall be libelled in the admiralty court, to be condemned or acquitted, according to proof. A step so violent and illegal, drew upon the officers, the immediate resentment of the mob, at which they were so frightened as to retire on board the Romney, and the commissioners with them; from whence they soon betook themselves to the castle. About the same time the man of war had pressed several sailors, belonging to American vessels, who are particularly exempted from impress by act of parliament*,

and had taken out of a vessel, and confined on board, a young fellow who had served an apprenticeship in the town of Boston. These things were matters of public notoriety, and from the strong indication they gave of a wantonly oppressive temper in the king's officers, of their contempt of law and of the people's rights, excited universal indignation.

The next day after the seizure, a meeting of the townsmen, was legally summoned, both to prevent tumultuous commotions, and to make constitutional complaints against those who had violated the laws. Accordingly a petition was sent to the governor, entreating him to interpose the civil authority for the protection of the people; some of the most respectable inhabitants were deputed to remonstrate to Capt. Cornor, of the Romney, against the violences of his officers; and attested accounts of the whole proceedings of the officers, &c. transmitted to the ministry.

Capt. Cornor assured them their grievances should be redressed, so far as was in his power, and that they might rest satisfied, none of the inhabitants should receive such treatment for the future. The Gov. promised them no redress, but informed them that he would give the king's officers all the protection in his power, which was deemed no very favourable or just answer to a complaint of their having acted illegally.

This matter, with the information they had received that their petition to the king was suppressed, was rankling in the minds of men, when their assembly received a message from the governor, with a letter to him from Lord Hillsborough, secretary of state for the American department, intimating the unfavourable representation Gov. Barnard had given of the circular letter, and requiring them to disavow and rescind it, under pain of immediate dissolution.

The assembly desired copies of the governor's letters to the ministry, and that they might have a few days recess to consult their constituents in so important a matter. Both these requests were positively refused, and an immediate answer required.

Upon this the assembly ordered a full and authentic detail of their former proceedings, touching the circular letter, to be transmitted to Lord Hillsborough, and returned the governor their answer, in which, after recapitulating, in strong, decent, and most pathetic terms, the injustice of his conduct towards them, and the grievances they sustained from it, (see p. 467.) they conclude thus: "We have now only to inform your Excellency, that this house has voted not to rescind, as required,

* The 6th of Anne, chap. 37, sect. 9.
(Gent. Mag. Nov. 1768.)

the resolution of the last house, and that, on a division on the question, there were 92 yeas, and 17 nays. After this the governor immediately dissolved the assembly.

Deprived thus of their constitutional guardians, the people were kept in continual alarm by intelligence of the governor's attempts to introduce the military among them: for this purpose he had summoned a select council, excluding those who were mostly attached to the rights of the people, and warmly solicited them to advise him to send for troops from the general at New-York; but even these refused to give their countenance to such a measure. Thus disappointed, it seems, he was often divulging his expectations of the arrival of troops, probably not without adding some threatnings; so that the people were at length excited to meet, and proceeded as was mentioned in the former part of this Mag. It appears, from our latest accounts, that requisitions have been made in favour of the troops just arrived, in express contradiction to the act of parliament; so that while the people are threatened with extermination for even petitioning against an act of parliament, they perceive other acts violated at pleasure, and without redress, by those who are in authority over them.

Such is the dreadful condition to which these unhappy people have, by various irritating incidents, been reduced. They have petitioned his majesty, and in so doing, thought they acted constitutionally, as it is a privilege expressly secured to the subject by one article in the bill of rights;

they have exhibited to the world, in the most decent, respectful terms, unquestionable proofs of misrepresentation in their governor, and of violence in the officers of the customs; they have represented their grievances with a fairness and strength of argument, which ever attend truth; and, to continue their history, they have in return, seven ships of war drawn up before the town, and two regiments demanding private quarters upon them, in open transgression of an act of parliament.

In this deplorable condition our last accounts left them, subjected to the dreadful alternative of taking up arms against the king's troops, or tamely submitting to every insult and cruelty that can be offered them.

There is in my Lord Lyttleton's Henry, a story so very applicable to the present subject, that I shall take leave to recite it. "Tosse, Earl of Northumberland, had, by many grievous oppressions, so irritated the people, that, rising in arms, they drove him out. Harold, his brother, afterwards king, being sent with a commission from the king to suppress this revolt, was told by the Northumbrians, "That they were born and bred freemen, and could not endure a tyrannical governor, but had learnt from their ancestors to secure to themselves either liberty or death." Harold, though brave and more absolute than the king himself, was not offended with this just freedom, but obtained from the sovereign a redress of their grievances, by the appointment of another governor.

Historical Chronicle, Nov. 1768.

October 15.

THIS day the Earl of Chatham resigned the post of Lord Privy Seal. Having found in a variety of late instances, that his advice was disregarded, and his influence in the state at an end, he chose to resign. The principle now adopted with respect to America, is said to have been one cause of his resignation. And, amongst many others, the following are added: The plan to destroy the peace and liberty of Europe, being looked upon with indifference by those who call themselves ministers. The high language lately held by the British minister at Paris upon the invasion of Corsica, and the strong contradiction by authority given to it here. The disregard to the memorial of a southern potentate, once the natural and firm ally of Great Britain, representing the danger to Great Britain, as well as to himself in the suffering France to acquire the empire of the Mediterranean, these are his words, and not

one effort made by Great Britain to check its progress. Mr Lynch appointed minister to the court of Turin, in preference to the Earl of Tankerville. A general officer of unspotted character driven from the service of his country, lest his abilities should contribute to prevent the approaching distress. Public business for some time executed only by clerks. Men of profligate character, whose fortunes have been dissipated in scenes of lewdness and debauchery, placed in great offices of honour, trust and emolument, with no other view but to aggrandize themselves at the expence of the public; and who knowing that their own date in office cannot be longer than while the shadow of peace is preserved, daily disgrace and debilitate the state by the most infamous practices. Corruption practised in the most open and daring manner, to the danger both of the public liberty, and of the property of every individual in the kingdom. And to crown

all,

all, beyond their incomes, they are known to have accepted of an annual 500*l.* out of the minister's private pocket-book, under the denomination of secret service, as the reward for betraying their country, or rather, as it were, to plunge the fatal dagger into the vitals of her existence: the arch fiend of corruption now performing the part of *leum tenens* to the absent favourite; a wretch, who upon his legs in a certain assembly had once the hardiness to defend the principle and the practice of corruption, and to add that the public business could not be carried on without it. Is it not alarming to see such a man again trusted, and consulted; and is it not the highest impeachment of the public justice, that his former conduct is suffered to sleep without enquiry? At the death of the late king, he was said to be worth at least a million sterling; and how much more hath he amassed by the peace and other jobs since? *Polit. Reg.*

October 21.

A proclamation was published by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for proroguing the parliament of that kingdom from the 1st inst. to the 20th of June next.

October 26.

This day his majesty was pleased to invest the most noble William Marquis of Lothian with the ensigns of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle.

October 27.

His R. H. the D. of Cumberland being appointed captain of his majesty's ship *Venus*, hoisted his flag on board that ship at Portsmouth.

The council of the Royal Society having been summoned to meet for the election of a president in the room of the late Earl of Morton. James Burrow, Esq; late the vice-president, was elected by a very great majority, and is to hold that office till St. Andrew's day next, according to the forms of the society.

The Earl of Hertford was unanimously chosen recorder of Coventry, in the room of the late Lord Archer.

October 28.

Being Mr. Wilkes's birth-day, a great number of disorderly persons went in a body through the principal streets, breaking windows on pretence of their not being illuminated. At Northumberland-house, they were met by Justice Kynaston, at the head of a captain's guard, who apprehended some of the most active of them, on which the rest dispersed.

October 30.

This day M. Bataille de Frances, minister plenipotentiary from France, in the absence of Count de Chatelet, had a private audience of the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland.

WEDNESDAY Nov. 2.

The Rt Hon. the E. of Bristol, kissed

his majesty's hand on being appointed *Ld Privy Seal*.

Being the birth-day of his R. H. Prince Edward, his majesty's 4th son, who then entered into the 2^d year of his age, his majesty received the usual compliments on that occasion.

His majesty was pleased to appoint David Vis. Stormont to be one of the knights of the most ancient and most noble order of the Thistle; and his lordship, being ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna, is to be invested with the ensigns of the order at that court.

Sir George Macartney is appointed secretary of state in Ireland, in the room of Lord Frederick Campbell, appointed Lord Register of Scotland.

FRIDAY 4.

His majesty in council appointed the E. of Harcourt ambassador to France in the room of the E. of Rochford. David Hume, Esq; was at the same time appointed secretary to this embassy.

This day Count Bruhl, envoy extraordinary from the elector of Saxony, had a private audience of his majesty to notify the Elector's having taken the administration of government into his own hands.

SATURDAY 5.

A great number of the scholars belonging to Eton school went off in a body, having taken some offence at the conduct of one of their masters. Most of them have since returned, and the school is restored to its proper discipline.

His Excellency the Count de Chatelet Lomond, ambassador from France, arrived from Paris with his lady and family.

MONDAY 7.

Mr Bingley, bookseller, surrendered himself to the court of King's Bench, to record his appearance, and to have his bail discharged. Being told that he must enter a new recognizance to answer interrogatories, he answered, 'that he would sooner suffer a life of imprisonment than take an oath to answer interrogatories, by which he might be led to accuse himself;' on which he was ordered into custody.

TUESDAY 8.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening the Queen was happily delivered of a princess. Her R. H. the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Abp of Canterbury, several Lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and the ladies of her majesty's bed chamber, were present.

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, the thanks of the court were unanimously given to the Lord Mayor as follows:

'This court doth unanimously return thanks to the Rt Hon. Tho. Hailey, Lord Mayor of this city, for the particular regard he has been pleased to shew the members that compose this court; for his wife, upright,

upright, and unblemished administration of public justice, and for his constant endeavours; on all occasions, to promote the welfare and prosperity of this city, during the whole course of his mayoralty.

This day his majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session of parliament with the following most gracious speech :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE opportunity which the late general election gives me of knowing, from their representatives in parliament, the sense of my people, has made me desirous of meeting you as early as could be consistent with your own conveniences.

The shortness of the last session of the late parliament prevented their prosecuting the consideration of those great commercial interests which had been entered upon in the preceding session. You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in opinion, that your deliberations on those very important objects, ought to be resumed without loss of time; and I trust, that they will terminate in such measures, as may be productive of the most considerable and essential benefits to this nation.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have been able to acquaint you, that all the other powers of Europe had been as careful as I have ever been, to avoid taking any step that might endanger the general tranquillity. I have constantly received, and do still receive, from them, the strongest assurances of their pacifick dispositions towards this country. No assurances, however, shall divert my constant resolution stedfastly to attend to the general interests of Europe, nor shall any consideration prevail upon me to suffer any attempts that may be made derogatory to the honour and dignity of my crown, or injurious to the rights of my people.

At the close of the last parliament, I expressed my satisfaction at the appearances which then induced me to believe, that such of my subjects as had been misled in some parts of my dominions, were returning to a just sense of their duty; but it is with equal concern that I have since seen that spirit of faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguished, breaking out afresh in some of my colonies in North America; and, in one of them, proceeding even to acts of violence, and of resistance to the execution of the law. The capital town of which colony appears, by late advices, to be in a state of disobedience to all law and government; and has proceeded to measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with circumstances that manifest a disposition to throw off their dependance on Great Britain. On my part, I have pursued every measure that appeared to be necessary for supporting the constitution, and inducing a due obedience to

the authority of the legislature. You may rely upon my steady perseverance in these purposes; and I doubt not but that, with your concurrence and support, I shall be able to defeat the mischievous designs of those turbulent and seditious persons, who, under false pretences, have but too successfully deluded numbers of my subjects in America; and whose practices, if suffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the most fatal consequences to my colonies immediately; and, in the end, to all the dominions of my crown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The proper estimates, for the service of the ensuing year, I have ordered to be laid before you, fully relying on your readiness to grant me the necessary supplies. Indeed I cannot have a doubt of finding in this house of commons the same affectionate attachment to my person and government, as I have always hitherto experienced from my faithful commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I now find myself enabled to rejoice with you, upon the relief which the poorer sort of my people are now enjoying, from the distresses which they had so long laboured under from the high price of corn. At the same time that we are bound devoutly to acknowledge in this instance the gracious interposition of providence, it will become us to apply the best precautions that human wisdom can suggest, for guarding against the return of the late calamity. In the choice, however, of proper means for that purpose, you cannot proceed with too great circumspection.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that, in all your deliberations, you keep up a spirit of harmony among yourselves. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail in other points, let it appear, that wherever the interest of your country is immediately concerned, you are all ready to unite. Such an example from you cannot fail of having the best effects upon the temper of my people in every part of my dominions; and can alone produce that general union among ourselves, which will render us properly respected abroad, and happy at home.

WEDNESDAY 9.

The Rt Hon. the House of Peers waited upon his majesty with their address of thanks for his majesty's most gracious speech.—The house of commons sat till past 12 at night in debate.

A young woman, near Colchester, being suspected of poisoning her own father, was examined before the magistrates of that city, when she confessed that her mother sent her to buy poison, and that her mother mixed it in her father's milk; on which the mother was apprehended and committed to Chelmsford goal.

Being

Being Lord Mayor's day, the same was observed with the usual state. Samuel Turner, Esq; the new Lord Mayor, made a very splendid appearance; and the Hon. Mr Harley, the late Lord Mayor, shewed the same fortitude at leaving his office, for which he was distinguished during his mayoralty.

The entertainment of Queen Mab, at Drury-lane Theatre, was closed with a masquerade scene, extremely superb, and like the grand ball lately given by his Danish majesty in the Hay-market, all the striking characters in the Hay-market masquerade being represented.

THURSDAY 10.

Two young Princes of Mecklenberg Strelitz, appeared at court, and received the compliments of the nobility on their arrival in England.

FRIDAY 11.

Early in the morning it began to rain at Birmingham, and continued incessantly for 36 hours, which caused the greatest flood that has been remembered for 40 years in that neighbourhood.

The House of Commons waited upon his majesty with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech.

Letters were this day received by the foreign mails, confirming an account of a declaration of war by the Turks against the Russians. It is said, the Russian ambassador at the Porte, has been imprisoned by order of the Grand Seignior.

SUNDAY 13.

Two young ladies having drank plentifully of caudle at the Queen's Palace, were detected in carrying off a large quantity of cake, and some of the cups that the caudle was served in. They were severely reprimanded, and dismissed after begging mercy on their knees for so infamous an action.

MONDAY 14.

About one in the morning Mr Wm Pimlot, of Symond's Inn, was murdered by a woman with whom he had formerly cohabited. On making some disturbance in the Inn, he got up to charge her with the watch, when she plunged a penknife to his heart, which killed him in a few minutes. She was immediately apprehended, and committed to Newgate, where she behaves with becoming sorrow, wishing for death, being tired of the world.

This day the Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 55,000 was the first drawn ticket, and as such entitled to 500l. It was also a prize of 20l.

SATURDAY 19.

This morning the new bridge at Blackfriars was opened as a bridle-way, being two years this day since the same was opened for foot passengers by means of a temporary bridge.

No 29,802 was this day drawn a prize of 10,000l.

SUNDAY 20.

The Egmont and the Greenwich India-men arrived in the Downs from India. By these ships there is advice, that the company is at present engaged in an expensive war in that country.

MONDAY 21.

This day the Earl of Roseberry took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords, as one of the 16 peers for Scotland.

TUESDAY 22.

At a court of aldermen the price of bread was reduced to 2s. the peck loaf.

WEDNESDAY 23.

John Urquhart, alias Richards, for robbing Dr. Piggot of his watch and a guinea, near Cranford bridge; Patrick Hanlon and Wm Miller, for robbing Mrs Rogers of a guinea and a crown, near Hampstead; and Edward Williams for returning from transportation, were executed at Tyburn.

John Andrew Martin, a Dane, was committed to Newgate, charged with breaking open and robbing several houses in and about London. There was found in his lodgings, plate and goods to the value of near 3000l. One person in Foster-lane he had robbed of plate to the amount of 600l. and a weaver in Spittle fields swore to 27 pieces of silk, 26 of which were found in his custody.

THURSDAY 24.

Mr Steare, publisher of the North Briton extraordinary, No. 4. and Messrs. Pridden and Williams, sellers of the same, were summoned before the court of King's-Bench; the first has been sentenced to suffer three months imprisonment; the second fined 6s. 8d. the latter 13s. 4d. and discharged. Mr. Bret, seller of the North Briton, No. 50, was fined 6s. 8d. and discharged.

FRIDAY 25.

His majesty went, with the usual state, to the House of Peers, attended by the D. of Ancafter and the E. of Denbigh, and gave the royal assent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flower, biscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of spirits from low wines.

Being the birth day of his R. H. the D. of Gloucester, who then entered into the 26th year of his age, his majesty received the compliments of the nobility, &c. as did likewise his Royal Highness.

TUESDAY 29.

Letters from Leghorn, dated Oct. 17, mention, that the Corsicans continue to fight with the greatest ardour. The French, besides the first compleat victory gained over them, in which they sustained the loss of 9000 men, together with artillery, military chest, &c. have sustained in a late action, last week, a fresh loss of 2000 men killed, 600 prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon.

List of BIRTHS for 1768.

L Adv of Lord Mount Stewart of a son.
The princess of Nassau Weilburgh,
of a prince.

Lady of the Rt Hon. Tho. Townshend,
jun. member for Whitchurch, of a son.

Wife of Rich. Wiley of York, mercer, of
three girls all now living.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

R EV. Mr Lasey, R. of Twickenham—
to Miss Deschamps of that place.

Rev. Dr Harrison, R. of Little Bedwin,—
to Miss Lucas.

Capt. Neesham—to Miss Williams, niece
to the bishop of Peterborough.

Rev. Mr Car, of Long Preston—to Miss
Airtou.

Sept. 23. Kilham Haylon, Esq; of Iwing-
ho, Bucks—to Miss Clara Duncombe of
Socks, Hertfordshire.

Oct. 26. Rich. Bigland, Esq;—to Miss
Raymond of Gloucester.

28. Capt. Reynolds—to Miss Sally Price.

Nov. 2. James Carlton, Esq;—to Miss
Molly Ince, of New-Bond-street.

3. John Buller Esq; member of parliament
for East Looe in Cornwall—to Miss Hunter.

5. Capt. Stoney—to Miss Newton of
Bromfield.

6. Rev. Mr Barnet, vicar of Borough in
Westmoreland—to Miss Lake.

7. Marmaduke Cradock, Esq;—to Miss
Firbank, of Gainford, Yorkshire.

8. Philip Child, Esq; of Summer-house—
to Miss Bottomley.

— Bowyer, Esq;—to Lady Downing,
relict of the late Sir Jacob Downing.

15. Edward Ormsby, Esq;—to Miss Walk-
wood, of Great Ormond-street.

17. John Harcup, Esq; of Bruton street—
to Miss Maria Wells.

18. Noel Hill, Esq; member of parliament
for Shrewsbury—to Miss Vernon, sister to
the Right Hon. Lady Grosvenor.

24. Wm Wheatley, Esq; of Erith, Kent
—to Miss Randall.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

F Ather Carol, a papish priest, in the 103d
year of his age.

John Strong Enfor, Esq; at Exning near
Newmarket.

Oct. 21. James Long, of Woodhampton
Wilts, Esq; suddenly.

25. Anthony Warwick, Esq; aged 97.
He commanded under Sir George Byng when
the Spanish fleet was destroyed in 1720.

Miss Lucy Reynolds.

Andrew Sinclair, Esq; at his seat in Ar-
gyleshire.

Rev. Mr Arden, one of the prebendaries
of Worcester.

Jn Haynes of Wootton Bassett, aged 105.

Mr Thomas Childley.

Lady of Sir Thomas Gerard, bart.

John Lauder, Esq; of Carolefide.

29. Jos. Atherton, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

Abraham Richard Hawkesworth at Bath,
treasurer of the infirmary, and one of the
people called quakers.

Rev. Mr Grigg, at Walthamstow.

Philip Lewin, an experienced drawer of
Special Pleadings, worth 60,000l.

30. Mr Benj. Bennal, aged near 100 in
East Smithfield.

✓ Sir John Innes, bart, at Aberdeen.

31. Mr White a dry salter.

Druid Scott, Esq; at Benholme, in Scotland.

Nov. 1. Sir John Hoskins Eyles Stiles, bt.

Wm Forster, Esq; Bedfordshire.

Marchioness of Tavistock at Lisbon. Her
ladyship married Francis Marquis of Tavi-
stock, son to his grace the duke of Bedford,
on June 7, 1764, by whom she had issue three
sons. (See vol. xxxvii. p. 144.)

2. David Cuthbert, Esq; one of the com-
missioners of the excise in Scotland.

Joseph Bartlet, Esq; in Curzen-street.

Robert Tyrwhit, Esq; aged 87, formerly
one of the principal clerks of the Exchequer.

3. Rob. Peyton, Esq; of Chalfont Bucks.

4. Sam Chitty, Esq; at the London tavern
in Bishopsgate street, while at dinner there.

Mary Taylor aged 105, in St Giles's work-
house.

Tho. Torrington, Esq; treasurer to the
East-India company.

Geo. Welch, Esq; aged 49, in St James's
street.

Joshua Penfold Esq; late one of the inspec-
tors of his majesty's customs.

5. Tho. Prescott, Esq; at Newport, Shrop-
shire.

Paul Harrison, Esq; of West Chosley, Wilts.

✓ 6. Rob. Glanville, Esq; in Bolton-street.

Mr Bamford, commonly called the giant,
on account of his extraordinary stature.

Sir Matthew Lamb, bart. member for Pe-
terborough.

Peter Wilmot, Esq; at Croydon, worth
60,000l.

Dan. Smith, Esq; in Red-lion str. Holbourn.

Lady Dorothea Primrose, aunt to earl Rose-
bury.

Maj. gen. Smyth, col. of the 63d reg. foot.

7. Jos. Nichols, L. L. D. in the 72d year
of his age.

Peter Purchas, Esq; at Hackney, aged 90.

Robert Goddard, Esq; aged 90. Comman-
der in the navy at the taking of Vigo in
king George the first's reign.

Lady Barbara Shirley, aunt to Earl Ferrers.

8. Philip Strange, Esq; at Algiers, who
had resided in Barbary upwards of 40 years.

9. The Hon. M. D'Alt, minister from
the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Thomas Saville, Esq; in Gray's inn.

Miles Greenwood, Esq; aged 80, upward
of fifty years principal clerk of his majesty's
salt office.

Rev. Mr Arnold, rector of Stoke, Nor-
thamptonshire.

10. John Seaton, Esq; in the Minorities.

Thomas Law, Esq; at Hampton.

Mr Charles Molloy, attorney at law in the
temple.

Rev. Mr Goodenough of Broughton, Ox-
fordshire.

11. Rev. Thomas Davis, at Northwich,
Cheshire.

Rev. Mr Cutworth Poole, vicar of Eccles.

12. Joseph Speed, Esq; many years an
officer in the royal navy.

Geo. Pemberton, Esq; aged near 85.

Mr John Disney, aged 101. many years clerk at the Premis office in Southwark, left 4000l. behind him.

Susanna Pratt in the 109th year of her age, at Ruffley, Hants.

13. James Beverley, Esq; aged 75, at Upper Bentham, Surry.

14. Mrs Abigail Smyth, aged 78.

15. Peter Michael Morin, Esq; one of the under secretaries of the southern department.

James Barlow, Esq; in Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

Benj. Archer, Esq; Duke str. Bloomsbury.

Robert Ogleby, the noted old tinker at Leeds, after having compleated his 114th year.

16. Rob. Leatherbarrow, aged 16, at Liverpool, being bitten by a cat, he expired in great agonies.

17. The most noble Thomas Pelham, duke of Newcastle upon Tyne and of Newcastle Underline, marquiss of Clare, and Lord Pelham, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, steward, keeper, and guardian of the forest of Sherwood, and park of Folwood in the county of Nottingham, chancellor to the university of Cambridge, recorder of Nottingham, a governor of the Charter-house, knight of the garter, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Rev. Mr Darch, R. of Tillingham, in Lincolnshire.

Capt. Tomkins, aged 79, formerly of the horse guards.

Thomas Gataker, Esq; surgeon to her majesty's household, in Pall-mall.

Mr Ashley, only son of Edw. Ashley, Esq; of Carry-street, Lincoln's-inn.

Mrs Henrietta Pugh, many years receiver of the city's fines in Billingsgate market.

Mr Tho. Crosby, aged 103, at Stratford, formerly cocket writer at the Custom-house.

The Hon. ——— Hastings, Esq; aged 68, his dying a bachelor has left 60,000l. to two nieces.

The Hon. col. Rich. Canon at Anapolis in Maryland:

Sir Paul O'Brien, bart. at Lisbon.

Eliz. Parker, aged 92, who when young, was stolen from her parents by beggars who put out her eyes, and went about the streets with her asking charity.

19. John Henry Dolman, Esq; treasuret of the girls charity school in Old-street.

John Rosamond, Esq; aged 63, went to bed in good health, but was found dead in the morning.

20. Wm Amphlett, Esq; of Hadfor, Worcestershire.

22. Lady of John Manning, Esq; suddenly, as she was returning from the play.

Wm Grimston, Esq; aged 65, justice of peace for Middlesex.

Wm Armitage, Esq; aged 74, a West India merchant, in Fenchurch-street.

24. Richard Pye, Esq; at Islington.

ECCLESIASTIAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Dr Powell, archdeacon of Colchester—to Freshwater, R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. Mr Hooke—to Leck, L. Yorkshires with Eirkley.

Rev. Mr Pearce, sen. card. of St Pauls—to Great Beaden, L. with St Mary Magdalen's R. Old Fish Street.

Rev. Dr Hincliffe—vice chancellor of Cambridge.

Rev. Mr Fauconer, minister of Poole—to Idmiston, V. Wilts.

Rev. Mr Belchier—to Rotheby, R. Leicestershire.

Rev. Henry Heathcote—to Wallen R. Lancashire, vice Rev. Mr Silvester Richmond, dec.

Rev. Mr Tho. Bowyer—to Southton Moor V. Yorkshires.

Rev. Dr Tho. Sheppard—to Basingstoke, V. with Quarley, R. Hants.

Rev. Mr Gwyn—to Collingham, R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr Henry Parish—to Colkirk and Sibbard R. Norfolk.

Rev. John More—to Castle Carlton and Carlton, L. Lincolnshire.

B — — K R — — T. S.

Wm Bunting, of Holbourn, grocer.

James Portis, of Pancras-lane, merchant.

Joseph Duncan, of Doncaster, hosier.

Rich. Burgess of Upper Moorfields, weaver.

Rich. Whottal, of Wardour str. whelwright.

Francis Bowman of West Horsley, miller.

Thomas South of Thames-street, stopseller.

Henry Jacobs of Bishopsgate-street, merch.

John Schellinger of Piccadilly, linen draper.

Tho. Richbell, of Portsea in Hants, mercer.

Ja. Clark of Pater-noster-row, watchmaker.

Maria Theresa Winnarran, St Clement Danes merchant.

Samuel Joynes, of Russel street, hosier.

Peter Leay, of West Smithfield, haberdasher.

John Forecast and Daniel Fenett, of Bethnal-green, weavers.

Edw. Goldney, of Watling-street, stationer.

Matt. Grayston, of Woodbridge, carpenter.

Wm Grindal and Moses Alexander, of Pancras-lane, warehousemen.

John Drover, St Clement Danes, victualler.

John Alf founder, of Homerton, Middlesex, builder.

Geo. Gawood, of St Dunstan in the West, hat dyer.

James Wilson, of Grove-street Depford, peruke maker and dealer in rums & brandies.

John Hunt, of Norwich, baker.

Daniel Middleton, of the minories, stationer.

Lewis Herne, of Aldersgate str. goldsmith.

John Philips of Liverpool, bookseller.

Silas Joubing of Waltham Abbey, carpenter.

Joseph Hewan of York, leather seller.

John Beaumont, of Leadenhall-str. vintner.

Wm Norris, of Gracechurch street, merch.

Jos. Longchamp, of Hanover-sq. victualler.

Richard Hodgson, of Gracechurch-street, haberdasher.

Fra. Smith, of Aldgate High-street, dealer.

Wm Ingman, of Hanover square, mason.

John Denton and John Holder, of St Pancras, Middlesex, carpenters.

Robert Spencer, of Marybone, Middlesex, carpenter.

William Lancaster of Penrith in Cumberland, mercer.

John Downes, of Haberdasher's Walk, Hoxton, Middlesex, watchmaker.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in NOVEMBER 1768.

Bank	Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An old shut	S. Sea An new	Bank An red.	Confol	3 per Cent India Ann.	3 per Cent Bank An.	4 per Cent 1756	1762	1763.	Old Annuities	Lottery Tickets.	Script.	Wind at D. A. L.
159	159	27 1/2	104 1/2	85 1/2	86a85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		10 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 6s		N N W
160	160			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 4s 6d		N N W
Sunday 16 1/4	Sunday 16 1/4			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 5s 6d		N N W
160	160			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 13s		N N W
Sunday 16 1/4	Sunday 16 1/4			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 7s 6d		N N W
160	160			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 12s		N N W
Sunday 16 1/4	Sunday 16 1/4			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 15s		N N W
160	160			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 17s		N N W
Sunday 16 1/4	Sunday 16 1/4			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 18s 6c		N N W
160	160			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 15s		N N W
Sunday 16 1/4	Sunday 16 1/4			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 17s		N N W
160	160			85 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	26 1/2	141 15s		N N W
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Affize of Bread, 7 The Peck Loaf 7 Wheaten 2s. 2d.

} 17 lb. 6 oz. } Houſhold 18. 7d.
 Price of SALT as ſet by the Court of Aldermen, Buſh. 56 lb. 5s.
 James's Market, } Hay 2l. 9s. od. Straw 29s.
 W/ineſhopel ditto, } Hay 2l. 8s. Straw 17s to 28

Bill of Mortality from Sept. 20. to Oct. 25.

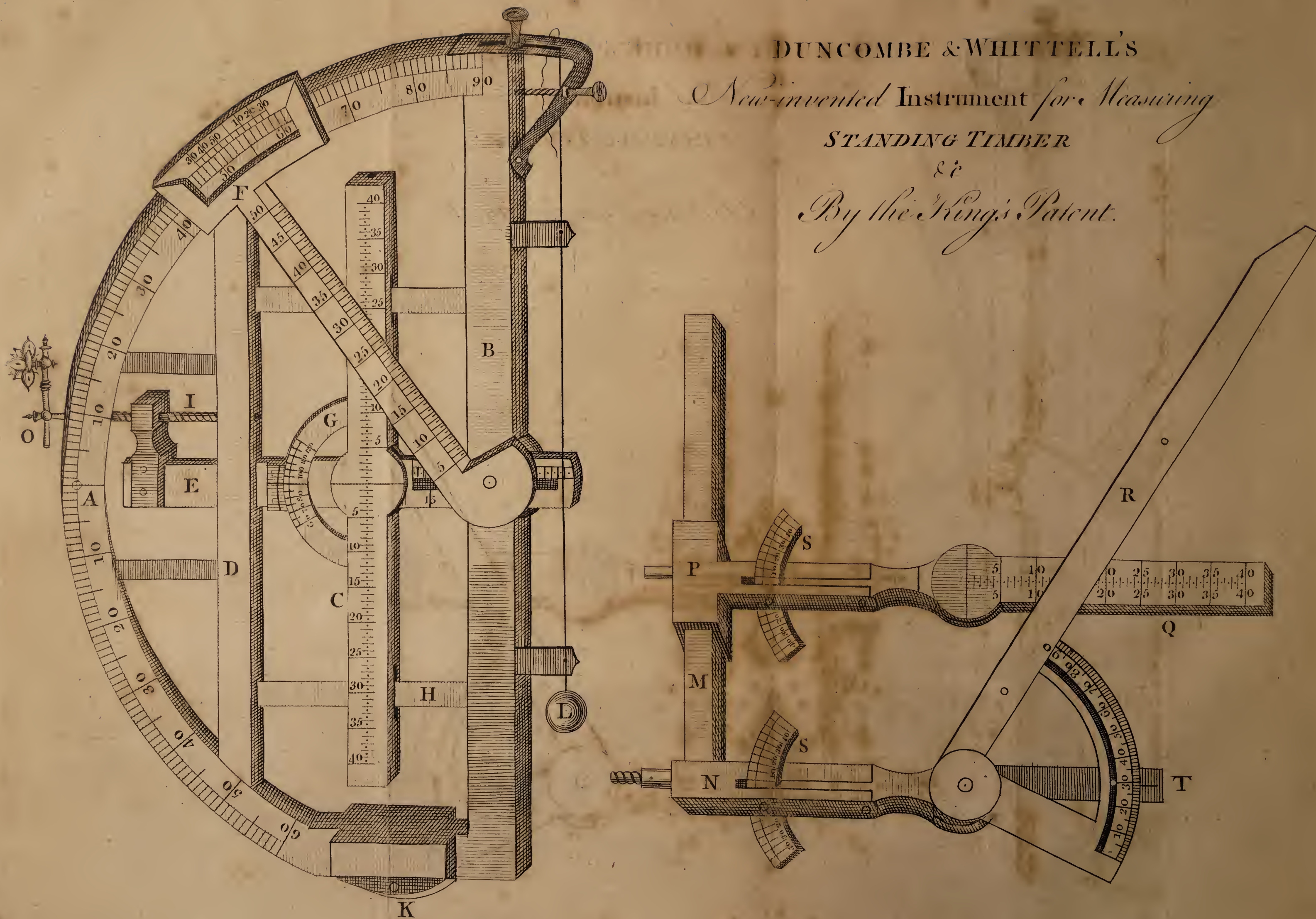
Christened. Buried.

Males	764	1475	Males	942	1867
Females	711		Females	925	
Whereof have died under two years old 643					

2 and 5	198	50 and 60	131	Buried weekly,	Nov. 1385
5 and 10	177	60 and 70	125		
10 and 20	96	70 and 80	73		
20 and 30	147	80 and 90	25		
30 and 40	168	90 and 102	5		
40 and 50	179				



DUNCOMBE & WHITTELL'S
New-invented Instrument for Measuring
STANDING TIMBER
&c
By the King's Patent.



The Gentleman's Magazine:

St. JOHN's Gate.

London Gazette
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Public Ledger
Gazetteer

St James's Chron
London Chron.
General Evening
Whitehall Even.
London Evening
Lloyd's Evening,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Oxford
Cambridge
Reading
Northampton
Birmingham
Bath 2 papers
Coventry 2
Bristol 2



York 2 papers
Dublin 2
Newcastle 2
Leedes 2
Edinburgh
Aberdeen
Glasgow
Ipswich
Norwich
Exeter
Gloucester
Salisbury
Liverpool
Sherborn
Worcester
Stamford
Nottingham
Cheste
Manchester
Canterbury
Chelmsford

For DECEMBER, 1768.

CONTAINING,

More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.

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Elegy to the Memory of a general Friend	584
Epigram on an Old Woman's Alarm	ib.
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—Particular Account of the Middlesex Election.—Insurrections in France.—American Affairs, &c.	
Lists of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Prices of Stocks, &c.	

Embellished with a curious Copper Plate of the Dendrometer, a new-invented Instrument; likewise an elegant Plate of a monstrous Fœtus, a curious Echinus, and a Coin of the Heraclei.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed at St. John's Gate, for David Henry; and sold by Francis Newbery, the Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

ANTIQUITIES of CORNWALL.

Observing a remark in the Geographical Dictionary, that “Camelford in Cornwall, a mayor town, which sends two members to parliament, hath not, nor ever had, either church or chapel. One would be curious to know the meaning of it.”

The tradition of the country runs, that two famous battles were formerly fought near that town: In the first, Arthur, the British hero, received his death's wound; and the latter between the Saxons and Britons of Cornwall. Carew fixes the first in the year 525, and the latter from Hoveden to 812, and from Cambden, out of Marianus Scotus, to 820.—See Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fo 10 122.

In memory of the latter of which battles, a chauntry chapel was erected at Camelford, to prey for the souls of the slain, and a stipend settled on the priest, out of the manor of Bodulgat, which manor on that account is still exempt from small tythes, for a small payment to the rector of Lanteglos, and had an aisle in the church for its tenants, the property of which they have now lost, for want of repairing it. It is well known that all chauntries were suppressed in the time of Edward VI. But the ruined walls of Camelford chapel remained in the memory of people now living. The owner of the Bell Inn, which is opposite, having for several years kept his stacks of furze therein, and he falling into distress, was obliged to sell the inn to a neighbouring gentleman of large fortune, who seized on the chapel as an appurtenance to the inn, and leased out the spot for building an alehouse, to which it hath been almost ever since applied. However, the corporation secured the bell of the chapel, which bell still hangs in the cupola of the Town-hall, and serves to open the market, and summon the inhabitants to their parish church of Lanteglos, distant about a mile and a half, or the annexed church of Advent, distant about two miles, on Sundays and prayer days.

The now opulent, and far larger town of Plymouth Dock, and the king's barracks, consisting of six squares, hath no chapel for the inhabitants or foldiers; and the distant church is not now large enough for the parishioners, if none of the military were to attend it.

From this account of Camelford and its chapel, it is probable, that Mr. Caste, who places Arthur's battle at Kirkby Lonsdale, and Dr. Smollet, who adopts it, are mistaken. Camelford lies on the Cam or Canel. Lan, another river, runs through the parish, and joins at Pendery near Wadebridge, where (in Edw. III.'s charter to the Priory of Bodmin of the fishery) it assumes the name of Alan, as appeared on a

trial. Camelford lies in the parish of Lanteglos juxta Camelford, the church is dedicated by Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, to Thomas a Becket, whose supposed sanctity caused the ancients church of Advent (or as it is usually termed St. Taane, and in old deeds Taa-then) to be consolidated, and both pass by the name of the church of Lanteglos, though in all other respects distinct parishes. The patronage is in the Duchy of Cornwall, as appendant to the manor of Helleston in Triggshire. The cester or capital of which (now termed St. Syth's Beacon) exhibits the ruins of a Roman camp, and two noble parks (now disparked) Hellebury and Lanteglos, taken notice of in the statute book of 1 Henry IV. still belong to the Duchy. From St. Syth's Beacon is a delightful view of the island of Lundy, the Bristol channel, and the north side of Cornwall. And the manor hath a court of record; the tenants large privileges, rights of common, &c. and fundry other manors are held under it, as may be seen by the assession rolls (which are septennial) at the office of audience of the Duchy.

Not having Mr Boilace's learned work at present, it is not possible to say whether he published this account of the town, chapel, and neighbourhood, amongst the rest of his antiquities of the county, though what is here advanced is more than conjecture.

Some of the old customs of the manor which are still recognized are very odd, but are now all arrented for certain payments; many of the duchy customs and services, and some of this manor, are printed in Blount's Ancient Tenures. A court is kept every summer in the midst of the Moors of Goosehill, in commemoration of the last Earl Edmund's success in a trial with the Bishop of Exeter, 6th Edw. I. for which Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, sent the Bishop of Landaff into every church of Devon and Cornwall, to excommunicate the Earl, his tenants, the judges, jury, and all concerned in the trial, but at next parliament was obliged to assail them on his knees; and this gave the first rise to the statutes of provisors and premunire; but occasioned soon after Earl Edmund's death, the expulsion of the Jews and judaizing Cornish Christians (Quartodecimans) who wrought in the tin mines, which occasioned Edward I. to pass the stannary charter to allure new adventurers.

Camelford (among other names) is by tradition said to have been formerly called *Bad Leather*. The dealers in that commodity are the properest judges of the propriety of that term.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

W. B.

N. B. The favours of our Correspondents omitted in this Magazine are referred to the Supplement, particularly D. H's, whose former promise is relied on, and from whom we hope to hear soon. The letter from Coventry came to hand, but the author is desired to revise it.

PRICES of CORN at the CORN-EXCHANGE, LONDON.

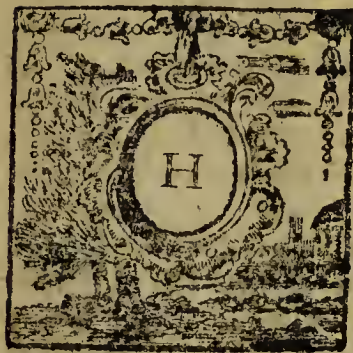
		Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Pease	Beans
December	5.	26 to 35	15 to 20	12 to 16	18 to 20	24 to 25½	16 to 20
	12.	27 to 36	16 to 21	11 to 15	19 to 20	24 to 25	17 to 20
	19.	29 to 37	15 to 19	12 to 16	19 to 21	24 to 26	16 to 20
	26.	31 to 40	17 to 19	11 to 14	18 to 19	25 to 27	18 to 22

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

D E C E M B E R, 1768.

Mr URBAN,



HAVING observed in your entertaining magazine of last month, several reflections upon a paper of mine, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1767, I

thought it incumbent upon me to take notice of them, and as the translation I have given of the Greek quotations in this paper are the chief object of these remarks, I shall confine myself as much as possible to the vindication of those translations. I find it necessary, however, before I can proceed to this defence, to lay down some general principles, which may serve to render it more intelligible.

The utmost extent of the geography of the antients, on the coast of India, went no farther East than Cattigara, a port of the antient Sinæ, situated beyond the present peninsula of Mallacca. This port had been so lately discovered in the age of Ptolemy, who flourished in the second century, that when this eminent geographer wrote his book, he had no other information of its distance beyond Mallacca, than what he could gather from the number of days the sailors were in going between Mallacca and this port; which he found to be 20 and some more days. Ptolemy then being acquainted with the number of degrees the ships sailed, in the same number of days, along the coast of Africa, from thence concluded, that Cattigara and Mallacca were distant 17 deg. and one-sixth from each other; which conclusion gives us some insight into the velocity with which the antients sailed.

The following is the passage upon which Ptolemy founded his calculation. "It was said, however, that Alexander reported, the land from thence

" lay upon the north side of the line,
" and that those who sailed along the
" shore arrived at the city of Zaba in
" 20 days; from Zaba, sailing south,
" and especially to the left hand, in
" some days they reached Cattigara."

Φησι δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρον ἀναγινώσκειναι τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐναλίαν εἶναι τῇ μεσημβρίᾳ, &c. Now I am accused of having translated ἐναλίαν εἶναι τῇ μεσημβρίᾳ, upon the north side of the line. The literal translation runs thus; "but it was said that Alexander committed to writing, that the land from thence was opposite the south." Now I would willingly ask the *Critic*, what quarter of the world is opposite the south, but the north? The land therefore was opposite to the south, or of a different side of the equator with the south—Upon the north side of it; "or upon the north side of the line," as we have translated it; and as the situation of the land testifies to this day.

The *Critic*, however, would have it, *facing the south*; but suspecting, I suppose, that this translation might be converted to the explanation I had given the words, subjoins the following erroneous one, *that is, in a direction parallel to the equator*; but in saying this, he did neither recollect, that every spot of land under heaven was parallel to the equator; nor did he acquaint us on which side of the equator the land lay, which circumstance, the passage from Alexander, as quoted by Ptolemy, evidently points out.

Alexander reported, that the land from thence, [from Mallacca,] was contrary to the south, that is, upon the north side of the line; which he was the more particular in mentioning, because the antients had placed the southern extremity of Mallacca some degrees south of the equator; they were therefore apparently surprized to find the land again return to the north side of it. This was an important discovery, and worthy of a geographer or a sailor's attention, and therefore

therefore *Alexander wrote down this circumstance, that the land from Malacca, was upon the north side of the line.* The *Critic* has, therefore, in this passage evidently misunderstood the meaning of the quotation.

Ptolemy evidently shews, in the 17th chapter of his book, how industrious he had been, in endeavouring to gain farther knowledge of this discovery; for there he informs us, that he had learned many particulars concerning the inland parts of the provinces and countries of India, even to the Aurea Chersonesa, or Malacca, and from thence to Cattigara. Now from this it is evident, that Ptolemy only intended to give us the course in which the ships sailed to Cattigara, which accordingly follows in these words; and the sailors who went the voyage agreed, that it was to the east; but that they immediately returned towards the west; το μὲν οὖν πρὸς ἀνατολὰς ἔειπεν ὁ πλοῦς εἰς πλεονήων. καὶ πάλιν ἐξιώντων πρὸς δυσμὰς συνίστασθαι. The literal translation runs thus; *that the course of those who are sailing to it, Cattigara, is towards the east; and again, coming out of that course, or changing it, or tacking about; towards the west, they made strict enquiries after Cattigara.* The sailors also agreed, that the time of performing these courses was irregular, and not fixed; the same observation is made by modern navigators; and this irregularity proceeds from the variable winds that are met with, not only in the bay of Siam, but in all bays. Their eastern course being therefore their first course, and the western the second, this was the reason of my giving it that brief translation, which, however, perfectly comprehends the meaning of the text.

The *Modern Critic*, observing no Greek either for the word *first* or *second*, and distressed above measure for the great violence done the text by this translation, proceeds to the following reformation of it; *that the course of those sailing thither, is towards the east; and again, of those sailing from thence, towards the west.*

It may first be observed of this translation, that a man of Ptolemy's understanding would hardly have thought it necessary to have informed us, that the way from Cattigara was towards the west, when he had just before told us, that the way to it was towards the east; but waving the apparent improbability of this explanation, it will be sufficient to mention, that the translator has omit-

ted the word συνίστασθαι, which is the last word, and absolutely necessary to compleat the sentence: had he translated it, it would have contradicted the sense he has given the text; for his version speaks of two distinct voyages, one outward, and another homeward bound, whereas in the text there are only two different courses mentioned in the same voyage, and the description even of one voyage still incompleat, as may be proved by two other passages of antient geographers, which expressly mention, that a south east course was that which brought them to Cattigara. Therefore, to use the *Critic's* own words, he has *grossly mistaken and mistranslated this quotation.*

The great point I had in view throughout the dissertation was, to prove, that the ancients never had sailed beyond the southern promontory of the oriental coast of the bay of Siam: The arguments I have made use of to establish this point, were taken from Ptolemy, and Marcianus Heracleota, the only antient authors in which any thing particular relating to this subject is to be found.

Ptolemy has told us, that in sailing from Zaba, which appears to have stood somewhere in the bottom of the bay of Siam, the sailors held a southerly course, but rather inclined to the left hand, and that some days in that course brought them to Cattigara. This therefore must have been a south-east course, or any of the points of the compass between the south and east, which is one of the proofs I had in view, when I took notice, that the western course did not bring them to Cattigara, although, by the antient rules of navigation, it must have been the principal course of their voyage. The east coast of the bay of Siam, runs exactly in this south-east direction, and is a proof of the accuracy of the description. We have therefore Ptolemy's testimony that Cattigara stood somewhere upon that coast, and this is not only uncontroverted by any other author, but supported also by Marcianus Heracleota, another reputable geographer, who is supposed to have lived a little before the building of Constantinople.

Marcianus Heracleota says, that sailing out of the great bay, or bay of Siam, and keeping the country of Sinæ to the left and to the east; this is the second direct proof that the south-east course was the left in the voyage, and that Cattigara must have stood somewhere upon this side of the bay of Siam, for he

he immediately after mentions cape Notium, the bay pertaining to Wild Beasts, the promontory of Satyrs, and then the bay of the Sinæ, which he calls the greatest bay, because it extended to the *Terra Australis and Orientalis Incognita*, into which bay runs the river Cotiarius, and upon which river stands Cattigara, a sea port of the Sinæ.

If a parrallel intersected the meridian of Cattigara over that Port, all the part of the meridian between Cattigara and the south pole, would be the *Terra Australis Incognita*, or Southern Unknown land, and part of the parrallel to the east of Cattigara, be the *Terra Orientalis Incognita*, or Eastern Unknown Land. I have indulged the anonymous author in explaining this part of the quotation. The last part of it, *απο δε τε κοτιαριωδαμυς εκδεχεται Κατιγα-
ρα, ορμυ μιν Σινων*. He has translated this, as if Cattigara stood at an unlimited distance beyond the river Cotiarius; these are his words; *sailing from the river Cotiarius, one comes to Cattigara, a sea port of the Sinæ*: Now, admitting the author's own translation, *from the river Cotiarius*, that can only be understood as from its mouth; now from the mouth of the river, may either mean up the river, (and this is our interpretation of the words) or beyond it, and leaving both the mouth and river behind. The river Cotiarius is mentioned by Heracleota after the bay of Sinæ; now it could not run into the sea to the east and south of the bay, because that part of the bay had not then been investigated, it must therefore have run into the bay within the part of it which they had investigated, unless the *Critic* thinks it more probable, that the river ran out of the bay. But as it is evident that the river ran into the bay, and as it is more probable that the port stood up the river than beyond it, and as the words will admit of one explanation, as well as the other, so we still retain our own translation.

Having compared the description of the course of the antient navigation from Mallacca to Cattigara, with a correct modern chart of the oriental and southern parts of Asia, and found such a striking resemblance between that antient port and the present port of Ponteamass, I next endeavoured to reconcile the produce of the antient kingdom of Sinæ, and the similitude of the general face of the country, with that of the modern kingdom of Cambodia.

Ptolemy has told us, that the country beyond Cattigara was *marshy, and pro-*

duced reeds of such a size, that when they were joined and tyed together, they were enabled to pass from one side to the other; *γη λιμναις εχουσα ελωδεις εν αις καλαμαι μεγαλαι φυοιται, η συνεχεις αυλως, ως τε εχομενους, αυλων ποιεισθαι διαπεραιωσεις*. The *Critic*, not understanding the meaning of the word *συνεχεις*, or not willing to embarrass a translation which made EXCELLENT sense without it, chuses rather to overlook it, and then ventures to give the following translation, *a country having swampy lakes, in which grow large reeds, and so close together, that on them the neighbouring inhabitants cross the lakes*. Besides the apparent absurdity of this translation; owing to the omission of the word *συνεχεις*, it is also evident that he has erroneously rendered the latter part of the sentence, I hope, therefore I may be allowed to translate this passage word for word, for the instruction of the *Critic*: *γη* a country *εχουσα* having *ελωδεις* fenny *λιμναις* lakes *εν* in *αις* which *μεγαλαι* great *καλαμοι* reeds *φυοιται* grow, *η* and *συνεχεις* by shortening *αυλως* them *τε* and *ως* to *εχομενους* joining *ποιεισθαι* as to fabricate *διαπεραιωσεις* ferries, or transports, *αυλων* of them.

These reeds, or bamboes grow in England twenty feet high in five weeks, and are as thick as the wrist; but in hot countries they grow more than double that height, and commonly equal the diameter of the leg and thigh, and even to a greater size, so that of these the inhabitants in some parts of India, at this day, make masts to ships. The inhabitants of Sinæ, according to Ptolemy, shortened or cut down these bamboes, and fastened them together, to form floats to cross the lakes in that country. It is a prevailing custom in many parts of India, at this day, to join three rough pieces of timber together, which they call *Cattamarans*, and which nearly resemble in their outlines the letter V, and are about six feet long; upon them they sit on their knees, and with the assistance of paddles, and a sail, proceed to sea in very tempestuous weather, at a time when no boat can live. An intelligent gentleman, who had seen many of them, and gave me this information, was of opinion, that great bamboes were very fit for forming these *Cattamarans*, or floats; now from the simple description which Ptolemy has given, of the formation of the ferries of the antient Sinæ, they would appear to be the same with the modern *Cattamarans*, and as the present inhabitants of India venture

venture out to sea upon them, the anti-ent inhabitants of the same country might have easily ferried themselves over these lakes. But whether the floats mentioned by Ptolemy, were Cattamarans or not, it sufficiently appears from the spirit of the text, that they were some simple mechanical contrivance that answered a similar purpose, and that were joined, and must have been tied to one another, before they ventured upon them. The *Critic*, however, has reduced the inhabitants to the necessity of marching over the lakes upon the top of these great and lofty bamboes, as they stood in their perpendicular state, by which he has manifested how grossly he has mistaken and abused the sense of this passage.

Hitherto, Mr Urban, I have found it easy to justify all my translations; but I must candidly own, that I was very inattentive, in adding to the word *παρὰ πλάγιν*, *parallel*, when I had before only translated it, *line*: I also confess, that the word *τόπων* should have been translated *places*, instead of *things*, and agree with the *Critic's* manner of rendering that passage.

I am not ashamed of owning my faults, and am very glad to have it in my power to say, that these two last inaccuracies, do not in the least affect the substance of my arguments; so that I think I may venture to conclude, however small a share of merit this paper may have, yet nothing has hitherto been published to invalidate the opinions which are maintained in it.—

Now Sir, out of respect to the Royal Society, as well as for my own sake, I have answered this curious critic in a serious manner, but considering the spirit of malevolence with which his remarks are evidently actuated, he did not certainly deserve this from me.

A man who could be so bold as to criticise upon a subject of which he appears totally ignorant, and to correct translations by such misrepresentations of the originals as we have convicted him of, ought rather to have been exposed to all the ridicule, with which it is manifest we might have treated him.—This would have been most apparently striking, from his translation of that passage, wherein he makes the inhabitants cross the lakes of Sinæ on the tops of reeds, in their vegetative state, which are by the most authentic accounts, upwards of forty feet high.—After such an instance of absurdity, it would be needless to adduce any other.

The author says he knows nothing of me, and by this declaration is divested of the only reason he could have given himself for thinking on the subject, unless his intention was merely against the Royal Society.

If he meant however, to give his advice to the Royal Society, it were to be wished that that respectable body might have known to whom they should have addressed their thanks, which they could not have done in a more proper manner, than by conferring upon him the dignity of one of their members.—This might have been more particularly useful, as they then would have had upon any future occasion, *Some one Member, who from taste and application, might have been peculiarly qualified to judge of subjects of this nature.*—So that if he should favour the public with any future remarks, as he has given them some reason to expect he will, it is to be hoped his modesty will not prevent him from revealing his name, and putting himself in the way of preferment.

Greek-street, Soho,
Dec. 14, 1768.

I am, &c.
J. CAVERHILL.

MR. URBAN,

BY means of your useful repository, I beg leave to inform the public of a new and profitable method of managing weak arable lands.

It will be almost unnecessary to observe that such lands have ever been restored by means of a fallow, which the judicious husbandman makes more or less frequent, in proportion to the poverty of the soil. Upon the high wolds in this country, and in Yorkshire, where the soil is poor and thin, oats and barley are principally cultivated. The usual husbandry is one crop and a fallow, and in some places where there is a greater poverty of soil, they take one crop, and then let the land rest for some years, to recover itself. This last is something like the husbandry of the wild Arabs.

Being greatly dissatisfied with the above manner of cultivation, I employed myself, some years ago, in forming another, which might be more consistent with the laws of vegetation, as well as economical husbandry. The system that I have adopted is as follows: viz.

Instead of having the lands layed out in broad ridges, I order them to be made only nine feet wide. When the seed time comes I sow every other land broadcast,

broadcast, and harrow in the grain in the usual manner. The intermediate spaces, which I call the fallow lands, are plowed two or three times at proper seasons, by a light plow drawn by one horse, in order to make a clean fallow for the succeeding crop. Upon these lands the seed is sown as before. The stubble in turn becomes the fallow, and is treated accordingly. In this alternate way I manage my weak arable lands, and I have the satisfaction to find that very little manure is required, which is a most agreeable circumstance, as such lands are generally remote from a large town. I dare venture to say, that the same field managed in this alternate way for two years, will be found to produce one third part more corn than when cultivated in the usual manner, by a crop and a fallow, and at the same time be attended with much less expence to the owner.

This seeming contradiction will be readily removed, when we reflect that vegetables no more than animals, can continue long in a state of health without the free enjoyment of air. In a large field, when the weather is calm, the air remains in a state of stagnation, whereby the perspiration of the plants is permitted to remain too long upon the ears of corn. Hence many inconveniences arise to the crop. On the contrary, in the alternate husbandry, the air is constantly in motion. The intermediate fallows serve as funnels to carry it off, and along with it, all superfluous moisture.

In consequence of this freedom of air, upon which I lay a great stress, the ears of corn are always observed to be well fed, and the stalks firm and strong. When by severe weather the corn happens to be lay'd, it is thrown upon a clean fallow, where it has no chance of being bound down by weeds. It is consequently sooner raised by the current of air which is constantly passing along the fallows.

Turnips, or when the soil is deep and sandy, a few carrots or potatoes, may be placed upon the intermediate lands, but I have always found it best to keep them as perfect fallows; every thing that grows takes something from the soil, and as our land is supposed to be poor, and not supported with much manure, we ought not to suffer the smallest vegetable to take root upon it.

If the farmer chuses, he may vary his crops, but I am of opinion, and I speak from some experience, that the same

grain may be cultivated as long as he pleases upon lands managed in the manner that I have recommended. In consequence of this happy disposition of the soil, every kind of grain may be suited to the land most proper for it. I do not confine the alternate husbandry to oats and barley; I have successfully followed it upon good wheat land, and if the farmer attends to his business, he will find his wheat crops greatly to exceed his expectations. Near twenty bushels of wheat may be got annually, from one acre of good land, cultivated in this alternate way, and with little expence of manure.

I acknowledge that many of these advantages are in common with the drill husbandry, but I flatter myself that there are others which that ingenious system does not enjoy.

I know it will be objected that in this manner the fallows will be lost to the sheep, during the summer months. I answer so much the better. If possible the fallows should not be permitted to bear a single leaf. The farmer ought to find other ways to support his sheep, and if he is an intelligent man he will readily do it. It is an odd kind of husbandry when the fields bear corn one year for the owner, and the next, weeds for his sheep.

When first I practised the alternate culture, I was apprehensive that the pidgeons and crows would prove my greatest enemies, by settling upon the fallow lands, and pulling down the ears of corn. I have now the pleasure to assure the public, that after some years experience, I find my lands no more liable to those depredations than the neighbouring ones.

The lands cultivated in this way, being clear of weeds, require consequently but little manure. They are always in excellent tilth, and as their surface is frequently changed, they have every opportunity of drinking up the nutritious matter of the atmosphere.

I have the satisfaction to find that inclosures are begun upon the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire wolds. In consequence of which, a greater quantity of corn will be produced for a few years, than formerly. To those gentlemen whose estates lie in those countries, or in similar ones, I beg leave to recommend the alternate husbandry: I dare venture to say, that in point of profit and convenience, it will be found greatly superior to the drill husbandry. The implements used are those of the country,

country, and the mode of cultivation is within the capacity of the meanest plowman.

Lincolnsh. Dec.

C. MELVIL:

17, 1768.

An Account of the new invented Dendrometer.

THIS ingenious and useful instrument (which tends to reduce the science of Plane Trigonometry to an easy mechanical operation) derives its principles chiefly from the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 33d propositions of the 6th book of Euclid. It is constructed to measure, *by inspection only*, the length and diameter of *any standing tree* or *bough* thereof, with much greater accuracy than heretofore; and thence by the help of tables (annexed to a * treatise of its uses lately published) to give the certain quantity of timber, either in round or square measure, *without calculation, or the use of the sliding rule*. By this means a criterion is, at length, fixed between the buyer and seller of an article, which is becoming every day more and more valuable; as either party has it now in his power to prevent error, and to detect imposition.

But, although the true measurement of standing trees, by a process so extremely short and familiar, is no inconsiderable acquisition; yet we perceive, that this instrument, when fitted to a theodolite, is applicable to more extensive and important purposes: viz.

For the practical measurement of the heights and distances of objects, accessible or inaccessible, whether situated in planes parallel or oblique, to the plane in which the instrument is placed, for the taking of all angles, whether vertical, horizontal or oblique, in any position of the planes in which they are formed; whereby the sides and angles of all plane triangles, right-angled or oblique, are determined upon the instrument, from the usual data, *without any trigonometrical computations; and that*, whether level to the line of station, elevated above, or depressed below the same, accessible or inaccessible, upon their own planes, and also upon the plane of the horizon. From hence, we apprehend, it will be found very useful in field-operations, particularly in the practice of *engineering and land-*

surveying. For, by the method of applying the *altimeter, elevation-index*, and other moveable parts of the instrument, the measure of the required sides and angles (right or oblique) is determined to sufficient exactness *without any computation, or the use of tables*, hitherto necessary to assist the theodolite and all other graduated instruments. In the practice of engineering, we conceive, it will be found of singular use, as not only the distance from any fortification, but also, from any visible part or projection thereof, together with the situation of the plane and place (with respect to the fortification) whereon a battery is proper to be raised, may *all* be readily obtained, without being under the necessity, according to the present mode of practice, of advancing upon the spot, or of approaching too near the enemy's fire. Then its usefulness in *land-surveying*, especially on hilly ground, is clearly evident; as we observe, that the perpendicular rise or fall of the land, the hypotenuse, and base-line (necessary for protraction) are determined *at once*, upon the instrument, *without calculation*, and consequently *without the risk of error*. In short, as it appears, that, by this invention, new and very extraordinary acquisitions in science are obtained, the measurement of *standing trees* rendered certain and familiar, the practical operations of *engineering*, and *land-surveying*, &c. greatly facilitated. We sincerely wish the DENDROMETER may meet with success equal to its merit and importance.

Reference to the Plate.

A. The semi-circle. B. The diameter. C. The altimeter. D. The chord. E. The radius. F. The elevation-index. G. The small semi circle on the altimeter. H. Stays to the altimeter. I. The screw to draw the radius backward and forward. K. The stay by which it is confined to the spring-socket. L. The plummet. M. The stock of the sliding piece. N. The axis. O. The key to move the screw of the radius. P. The sliding-piece. Q. The moveable limb of the sliding-piece. R. The horizontal-index, on which the telescope is fixed. S. Small circular arches to confine the moveable limb of the sliding-piece and the horizontal-index in any position, &c. T. The small quadrant on the horizontal index.

* Dedicated to Lord Morton, and sold by F. Newbery at the corner of St Paul's Church Yard.

Fig. 1

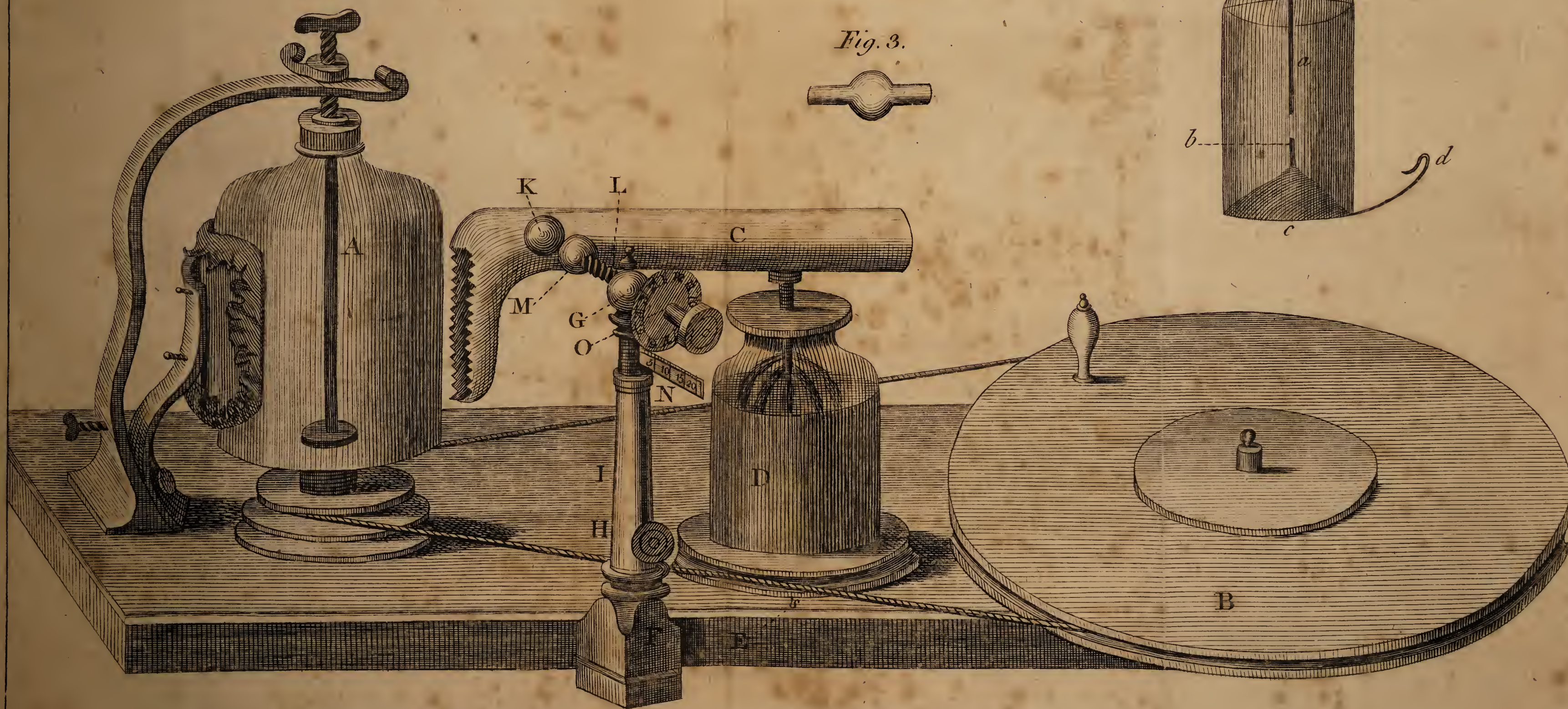


Fig. 2.

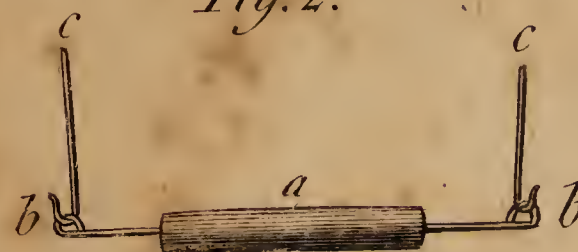


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.







Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

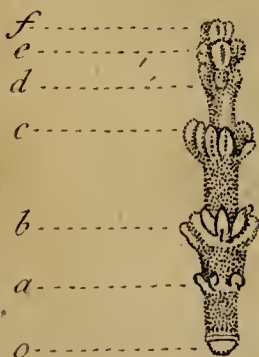


Fig. 6



Account and Dissection of a remarkably monstrous Human Fœtus.

NATURE has exhibited such a vast variety of monsters, and of so many different species, as to seem almost incapable of producing any thing more astonishing in this way.

A fœtus which fell into the hands of that accurate anatomist M. Littre, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, seemed to him worthy however, of some further attention, on account of its resemblance to some of the descriptions of fabulous antiquity. Whatever has been related of the Cyclops, was actually found in the conformation of this fœtus, which had one eye only, and that placed in the middle of the lower part of the forehead.

We have indeed heard of such fœtus's before this, but then their internal structure was never carefully examined into.

The fœtus before us (Fig. I.) was born at the end of the seventh month, and had been dead some time before its birth. It was entirely destitute of the organ of smelling. The place where the nose should have been, was flat, and level with the face, covered with a skin without any perforation. All under this skin was absolutely solid, without the least marks to be found of the usual caverns for lodging the squamous bones and the membranes.

But that which the face offered the most singular, was the position of the eye towards the bottom of the middle of the forehead. It had however, two eye-brows in their usual places; with two eye-lids, but no eye-lashes.

The globe of the eye was round, in the ordinary manner, and composed of the membrane called the *conjunctiva*, the sclerotic, and a cornea, which was of an oval figure. Through this cornea might be distinguished two small round bodies, one on the right, the other on the left side. M. Littre, on opening the globe, observed that there was no choroid, and the two little bodies were, as it were, two eyes under one common covering; or constituting one common globe: for each of these little bodies had its optic nerve, its retina, its ciliar ligaments, its iris, its vitreous humour, and its crystalline; it was the aqueous humour only that was common to both these little bodies. Their several parts were all very small, excepting the two crystallines, which were somewhat near the natural size.

(Gent. Mag. Dec. 1768.)

The parts proper to each of these two little bodies formed a globe, distinct from that formed by the proper parts of its fellow. They touched each other a small matter in the middle, but there was no communication between them; but by their vessels; which arose immediately from the sclerotic; the choroid from whence they commonly arise, being, as has been said, wanting. What therefore herein seems most singular, is, that nature should have inclosed two eyes under one covering, at the bottom of the forehead.

M. Littre opened the cranium in the presence of two other very celebrated anatomists, and here he found the brain quite dissolved, and like unto a clear broth, without any formation of parts. One small cord only of a nerve was discernable; and that was found to be the optic nerve; it went out of the cranium through an aperture, precisely in the middle, between those through which the optic nerves naturally pass, which were both here wanting. But it is remarkable that this optic nerve, though in appearance single, was really double; being both inclosed in the same capsule, as has been seen of the other parts of the eye.

This fœtus afforded some other singularities, though not altogether so remarkable. The right hand had six fingers; the two first arose from the thumb, as it were split equally in two down to the root. The tongue was not loose, the string being continued quite to its tip. The epiglottis was no less so; and moreover it was reversed over the root of the tongue; which one vice of conformation must have been sufficient immediately to have destroyed the fœtus, although it had been brought alive into the world; as it could not possibly have swallowed any thing. Besides the parts already mentioned, every thing seemed to be in the proper order. Fig. 2, 3 and 4, shew the two chrysellines inclosed in the same globe.

A Coin of the Heraclei. (Fig. V.)

IT is silver, of exquisite workmanship. Round a head representing Minerva; we read ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ. On an elegant shield of the goddess is the moneyers mark K. On the reverse, the name ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ is repeated, with the additional sigla ΑΘΑ. The figure is a naked Hercules standing, and holding a knotty club in his right hand; in his left a bow and arrow. And on his arm hangs the skin of the Nemean Lion.

In

In the area over the club, there is a cup or vase.

Father Harduin has a coin of the Heraclei with two sigla AKΦ and AΘH, which he thinks refers to the name of the master of the Mint, or of the Prætor. I confess myself a *Davus*, and no Oedipus: Yet were I to risque a conceit as to this coin, I should fancy, that by the single letter K, is to be understood the country of Karia, where there is a town of the Heraclei; and by the letters AΘA something relative to an Athenian city or people, and that AΘA is put, doricallly, for AΘH. However, I would choose rather to refer this to acuter judgments, than adhere to my own opinion.

As to the cup, Marobius informs us, *Herculis poculum ita est, ut Liberi Patris Cantharus*. Bacchus and Hercules were tippling heroes. And that Hercules had worship paid him in a town at Karia, seems quite evident; for Ηραχλειών and Ηραχλειών, so frequently found on the popular Canan Coins of Antoninus Pius, Severus, Julia, Dominica, Elagabalus, and Maximianus, in Vaillant, besides three and twenty Heracleian in Stephanus, seems to put the matter beyond dispute.

Mr. URBAN,

THE natural subject represented in the plate, (fig. VI.) is undoubtedly the *spine* of an *Echinus*, but of what kind I am entirely ignorant, not having seen any specimen of this sort, or met with any description of it in the authors who treat upon natural history.

It is about an inch in length; the whole shaft or body of it is covered with elegant protuberances, or manillæ. The socket is quite perfect, at a small distance from which arise four protuberances, or branches, as I should rather call them, which seem not to be arrived at their full growth, the other side being quite free from them. A little above these at (b) there is another circle of these branches, which shoot from the shaft, either single and distinct, or two of them united together. At (c) is another of these circles, consisting of seven distinct protuberances. At (d e f) they are almost close to each other, but they are evidently distinct circles. You will judge better from the figure than from any description I can give you. The *Radioli Toroso* of Lhwyd N^o 1044, &c. have a nearer resemblance to the specimen annexed, than any I have yet

seen. I was shewn this curious production in the Museum at Oxford, by the ingenious gentleman who has the care of that Repository, who informed me that he found it amidst an undigested collection of that celebrated naturalist Mr. Edward Lhwyd, formerly keeper there, and permitted me to take a drawing of it, in hopes to ascertain the fish to which it belonged.

There was a note in the box where it was deposited, containing, in Mr. Lhwyd's own hand, the following memorandum; "*Found in the seas about Amboyna.*"

Propositions of the Court of Directors offered to the Consideration of the General Court, as the Basis of an Agreement between the Public and the East India Company.

I. THAT the exclusive trade of the company to India, be prolonged for thirty-seven years beyond their present term, which expires at Lady-Day, 1780, during which term the possession of the territorial revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia, and of all the company's other acquisitions in India, since the first of January, 1765, shall be declared to remain in the company.

II. That in consideration thereof, there shall be paid by the company for the use of the public, the sum of 500,000*l.* in the course of the present year; and moreover, that the company shall relinquish for the use of the public, their claim to whatever may be due to them from the court of France, for the maintenance of French prisoners, and to the repayment of the company's expences incurred by the expedition to Manilla, or their share of the ransom of that place.

III. That the concurrence and assistance of administration be desired in an humble application to parliament, for obtaining an alteration in the inland duty on tea, in order to prevent smuggling, and to increase the legal consumption: Also a draw-back on the exportation of that commodity, of the whole, or the greatest part of the customs paid thereon; for an alteration in the duties on callicoes, muslins, and raw silk; for a legal and effectual method of recruiting the company's military forces; for the better government and regulation of their civil and military servants abroad, and of the commanders and officers of their ships, with respect to the transportation to India of all kinds of warlike stores,
and

and for the more effectually preventing illicit trade.

IV. That the annual payments stipulated by treaties with the Indian powers, and the charges attending the collection of all the company's revenues, together with all civil, military and marine establishments abroad, which are to remain under the management and direction of the company, also of fortifications, buildings and repairs, shall in the first place be deducted and defrayed out of the revenues, which charges and expences shall be adjusted by accounts thereof yearly transmitted from the several presidencies where the same shall be incurred.

V. That the account of the company's trade, which will include the residue of the said revenues, shall be annually made up and adjusted in England in the usual manner; and that out of the profits, there shall be first deducted the sum of 400,000*l.* to be applied and disposed of in dividends to the proprietors, or in such manner as shall from time to time be agreed by them.

VI. That the next surplus remaining, after the above-mentioned deductions, be equally divided between the public and the company.

VII. That the company be empowered to borrow the before-mentioned sum of 500,000*l.* to be paid for the use of the public, and also the further sum of 500,000*l.* in order to discharge their debts due to simple contract creditors.

VIII. That the company's share of the said surplus be wholly appropriated to the payment of their present debts, and of the further sum proposed to be borrowed as in the last article, until their said debts shall be reduced to the sum due from the public to the company.

IX. That after payment of the company's debts as mentioned in the last article, their share of the said surplus shall be applied to an increase of dividend to the proprietors upon their capital, until the same shall amount in the whole to 16 per cent. and then the surplus that may remain, shall from time to time be lent to government at an interest of two per cent. per annum, to be a fund to answer the exigencies of the company, and the interest of such Loan to be divided amongst the proprietors.

X. If these propositions shall be approved of as a proper basis of an agree-

ment between the public and the company, the same is intended to commence from the first of February, 1767, upon all goods which shall be imported from India from that day, but nevertheless such agreement must depend on the company's enjoyment of the Dewannee of Bengal, Bahar and Orixia.

The uncertainty of investing the amount of your revenues in trade, and if it could be done, the uncertainty of profits attending so vast an increase of trade, affords the fullest conviction to your court of directors, that the setting apart any particular proportion of these revenues for the use of the public, or the company, is too speculative a system to be adopted. They are of opinion, that any plan which separates the interest of the public from that of the company is hazardous and unsafe, and that the execution of these propositions will not so much expose the affairs of the company to the inspection and examination of parliament, or of administration, as any other plan, which, after the deduction of a certain sum of money for the proprietors, gives the whole residue of the revenues to government, and makes that residue dependent on the arrival and sales of cargoes. Upon any system of that kind, government must have a right to superintend the collection of all the revenues abroad, and the sales of all the cargoes at home, and will have a more jealous eye over the company's conduct and management of both, than if the interest of the public was connected with your's. Your court of directors must also observe, that by means of the duties of excise and customs, and the manner of collecting them, there is not a cargo, which now comes into your warehouses, the particulars and produce of which are not minutely and accurately known by administration; and upon the whole, they are of opinion that a certain sum reserved in England to the proprietors, equal to a dividend of twelve and an half per cent. with a prospect of a future increase and advantages, will be more eligible to the proprietors than a dividend of fourteen per cent. paid in India, to be brought home at their risk and expence.

Mr. URBAN,
IN a letter of mine, which you inserted in your Magazine for November, was contained a view of the state of our commerce with the American continent colonies.—I now send you a
view

view of our commerce with the West India or sugar islands, taken as the former was, from the Custom House accounts. When your readers have compared and considered these accounts, they may form a judgment which of those two classes of colonies is most beneficial to the mother country.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. F. B.

IMPORTS *from the English West India Islands.*

In 1761	1,762,409	18	2
1762	2,254,235	18	5
1763	2,391,155	17	6
1764	2,195,626	18	0
1765	2,804,119	11	2

£. 11,407,548 3 3

which is 2,281,509*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* per ann. on a medium of said 5 years.

EXPORTS *to the English West India Islands.*

In 1761	936,892	10	0
1762	1,106,533	3	3
1763	902,320	18	2
1764	995,272	14	5
1765	1,003,246	5	9

£. 3,944,265 11 7

which is 785,545*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per annum. on a medium of said 5 years.

Upon the face of these Custom House accounts it appears, that there is a balance against G. Britain of 1,495,954*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and by the same accounts that the balance against her annually increases. But to reduce this balance, which appears upon this comparative view of direct exports and imports, let us suppose, as we did in the case of the Northern colonies, that the errors of entry and of valuation will admit of one third more to the amount of the export, though by no means just even for a comparative view of the value of the two sets of colonies to Great Britain: for not above one fourth of the exports to the Northern colonies is in foreign goods, whereas to the West India islands two thirds of the amount of exports are in foreign goods; therefore there is not that latitude for erroneous entries, as there is to the continent, it being impossible to make wrong entries for goods entitled to a drawback as all those of foreigners are.

Then with the additional value to the imports mentioned under the account thereof, and the additional value to the exports just stated, the account will stand thus:

Imports, 3,422,264*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*
Exports, 1,047,060*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

2,375,204*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* Balance against Great Britain.

But out of this balance must be struck what the sugar planters pay the Irish for provisions, and the British merchants for slaves. As to the Irish provisions, the islands take but a small part of their consumption from them; they being chiefly supplied from North America. And as to what they pay the British merchants for slaves, it is almost impossible to fix with precision; but to allow that the annual cost of negroes is equal to the whole annual export from Great Britain to Africa, we shall not be impeached for being under the mark at least, when it is considered that part of the produce of that export is returned in gold dust, dying woods, and elephants teeth to Great Britain; part of it goes to supply foreign plantations with negroes; and part of it goes in slaves to the continent colonies from Pennsylvania to Florida, where a stock of 70,000 negroes is to be kept up in proportion to that of 250,000 in the sugar colonies. Now the whole export to Africa per ann. upon a medium of the above five years, is 433,529*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* which being deducted from the above balance of 2,375,204*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* leaves still an annual balance against Great Britain of 1,941,674*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* while the poor northern colonies have a balance in favour of Great Britain of 1,000,000*l.* which all their other trade cannot pay, they being constantly in debt to Great Britain; when these sugar islands would be worth little to their owners, in comparison of what they are now, if it was not for cheap and ready supplies from the northern colonies, of lumber for the building their houses, sugar-mills, casks to contain their produce, horses, provisions of the cheapest kind for feeding their slaves in particular, and ships to bring home their produce at the cheapest rate known.

F. B.

MR URBAN,

HAVING for some time made the French language my study, I have attempted the translation of one of M. de Voltaire's letters on the Quakers, by inserting of which in your Magazine, you will greatly oblige,

J. H.

"I thought, says M. de Voltaire, the doctrine and history of so extraordinary a people, merited the enquiry of a reasonable man. In order to

to make myself acquainted with them, I visited one of the most celebrated English Quakers, who, after having been thirty years in trade, had wisely set bounds to his fortune, and to his desires; and had retired into the country, not far from London. I waited on him in his retreat, which was a small, but well built house, quite neat without ornament. The Quaker was a fresh-looking old man, whose constant health was the result of his temperance, and not giving way to disorderly passions. I never in my life saw a more noble or more engaging air than his. He was dressed like all those of his religion, in a coat without plaits on the sides, or buttons on the pockets or sleeves, and wore a broad-brimmed hat, flapped down, like our clergy. He received me with his hat on his head, and approached me without the least motion of complaisance; but there was more politeness in the open and humane air of his countenance, than there is in the custom of drawing one foot behind the other, and carrying in the hand what is made to cover the head. Friend, said he, I perceive thou art a foreigner, if I can be of any service to thee, thou needest but speak. Sir, said I, bowing, and sliding one foot towards him, according to our custom, I flatter myself that my just curiosity will not displease you, and that you will do me the honour to instruct me in your religion. The people of thy country, answered he, make too many compliments and bows, but I never before knew one of them to have the same curiosity as thou hast; walk in, and let us first dine together. I again made some unseasonable compliments, because we cannot get rid of our habits all at once; however, after a wholesome and frugal meal, which began and ended with a mental prayer, I set about interrogating my man. I began with the question which good Catholics have more than once proposed to the Huguenots. Dear sir, said I, were you baptized? No, answered the Quaker, neither are my brethren. 'Sdeath, replied I, you then are no Christians! Friend, answered he with a soft voice, swear not; we are Christians, and endeavour to be good ones, but we do not think Christianity consists in sprinkling water on the head of an infant. Good god! replied I, enraged at this impiety, have you then forgot that Jesus Christ was baptized by John? Friend, once more no oaths, said the benign Quaker; though Christ re-

ceived the baptism of John, he never baptized any body, and we are not the disciples of John, but of Christ. The simplicity of my Quaker excited my compassion, and I persuaded him by all means to be baptized. If there was nothing but that wanting, replied he gravely, we would willingly condescend to this weakness; we condemn no person for using the ceremony of baptism, but we think that such as profess a quite spiritual and holy religion, ought, as much as they can, to avoid Jewish ceremonies. Very fine indeed, replied I, Jewish ceremonies! Yea, friend, continued he, and so Jewish, that many Jews even to this day use the baptism of John. Consult antiquity, and thou wilt find, that John did but renew that practice, which was in use long before his time among the Hebrews, as the pilgrimage to Mecca was among the Ishmaelites. Jesus willingly received the baptism of John, just as he had submitted to circumcision, but both circumcision and the sprinkling of water ought to be abolished by the baptism of Christ; that baptism of the spirit, that ablution of the soul, by which men are entitled to salvation. Accordingly, the forerunner John said, *I indeed baptize you with water, but one mightier than I cometh after me, the latchets of whose shoes I am unworthy to unloose; he shall baptize you with the holy ghost and with fire.* Also the great Apostle of the Gentiles, Paul, writes to the Corinthians, *Christ has not sent me to baptize, but to preach the gospel;* nor did this same Paul ever baptize with water more than two persons, and both against his will. He circumcised his disciple Timothy, and the other apostles also circumcised all who desired it. Art thou circumcised? added he. I answered him, that I had not that honour. Well, said he, friend, thou art a Christian without being circumcised, and I without being baptized. Thus did my grave friend speciously abuse three or four passages of the holy scriptures which seemed to favour his sect, but he uncandidly passed over a hundred passages which entirely overthrew it. I took care not to dispute with him, as there is nothing to be gained by reasoning with an enthusiast. One must not tell a man the faults of his mistress, nor a lawyer the weakness of his cause, nor reason with a fanatic; therefore I went on to other questions.

With regard to the communion, said I, how do you use that? We use none, answered he. What, no communion!

No.

No, no other than that of our hearts. Then he again quoted the scriptures, and made me a very fine sermon against the communion, and spoke in an inspired tone, in order to convince me that the sacraments were all of human invention, and that the word sacrament was not once mentioned in the gospel. Pardon, said he, my ignorance, I have not brought thee the hundredth part of the proofs of my religion, but thou may see them in the exposition of our faith by Robert Barclay. It is one of the best books that ever came out of the hands of man: our enemies agree it is very dangerous, and that proves how reasonable it is. I promised him to read that book, and my friend believed me already converted. He then, in a few words, gave me an account of some singularities which exposed that sect to the contempt of others. Confess, said he, that thou hast had great pains to forbear laughing, when I answered all thy civilities with my hat on my head, and saying *thee* and *thou*: yet thou seemest to me too learned, to be ignorant that in the time of Christ, no nation fell into the ridiculous custom of substituting the plural for the singular. They said to Augustus Cæsar, *I love thee, I pray thee, I thank thee*; he did not even suffer himself to be called *Dominus, Sir*; nor was it till a great while after him, that men took it in their heads to be called *you*, instead of *thou*, as if they were double, and to usurp the impertinent titles of Excellency, Eminence, and Holiness, that worms of the earth give one another, assuring them, they are with a profound respect, and an infamous falsity, their most obedient, and most humble servants.

It is in order to be the more on our guard against that scandalous trade of lying and flattery, that we equally *thou* kings and colliers, and salute nobody, having no more than charity for mankind, and respect only for the laws.

We also wear a coat a little different from other men, that it may be a continual warning to us not to resemble them. Others wear marks of their dignity, and we those of Christian humility. We shun assemblies of pleasure, shews, and gaming; for we should have good reason to be sorry, were we to fill with such trifles, hearts wherein God ought to dwell. We never take oaths, not even in courts of justice; we think that the name of the most high ought not to be prostituted in the miserable debates of men. When we are obliged to ap-

pear before the magistrates on the business of others, (for we never have any law-suits ourselves) we affirm the truth by a Yea, or a Nay, and the judges believe us on our simple words, whilst so many other Christians forswear themselves by the gospel. We never go to war: not that we fear death; on the contrary, we bless the moment that unites us to the being of beings, but because we are neither wolves, tygres, nor mastives, but men and Christians.

Our God, who has commanded us to love our enemies, undoubtedly will not be pleased at our going abroad to cut the throats of our brethren, nor do we think ourselves bound to commence soldiers, because a set of murderers clothed in red, with a cap two feet high, enlist men to perform so impious a service. And, when after having gained a battle, all London shines with illuminations, when the sky is inflamed with fireworks, and the air resounds the noise of thanksgivings, of bells, organs, and guns, we silently lament those murders which cause the public rejoicings.

Extracts from the History of the Order of the Holy Ghost; written in French by M. de Saint Foix, Historiographer to the Royal Orders. Paris, 1767.

THIS order was founded by Henry the third, in December 1578, by the name, and in honour of the Holy Ghost; because on the day of Pentecost, 1573, Henry had been elected King of Poland, and on the same day, 1574, he succeeded to the crown of France. The number of the Knights is limited to 100, besides the King, who is always the Sovereign and Grand Master, including four Cardinals, four Archbishops, the Great Almoner of France, the Chancellor of the Order, the Provost Master of the Ceremonies, the Great Treasurer, and the Secretary, who have all the title of Commanders.

In the 2d part, the author mentions, successively, all the Knights first created by Henry III. and relates (among others) the following entertaining particulars in their lives.

Henry III. Founder of the Order. Most historians have drawn a hideous picture of this monarch. M. de St Foix thinks better of him. He represents him as a weak, silly, and unfortunate prince, and he adopts the opinion which l'Estoile, a very faithful writer, gives of him; *He was a good King, says he, if he had lived in a better age.* He has been accused

cused of scandalous immoralities; 'but who were those men whom he called his favourites, la Marck, Maugiron, Joyeuse, d'Epèrnon, and others? Most of them carried proofs of their valour on their faces; he had seen them, and had seen that they were always the first to mount the breach. La Marck, in particular, had a large scar in his forehead, from a wound which he received at the first siege of Rouen. Maugiron had lost an eye at the siege of Issouire. Joyeuse had half of his jaw bone carried away at the siege of la Fère, and d'Epèrnon was dangerously wounded there. With a view of opposing them to the Guises, he raised them to places of trust, gave them governments, and his disposition, naturally generous, was on their accounts betrayed into profusions, which the hatred that almost always attends Favourites did not fail to exaggerate.'

Knights. 1. *Ludovic de Gonzague, Duke of Nevers and Rhetelois.* In a skirmish with a party of Huguenots, Capt. Beaumont, whom he had attacked and dismounted, fired a pistol at him, which broke his knee-pan, and of which he was lame all his life. He prevented his man from killing this Beaumont: *You shall add, said he, that I gave you your life, when you relate that you wounded, and perhaps killed me.*

2. *James Count de Crussol, Duke d'Uzès.* In the lifetime of his brother he was stiled *Baron d'Assier.* He embraced the reformed religion, and was one of the principal leaders of the Protestants. Distinguished as he was by his military talents, he was as remarkable for his humanity, probity, and honour, in those shocking times when the most barbarous actions, the blackest perfidies, and the basest treasons seem to have been thought no disgrace. The cruelties of the duke de Montpensier, and his infamous Guidon, are well known. The baron d'Assier wrote to the duke as follows: 'I have retaken Bergerac; none were killed there in cold blood, or who had not arms in their hands; the women, old and young, had fled to a church; I desired them to return to their houses, and assured them they should be safe; I have only chosen out twenty of the handsomest of them, whom I have sent you, that you may judge whether they were not very likely to tempt us to reprisals; they will inform you that they have suffered not the least dishonour. You are a devotee; you have a ghostly father, your table is always

'filled with monks; you hear two or three masses every day, and you go frequently to confession: I confess myself only to God, I hear no masses, I have none but soldiers at my table. Honour is the sole director of my conscience; that will never advise me to order rapes, to put to death a defenceless enemy, and to break a promise once given.'

3. *Philip Emanuel of Lorraine, Duke of Mercœur.*

4. *Charles of Lorraine, Duke d'Aumale.* In a manuscript signed with his own hand, sealed with his arms, and found among his papers after his decease, the duke d'Aumale says, that the duke d'Epèrnon, seeing Henry IV. wounded, gave him a blow with a knife, in order to dispatch him. 'The duke d'Epèrnon, (says M. de Saint Foix) was, without doubt, one of the principal accomplices in the assassination of Henry IV. but is it probable that he would wound him himself? But it may be replied, is it likely that the duke d'Aumale, 76 years old, who was become a devotee, and who died after a very long illness, having twice received the sacraments with great piety; is it likely, that he would not have destroyed such an accusation, if he had not been sure that it was no calumny? He was at Brussels, it may be added, among the Spaniards, and there are good reasons to believe, that all the circumstances of the murder of Henry IV. were better known there than at Paris, where every one was in dread of the D. d'Epèrnon and his Accomplices.

5. *Honorat of Savoy, second of that name, Marquis of Villars, &c.*

6. *Artus de Cossé, Marshal of France.*

7. *Francis Gouffier, Lord of Creve-cœur and Bonniwet, &c.* Catherine of Medicis having sent for him, in order to acquaint him that his son was just nominated to a regiment of foot, Madam, said he, throwing himself at her feet, a month ago, as my son was walking alone in the evening, through an unfrequented street in Paris, he was assaulted by five ruffians; Capt. la Vergne, though a stranger to him, drew his sword, and attacked these assassins with such bravery, that two of them were killed, the three others fled; you will allow, Madam, that my son ought not to outstrip his benefactor; you will compleat the kindness you intend us by disposing of it in favour of la Vergne.—A heart so grateful as yours, replied Catherine of Medicis, can admit of no refusal; I consent

sent to what you desire, and will not forget your son.

8. *Francis, Count d'Escars.*

9. *Charles de Hallwin, Lord of Piennes.* He might boast of having lost more blood in the service of his kings, than any gentleman in the kingdom. He had been at fifteen sieges, and eleven battles, and had been wounded at them all. His fate in regard to his children was no less remarkable; he married Anne Chabot, by whom he had five sons, and one daughter; two of them were assassinated, the three others, and the husband of that daughter, were killed.

10. *Charles de la Rochefoucault, Lord of Barbezieux, &c.*

11. *John d'Escars, Count de la Vauguyon, Prince of Carenci, &c.* This was one of the bravest men in France. M. de St Foix relates a remarkable action of his, but it would take up some pages to insert the account. For brevity's sake we omit many interesting particulars of the other knights; and have only transcribed their names.

12. *Christopher Juvenal des Ursins.*

In a collection of pieces printed in 1601, are twenty articles of a kind of journal, which he had made of the six last months of the year 1572, and of the siege of Rochelle, in 1573. The following is one of them. 'On Aug. 30, 1572, eight days after the massacre of St Bartholomew, I supped at the Louvre, at Mademoiselle de Fiesque's; the heat had been intense all the day; we went and sat down in a small arbour by the river side, to enjoy the fresh air; on a sudden we heard in the air a horrible sound of tumultuous voices, and of groans, mixed with cries of rage and fury; we remained motionless, in the utmost consternation, looking on each other from time to time, without being able to speak; this continued, I believe, almost half an hour; it is certain, that the king heard it, that he was terrified by it, that he could not sleep the remainder of the night, that nevertheless he did not mention it the next morning, but he was observed to look gloomy, pensive, wild." M. de St. Foix remarks, that if any prodigy deserves credit, it is this, being attested by Henry IV. "This prince", says d'Aubigne, B. I. Ch. 6. p. 561. "frequently told us amongst his most intimate friends, (and many now living can witness, that he never mentioned it without still seeming to be terrified,) 'that eight

days after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he saw a vast number of Ravens perch and croak on the pavillion of the Louvre; that the same night, Charles IX. after he had been two hours in bed, started up, roused his grooms of the chamber, and sent them out to listen to a great noise of groans in the air, and among others, some furious and threatening voices, the whole resembling what was heard on the night of the massacre; that all these various cries were so striking, so remarkable, and so articulate, that Charles IX. believing that the enemies of the Mortmorencies and of their partizans, had surprized and attacked them, sent a detachment of his guards to prevent this new massacre; that they brought word that Paris was undisturbed, and that all this noise that was heard, was in the air."

13. *Francis le Roi, Lord of Chavigny.*

In the midst of a court where a depravity of heart and character seemed general, he still preserved the candor and frankness of a good and worthy Frenchman. Charles IX. who had a high esteem for him, told him one day, that his mother (Catherine of Medicis) boasted, that there was not a gentleman in the kingdom of 10,000 livres a year, about whom she had not a spy: Sire, replied he, *I know not whether tyrants make spies, or spies make tyrants; but I think that they cannot be useful but in war.*

14. *Scipio de Fierque, Count of Lavagne, &c.* He was related to Catherine of Medicis; she would have made him a marshal of France, but he refused it. Madam, said he, *I have served long both by land and sea, and I have distinguished myself enough to be always honoured as a good and brave gentleman; but not enough to be a marshal of France; I am better pleased with the reputation I enjoy, than with the highest rank, which perhaps might make me lose it.*

The place of one of the Queen's chaplains being vacant, a person came to beg his interest to procure it, and with this view, he delivered him a paper, which a lucky accident, he said, had put into his hands: M. de Fierque on perusing it, found that it was an indisputable title, which absolutely made against him in a very considerable lawsuit, in which he was engaged for his estate of Leuroux: *I am going,* said he to the man, *to write word to*
my

my adversary that he has gained his cause, and that I am ready to pay him all the expences and costs to which I ought to be condemned; he shall receive, with my letter, these title-deeds, which are his, and which you ought to have sent him; you have as bad an opinion of me as I ought to have of you: be gone.

15. *Anthony Sire de Pons, Count de Marennés.*

16. *James de Humières and de Monchi, Marquis d'Ancre, &c.*

17. *John d'Aumont, Marshal of France, &c.*

18. *John de Chourses, Lord of Malicorne.* On the news of the death of the Guises killed at Blois, Paris and many other cities revolted: the Count of Malicorne harangued so well the inhabitants of Poitiers, that they sent deputies to Henry III. to assure him of their allegiance, and that if he pleased to come to their city, they would receive him with all the honours and obedience that were due to him; he went thither, they shut the gates against him, and even fired some cannon on the small detachment that attended him: the famous preachments of the bishop and the monks, had entirely changed their minds. These rebels led the count de Malicorne for a long time about the streets, threatening him, and at every step pointing their halberds at his throat: *I have never been guilty of any baseness; the oath which you would have me take would be such, was his constant reply; you may deprive me of my life, but you shall never deprive me of my honour.* They carried him to the rampart, and made him leap into the ditch, crying out, *Go, find the tyrant.* The place where he fell was muddy and full of grass, so that he received no hurt.

19. *Albert de Gondi, Count and afterwards Duke of Retz, Peer and Marshal of France.* He married Claude Catherine of Clermont, Baroness of Retz, and lady Dampierre; she was no less celebrated for her genius and taste for sciences, than for her beauty. It was she who gave an answer in Latin, for Catherine of Medicis, to the popish ambassadors, who brought the duke of Anjou the patent of his election to that crown. *What a shame! What an unfortunate age!* exclaimed a scholar; *the French nobles know so little Latin that there was not one who could converse with the ambassadors during their journey.* 'I fancy, (says M. de St. Gent. Mag. Dec. 1768.)

Foix) 'that the same complaint might be made in this age, and that it would not be reckoned a great misfortune.'

20. *René de Villequier, Baron of Clervaux, &c.*

21. *Claude de Villiquier, the Elder, Lord and Baron of Villiquier.*

22. *John Blosset, Lord and Baron of Torci.* Hearing that he was suspected of carrying on a secret correspondence with the Spanish Minister, he desired Henry III. to hold a chapter of the Holy Ghost, that he might either be degraded there, or declared innocent. After having fully justified himself, 'Gentlemen, (said he) I think that I have at present a right to say, *Domine ne projicias me a facie tuâ, et Spiritum Sanctum tuum ne auferas a me:* Sire, cast me not away from thy presence, and take not thy holy spirit from me.' This is a verse in the office for the knights of that order.

In 1581, the Grand Signor, Amurath III. having sent an ambassador to Henry III. to invite him to be present, by one of his ambassadors, at the ceremony of the circumcision of his eldest son, M. de Torci, who loved and cultivated polite literature, took that opportunity of going to Constantinople, from whence he brought back several Greek MSS.

23. *Anthony d'Estrées, Marquis of Coeuvres.*

24. *Charles Robert de la Marck, Count of Braine, and of Maulevrier, Duke of Bouillon, Prince of Sedan, &c.* Henry III. during one of those retreats which he often made at Vincennes, with ten or twelve of his penitents, had appointed a fast and an abstinence, at which Charles Robert de la Marck was much disgusted. He went privately to Paris, and there bought himself, in open market, two fine soals, with every thing that was necessary to make some good sauce. While he was dressing them, Henry III. happening to pass through the dormitory, was struck with the savour; looking through the key-hole, he saw la Marck blowing the fire of a chafing dish, with his plate upon it, and called to him several times, *Brother Robert, I see you, open the door,* reproaching him for his gluttony and disobedience of orders. Brother Robert, much out of humour, left his chafing dish, came to the door, and plainly declared that he would be a penitent no longer; that his majesty and the rest might fast as much as they pleased, that he should go and finish the

the frying of his soals, that he would not open the door till after he had eaten them, and then, they might drive him, if they pleased, from his cell and from the brotherhood. The same writers who relate this, say, ' that Henry III. imposed on the people by pretended acts of devotion which he never performed, and that his frequent retreats in the wood of Vincennes, at Boulogne, and other places, were only parties of libertinism and debauchery. But as he enjoined fasting and abstinence; as he reproached the transgression of them; as la Marck was forced to hide himself in order to eat soals, is not this a proof that these retreats were not parties of libertinism and debauchery, and that all the enormities which were said to be practised there, were only calumnies which the fury of the leaguers spread among the people?'

25. *Francis de Balzac, Lord of Entragues.* His second wife was the beautiful Mary Touchet, mistress of Charles IX. He had two daughters by her, Henrietta, famous for the passion that Henry IV. entertained for her, and Mary d'Entiagues. Their half brother, Charles of Valois, count of Auvergne, afterwards duke of Angoulême, the natural son of Charles IX and Mary Touchet, married again, in 1644, at the age of 71, Frances de Nargonne, and as she did not die till 1713, aged 92, it was said, that by a kind of chronological paradox, a daughter-in-law died 138 years after her father-in-law, Charles IX, father of the count of Auvergne, having died in 1574.

26. *Philibert de la Guiche, Lord of Chaumont.* The great gate of the Arsenal, facing the Key of the Célestins, having been built by his directions, he caused the following inscription, the most elegant, in M. de St. Foix's opinion, that is in Paris, to be placed upon it: it alludes to the conspiracies which the league was then forming against the king:

Ætna hæc Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat,

Tela Gigantæos debellatura furores.

Philibert de la Guiche,

Grand Maître de l' Artillerie de France.

M.D.LXXXIV.

27. *Philip Strozzi, Lord of Epernai.* Great Officers Commanders. *Philip Hurault, Lord of Chiverni, Chancellor-Commander of the King's Orders, Chancellor and Keeper of the Seals of France,*

&c. Henry III. suspecting him of being a leaguer and a friend of the duke of Guise, took the seals from him in 1588. Henry IV. restored them to him in 1590, saying, *See here, Mr. Chancellor, two pistols, which you well know how to manage, and with which I desire you would serve me; you have often done me harm with them, but I forgive you, because it was by the order and for the service of the late king, my brother: serve me as you served him, and I will love you as well or better than he, and attend to your advice, for he was a loser by not following it: Gentlemen,* added he, turning towards those who were present, *these two pistols which I return to Mr. Chancellor, make no such report as those which we fire every day, but they do more execution, and carry much farther; this I know by experience, from the wounds they have given me.*

William Pot, Knight of Rhodes and of Chemaut, Provost Master of the ceremonies, Commander of the King's orders. Henry III. passing near the castle of Chemaut, stopped and dined there: he was surprised to see in the court-yard, and in the gardens, several men who wanted either a leg or an arm: *Sire,* said M. de Rhodes, *a merchant who thought himself under great obligations to my father, died three years ago; having none but distant relations, he left me by his will, 600,000 livres; I have appropriated this fund, and the interest of this sum, to the nourishment and support of 15 soldiers, born on my estate, and whom their wounds have disabled from serving your majesty.* This foundation of M. de Rhodes gave Henry III. the idea of an order of christian charity, for poor officers and soldiers maimed in war. The troubles which harrassed the kingdom prevented this establishment from being supported; it sunk again after the death of Henry IV. who had resumed the design in 1605; the raising the palace of Mars with magnificence and on a solid foundation, was reserved for Lewis XIV.

Claude de l'Aubespine, Lord of Verderonne, Secretary Commander of the King's Orders. He wrote to Stephen de Neuilly, first president of the court of Aids, as follows: ' You solicit, Sir, the place of Provost of the Merchants; I solicit it also; I know that yesterday you spared no pains to render me strongly suspected by his majesty; if I put into his hands these two letters and this memorial, you will

“ will forfeit his favour for ever,
 “ and I shall get rid of a competitor
 “ and an enemy ; I return you the
 “ whole : when you wrote me these
 “ letters, and sent me this memorial,
 “ we were friends ; I ought not to a-
 “ buse the confidence with which our
 “ friendship then inspired you.” We
 read in the journal of Henry III, of the
 year 1382, that Stephen de Neuilly was
 chosen provost of the merchants by the
 king’s order, who in the sequel had fre-
 quently reason to repent the marks of
 favour which he had shown, on various
 occasions, to that unworthy magistrate.

*A Letter from the late celebrated Mr.
 Dennis, to Tho. Searjent, Esq; upon
 the Prospect of Leith Hill in Surry.*

S I R,

I Have, ever since I saw you last, been
 either in motion, or in places where
 ink is a liquor more precious than tokey.
 But though I have ever since the begin-
 ing of July been in the country, I have
 enjoyed small satisfaction, if you except
 what the sight of this country itself af-
 fords me, which is indeed an entertain-
 ment of which I can never be weary.

I never in all my life time left it with-
 out regret, and always returned to it
 with joy ; the sight of a mountain is to
 me more agreeable than that of the most
 pompous edifice, and meadows and na-
 tural winding streams please me before
 the most beautiful gardens, and the most
 costly canals ; so much does art appear
 to me to be surpassed by nature, and the
 works of men by the works of God.
 But here I desire you to believe, that I
 speak of the mechanick works of men ;
 for as to the productions of the human
 mind, the more art some of them have,
 as particularly some sorts of poetry, the
 more lovely they are, and more estima-
 ble, because the more they have in them
 of true art, the more they have of na-
 ture ; whereas, in the mechanick works
 of men, the contrary of this is seen, for
 the more consummate an art appears in
 them, the more they recede from plain
 and simple nature.

But thither to return from whence I
 digressed. As the sight of the country
 has been always more pleasing to me,
 than that of the town, so in a late jour-
 ney, which I took into the wild of Sus-
 sex, I passed over a hill which shewed
 me a more transporting sight than ever
 the country had shewn me before, either
 in England or Italy. The prospects
 which in Italy pleased me most were,
 that of the Valdarno from the Appen-

nines ; that of Rome and the Mediter-
 ranean from the mountain of Viterbo ;
 of Rome at forty, and of the Mediterra-
 nean at fifty miles distance from it ; and
 that of the Campagne of Rome, from
 Tivoli, and Frascati to the foot of the
 mountain of Viterbo, without any thing
 to intercept your sight. But from a hill
 which I passed in my late journey into
 Sussex, I had a prospect more extensive
 than any of these, and which surpassed
 them at once in rural charms, in pomp
 and magnificence ; the hill I speak of, is
Leith Hill, and is about five miles south-
 ward from Darking, about six miles
 from Boxhill, and near 12 from Epsom.
 It juts itself about two miles from the
 range of the Hill, which terminates the
 North Downs to the South. When I
 saw from one of these hills, at about two
 miles distance, that side of Leith Hill
 which faces the Northern Downs, it
 appeared the beautifulest prospect I had
 ever seen ; but after we had conquered
 the hill itself, I saw a sight that would
 transport a stoick, a sight that looked
 like enchantment and vision. But vi-
 sion beatifick beneath us lay open to
 our view ; all the wilds of Surry and
 Sussex, and a great part of that of Kent,
 admirably diversified on every part of
 them with woods and fields of corn, and
 pastures, those fields of corn and pastures
 being every where adorned with stately
 rows of trees.

This beautiful vale is about 30 miles
 in breadth, and about 60 in length, and
 is terminated to the south by the ma-
 jestick range of the southern hills, and
 the sea ; and it is no easy matter to de-
 cide, whether these hills which appear
 30, 40, and 50 miles distance with their
 tops in the sky, appear more awful and
 venerable, or the delicious vale between
 you and them, more inviting. About
 noon, in a serene day, you may at 30
 miles distance, see the very water of the
 sea through a chasim of the mountains,
 and that which above all makes it a no-
 ble and a wonderful prospect, is, that at
 the same time that at 30 miles distance
 you behold the very water of the sea,
 you behold also to the south, the most
 delicious rural prospect in the world ;
 and by a little turn of your head towards
 the north, you look full over Boxhill,
 and see the country beyond it between
 that and London, and over the very
 stomacher of it see St. Paul’s at five and
 twenty miles distance, and London be-
 neath it, and Hampstead beyond it.

It may perhaps appear incredible to
 some, that a place which affords so great
 and

and so surprising a prospect, should have remained so long in so great obscurity, that it is unknown to the very frequenters of Epsom and Boxhill. But alas, we live in a country more fertile of great things than of men to admire them. Whoever talked of Cooper's Hill till Sir John Denham made it illustrious; how long did Milton remain in obscurity, while twenty paltry authors, little and vile, if compared to him, were talked of and admired. But here in England nineteen in twenty like by other men's opinions, and not by their own.

That fools by their approbation should draw in fools, as sheep leap after sheep, is no great matter of wonder, but that fools by their number should prove so powerful as to influence men of sense, and engage them to approve of what they would otherwise utterly have condemned, is what I have often wondered at, but never could account for, but such unnatural monstrous things as these make the town more odious, and the country more agreeable.

Hampstead, Aug. I am, &c.

17, 1717.

Extracts from some very interesting Speeches on the present State of National Affairs.

“**W**HAT shall we say,” said one of the administration, “to the rash order of the assembly of *Massachusetts-bay*, to send circular letters to the other colonies, and their insolent refusal to erase that order from their journal, which occasioned their dissolution? What shall we say to the effect that dissolution had upon them? Instead of cooling and bringing them to reason, from rashness, they burst out into turbulence, from turbulence to treason; for what, but treason, are the resolutions in what they call their convention; when insisting under a factious leader, they sounded the trumpet of rebellion; declared open opposition to the interests of their mother country; and, by taking arms to defend themselves, at once renounced her protection? At length, indeed, their violence is staid. But how? By the arrival of the king's troops at Boston. The mildness of the civil power being contained, there was no recourse to be had but to the military; and I am very glad that this trial of North America and Great Britain has been made; for those disturbers of public peace and subverters of government, are now acquainted both with us and themselves. There was, however, two defects in the constitution

of the colony of M——'s Bay: First, that the privy council of the governor is always chosen by the assembly; and that of the grand juries are elected by the townships, not by the sheriffs.” Then passing over to Europe, he said, “he wished he could turn his eyes from the boisterous Americans to a scene of greater calm, nearer home; but the attack of the island of Corsica by the French, in violation of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, looked too like the threatening of a storm, and must create many fears and jealousies; however, he hoped, and believed, these fears were groundless; for he could not consider an attempt to subject that little spot and people as one of those glorious efforts which makes ambition virtue, but an unmeaning and useless exertion of that restless spirit which has long made France the dread of Europe.”

“The present state of our colonies,” it was replied, is the most momentous subject ever under consideration. I have heard that the American petitions have not been received by the administration. The speech, in this instance, is too enigmatical for me to understand; it hints at something, but communicates nothing; it is like the penning of a whisper; one hears a small sound, but receives no ideas.

“For my own part, I confess, with regard to America, I see no necessity for such violent measures as have been taken; or, if there was necessity, it was of the ministry's own creation. When I see at the head of the law, a person whose former opinions are appealed to as authority in every seditious pamphlet with which N. America swarms; when I see the principles of the man, who, by his station is the oracle of the law in England, become the Magna Charta of N—A——n licentiousness; I cannot but apologize for the N——A——s, who are supported in their intemperance by such high authority. But when I see the same man joining in support of the uniform plan of oppression towards the N——A——s, begun by the administration at his first coming into power, and still persevered in; my astonishment at the folly of his opinions, is lost in indignation at the meanness of his conduct.

“When the late act of parliament thought proper to pass the stamp act, N—A—— was soon all in a flame; but, when the parliament refining upon its own wisdom repealed that act, upon constitutional principles, not wild chimeras, the colonies returned to their state

state of coolness and tranquility. The disorder was now brought to an intermission, and a wise physician, by the application of proper medicines, would have prevented a return of that paroxysm. There was at that time in the ministry, but, unfortunately for this country, is now no more, a man, who, amongst innumerable great and amiable qualities, had one defect, as dangerous, perhaps, as can fall to the share of a statesman; a desire, I mean, to please every body. In opposition to his own judgment, he was induced by that failure in his disposition, to assist the ministry in the exertion of their darling prerogative; a bauble they were as fond of shewing on every occasion, as a child is of his favourite play-thing. They levied a tax, sent an army of custom-house officers to collect it; all A—— took the alarm; a motion was made in the assembly at B—— to send letters circular to all the colonies, in order that the whole N—— A——n continent might at once petition a redress of this grievance. The motion did not at first succeed; but the alarm growing stronger, it passed, and an order in consequence of it was entered in the journals of the house. The governor received orders to command the assembly to erase the order from their journals, under pain of the assembly being dissolved: and upon their refusal to submit to this arbitrary command, the assembly was dissolved. By what law of nature, or by what principle in the constitution of this country, the ministers think themselves authorized to offer the alternative of blind submission to their caprice, or instant dissolution to the parliament of N—— E——, they have not thought proper to communicate to the public. I think it is an authority which neither is, nor ought to be lodged in less awful hands than the whole legislative body of this country. The ministry, however, having thus by a lordly nod laid prostrate the assembly, the convention crept forth like vermin from its dead carcase; and the people, in the impotence of rage, undoubtedly were guilty of many acts of violence. These subtle politicians were at last at a non-plus, and could invent no other means of supporting their usurped authority, but the interposition of the military, that last resource of ignorant despotism. But they ought to know, that countries are not to be kept in obedience by custom-house officers, official letters, nor even by an armed band. When the minds of men are totally alienated from their

governors, their folly must be soothed, their prejudices indulged; and, unless this is done, the alterations just glanced at, as proposed to be made in the appointment of their juries and council, will be entirely useless. To whomever the present administration shall transfer that appointment, the juries and council must be composed of men filled with that abhorrence of our ministers, universal in that country. Where they are over-awed by our armed battalions, the discontent will vent itself in reproaches and seditious discourses: but, the moment our army is removed from B—— to suppress an insurrection in any other part of the provinces, the smothered indignation will break out into acts of violence and rebellion. Thus ill has this boasted trial of the N—— A——s succeeded. The ministry has for its amusement sown a crop of thorns, which I hope some future administration will eradicate, and prevent, if possible, the raising any other such crop for the future. Such has been the conduct of administration in A——.

“If we cross the atlantic, we shall find them sustaining still the same character. If I understand, in the least, a late speech, there are two propositions in it totally inconsistent; bring them face to face, and no two propositions can be more entirely strangers to one another: in one we are told, that most vigorous measures shall be pursued, with regard to our colonies; and by the other, we are informed that assurances of a pacific disposition in the powers of Europe have been received; to these assurances no credit is given, and yet no measures have been taken in vindication of the honour of the crown and people. But, perhaps, it is an effect of the incomprehensible wisdom of our ministry, to draw the French into Corsica, to see their armies slaughtered, and their revenues wasted in unprofitable attempts upon rocky coasts, uncultivated woods, and barren mountains. They consider Corsica as a mere useless acquisition, and if not a scourge, at least a burthen to the conquerors. But others may differ in their opinion; tho’ Corsica by itself, or dependant on its feeble old master, is a sort of nothing, when plucked from the heart of Europe to be incorporated into France, it becomes a serious object: what in the hands of the Genoese was a feather, in the hands of the French will be a sword.

“Observe the extent of the Bourbon family, the branches of which are spreading themselves over the richest domains of Europe; France extending forth its hands

hands to Spain ; Spain stretching out its long arms to France ; Morocco, the old enemy of Spain, now in alliance with it ; and Naples reaching out towards Morocco ; a prince of the same house at Parma ; and Tuscany now an accession to the family compact. All these powers united by Corsica, form a line of circumvallation round the Mediterranean, impenetrable to human force.

“ Corsica is a citadel to overawe the whole of Italy, and brings the family home to the door of our Italian ally, the king of Sardinia. What have we to do in this state of affairs with assurances ? The French do not attack Corsica with words ; but we have not even defended them with words ; we hear of no memorials presented by our ministry ; if they have been presented, we find no effects from them. The house of Austria has been exclaimed against on this occasion ; but if the house of Austria, by a weak and unjustifiable neutrality, neglects its safety, its interest, and its glory, shall we, by a neutrality equally base and foolish, desert the liberties of Europe, which we have always prided ourselves in being the maintainers of ?

“ We are not to enquire whether the invasion of Corsica is an action against former treaties ; but whether it is an encroachment upon, and contrary to the ballance of power which this nation has always supported in Europe ; this right we must assert, by which we have obtained such incredible authority in every negotiation : but hitherto, as far as I can hear, no attempts have been made to awaken other nations in Europe to a sense of their danger from the family compact, nor any measures taken, or even concerted, to vindicate them and ourselves against the attacks of France, begun in the island of Corsica.

“ Thus have the ministers slumbered during the violent attempts of a power whose every motion ought to be watched by a minister of this country, who every time that he turns his eyes from that power, deserts his duty.”

To this it was replied, that “ whatever pains might be taken to raise the consequence of Corsica, by expatiating on the importance of her situation in the hands of France, it appeared, from the united testimony of those who must be supposed competent judges of the matter, that there is not, in the whole island, a single harbour capable of receiving ships of any considerable force ; and to confirm this observation, three of our admirals were appealed to ; in opposition to whose opini-

on Col. B—— named San Fierenzo, as a harbour large enough to receive any squadron that could be sent into those parts. Upon the whole, it was concluded, that it would be the height of imprudence in an English ministry to precipitate the nation into a war for so trivial an object.

MR URBAN, *Barnes, Dec. 12, 1768.*
THE underwritten is taken from the Rev. Charles Leslie, author of the *Truth of Christianity demonstrated*. If you please to give it a place in your Magazine, I hope it will please many of your readers as well as your humble servant,
 R. B.

“ WE find in our nature, which is said to be made after the image of God, a very near resemblance of his Holy Trinity, and of the different operations of each of the Divine Persons. For example, to know a thing present, and to remember what is past, and to love or hate, are different operations of our mind, and performed by different faculties of it. Of these the understanding is the father faculty, and gives being to things, as to us ; for what we know not, is to us as if it were not : This answers to creation. From this faculty proceeds the second, that of memory, which is a preserving of what the understanding has created to us. Then the third faculty, that of the will, which loves or hates, proceeds from both the other, for we cannot love or hate what is not first created by the understanding, and preserved to us by the memory. And though these are different faculties, and their operations different, that the second proceeds from the first, or is begotten by it, and the third proceeds from the first and second in conjunction ; so that one is before the other, in the order of nature, yet not in time, for they are all congenial, and one is as soon in the soul as the other, and yet they make not three souls, but one soul ; and tho’ their operations are different, and the one proceeds from the other, yet no one can act without the other, and they all concur to every act of each, for in understanding and remembring, there is a concurrent act of the will to consent to such understanding, or remembring ; so that no one can act without the other, in which sense, none is before or after the other, nor can any of them be, or exist without the other. But what we call faculties in the soul, we call persons in the godhead, because there are personal actions attributed to each of them : As
 that

that of sending, and being sent; to take flesh, and be born, &c. And we have no other word, whereby to express it, we speak it after the manner of men, nor could we understand, if we heard any of those un-speakable words, which express the Divine Nature in its proper essence; therefore we must make allowances, and great ones, when we apply words of our nature, to the infinite and eternal being. We must not argue strictly and philosophically from them, more than from God's being said to repent, to be angry, &c. They are words *ad captum*, in condescension, to our weak capacities, and without which we could not understand.

And as to the difference betwixt faculties and persons, substance and subsistence, it is a puzzling piece of philosophy, and though we give not a distinct subsistence to a faculty it has an existence, and one faculty can no more be another, than one person can be another: And as the three faculties before mentioned, are of the nature of the soul, so that the soul could not be a soul if it wanted any of them; so may we, from small things to great, apprehend without any contradiction, that the three persons are of the very nature and essence of the deity, and so of the same substance with it, and tho' one proceeding from the other (as the faculties of the soul do) yet that all three are consubstantial, co-eternal, and of necessary existence as God is, for that these three are God, and God is these three; as understanding, memory, and will, are a soul, and a soul is understanding, memory, and will.

Mr. URBAN,

Readin' lately Guthrie's History of Scotland, I could not but observe the almost uninterrupted series of misfortunes that hath attended the Stuart family, and the tragical and untimely deaths of many princes of that house. A short account will, I believe, evince them to have been the most unhappy princes that ever governed any nation. The first prince I shall mention was Alexander, Earl of Ross, third son of Robert II. by his first wife, who died in prison, where his father had confined him for his rebellious practices. Robert, Duke of Rothsay, eldest son of Robert III. was starved to death in the castle of Falkland, by the command of his uncle Robert Duke of Albany, anno 1401. This sad event, and the captivity of his other son James, broke the heart of King Robert 1405.

John, Earl of Buchan, son of Robert D. of Albany, was slain at the battle of Verneuil in France 1424. Mardoc, D. of Albany, eldest son of duke Robert, was beheaded at Stirling 1425, by the order of James I. and also his two sons Walter and Alexander. James I. was detained prisoner in England from 1405 till 1425, and assassinated at Perth 1437, by his uncle Walter, Earl of Athol, who suffered death at Edinburgh the same year; his torments being continued three days, and his grandson Robert being also put to death at the same time. James II. was slain by the bursting of a cannon at Roxburgh 1460. Alexander, Duke of Albany, second son of James II. was forced to fly his country through the jealousy of his brother James III. against whom he afterwards rebelled, and at last died in exile. John, Earl of Mar, third son of James II. was put to death by his brother James III. 1476, under the pretence of conspiring the death of James. James III. was slain in battle by his subjects, who had rebelled against him 1487. James IV. was killed at Floddon 1515. James V. died of grief for the defeat of his army at Solway Moss, and the defection of his nobles 1542. Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, father of James VI. was murdered 1567. The Earl of Lenox, father to Lord Darnley, was also murdered 1571. Mary, Queen of Scots, was forced to resign her crown, detained prisoner in England 18 years, and beheaded there 1587. Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James VI. died in the flower of his age, 1612. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of James VI. wife to the Elector Palatine, was forced to fly from Prague after the great battle there 1620, and lived in exile many years; the Elector, who had assumed the crown of Bohemia, being put under the ban of the empire by Ferdinand II. 1621, and dying of grief after the battle of Lutren 1632, her son, the Elector, was imprisoned in France by order of Lewis XIII. and did not recover his dominions till 1648. Charles I. was beheaded 1649. Henry, Duke of Gloucester, his son, died in the prime of life just after the Restoration, as did also Mary Princess of Orange. Elizabeth, another daughter of Charles I. died of grief for the murder of her father. James the seventh of Scotland, and second of England, abdicated his crown, and died in exile. Mary, queen of England, died young. All the children of Queen Anne died in their

their infancy, except the Duke of Gloucester, who also died young. Queen Anne is thought to have broke her heart by the disgust she conceived at the dissensions of those ministers to whom she had committed the direction of her affairs.

HISTORICUS.

The following address was presented to General Gage, at Boston, by the subscribing members of his Majesty's council of the Province of Massachusetts-bay.

S I R,

A General council being held yesterday, gives the distant members of it, together with the members in the town and neighbourhood, the pleasure of addressing you.—We take the first opportunity of doing it, and at the same time to pay our compliments to your excellency.

In this time of public distress, when the general court of the province is in a state of dissolution, when the metropolis is possessed with troops, and surrounded by ships of war, and when more troops are daily expected, it affords a general satisfaction that your excellency has visited the province, and has now an opportunity of knowing the state of it by your own observation and enquiry.

Your own observations will give you the fullest evidence that the town and province are in a peaceful state. Your own enquiry will satisfy you, that tho' there have been disorders in the town of Boston, some of them did not merit notice; and that such as did, have been magnified beyond the truth.

Those of the 8th of March, and 10th of June, are said to have occasioned the above-mentioned armament to be ordered hither; the first was trivial, and could not have been noticed to the disadvantage of the town, but by persons inimical to it, especially as it happened in the evening of a day of recreation; the other was criminal, and the actors in it were guilty of a riot; but we are obliged to say, it had its rise from those persons who are loudest in their complaints about it, and who by their overcharged representations of it, have been the occasion of so great an armament being ordered hither; we cannot persuade ourselves to believe, they have sufficient evidence to support such representations which have most unjustly brought into question the loy-

alty of as loyal a people as any in his Majesty's dominions.

This misfortune has arisen from the accusation of interested men, whose avarice having smothered in their breast every sentiment of humanity towards this province, has impelled them to oppress it to the utmost of their power, and by the consequence of that oppression essentially to injure Great Britain.

From the candour of your excellency's sentiments, we assure ourselves you will not entertain any apprehension that we mean to justify the disorders and riotous proceedings that have taken place in the town of Boston; we detest them, and have repeatedly and publicly expressed that detestation, and in council have advised Governor Bernard to order the attorney general to prosecute the perpetrators of them; but, at the same time, we are obliged to declare, in justice to the town, that the disorders of the 10th of June last, occasioned by a seizure made by the officers of the customs, appear to have originated with those who ordered the seizure at or near sun-set, the threats and armed force used in it, the forcibly carrying the vessel away, and all in a manner unprecedented and calculated to irritate justly the apprehension that the seizure was accompanied with those extraordinary circumstances, in order to excite a riot, and furnish plausible pretences for requiring troops a day or two after the riot; and, as if in prosecution of the last mentioned purpose, notwithstanding there was not the least insult offered to the commissioners of the customs, either in their persons or property, they thought fit to retire, on the pretence of security to themselves, on board the Romney Man of War, and afterwards to Castle William, and when there, to keep up the idea of their being still in great hazard, procured the Romney, and several other vessels of war to be stationed, as if to prevent an attack upon the castle, which they affected to be afraid of.

These proceedings have doubtless taken place, to induce a belief among the officers of the Navy and Army, as they occasionally came hither, that the commissioners were in danger of being attacked, and procure from those officers representations coincident with their own, that they really were so; but their frequent landing on the main, and making incursions into the country, where it would have been easy to seize them

them, if any injury had been intended, demonstrates the insincerity of the declarations, that they immured themselves at the Castle for safety; this is rather to be accounted for, as being an essential part of the concerted plan for procuring troops to be quartered here, in which they and their coadjutors have succeeded to their wish, but unhappily for the mutual detriment and uneasiness of both countries.

We thought it absolutely necessary, and our duty to the town and province require us, to give your excellency this detail, that you might know the sentiments of this people, and that they think themselves injured, and injured by men to whom they have done no injury. From the justness of your Excellency we assure ourselves, your mind will not admit the impressions to their disadvantage, from persons who have done the injury.

Your Excellency, in your letter to Governor Bernard, of the 12th of September, gave notice, that one of the regiments from Halifax was ordered for the present to Castle William, and the other to the town, but you was pleased afterwards to order them into the town.

If your Excellency, when you know the true state of the town, which we can assure you is quite peaceable, should think his Majesty's service does not require those regiments to continue in the town, it will be a great ease and satisfaction to the inhabitants if you will please to order them to Castle William, where commodious barracks are provided for their reception, or to Point Shirley, in the neighbourhood of it, in either of which, or in both, they can be well accommodated.

As to the two regiments expected here from Ireland, it appears from lord Hillsborough of the 30th of July, they were intended for a different part of North America.

If your Excellency should think it not inconsistent with his Majesty's service, that they should be sent to the place of their first destination, it will contribute to the ease and happiness of the town and province, if they might be ordered thither.

As we are true and faithful subjects of his Majesty, have an affectionate regard for the mother country, and a tender feeling for our own, our duty to each of them makes us wish, and we earnestly beg your Excellency to make

(*Gent. Mag. Dec. 1768.*)

a full enquiry into the disorders above-mentioned, into the causes of them, and the representations that have been made about them; in doing which your Excellency will easily discover who are the persons, that from lucrative views have combined against the peace of the town and province, some of whom it is probable have discovered themselves already by their own letter to your Excellency.

In making the enquiry, though many imprudencies and some criminal proceedings may be found to have taken place, we are persuaded from the candour, generosity, and justice which distinguish your character, your Excellency will not charge the doings of a few individuals, and those of an inferior sort, upon the town and province; and with regard to those individuals, if any circumstances shall appear justly to extenuate the criminality of their proceedings, your Excellency will let them have their effect; and on the same candour and generosity we can rely, that your Excellency's representations of this affair to his Majesty's Ministers will be such as even the criminals themselves will allow to be just.

To the foregoing Address, the General gave the following answer:

Gentlemen,

"I return you thanks for the honour you do me in this address, and am greatly obliged to you for the good opinion you are pleased to conceive of me.

"Whatever may have been the particular cause of the disturbances and riots which have happened in the town of Boston, these riots and the resolves which were published, have induced his Majesty to order four regiments to this town, to protect his loyal subjects in their persons and properties, and to assist the civil magistrate in the execution of the laws.

"The discipline and order which will be preserved among the troops, I trust, will render their stay in no shape disrespectful to his Majesty's dutiful subjects in this town, and that the future behaviour of the people will justify the best construction of their past actions, which I flatter myself will be such as to afford me a sufficient foundation to represent to his Majesty the propriety of withdrawing most part of the troops.

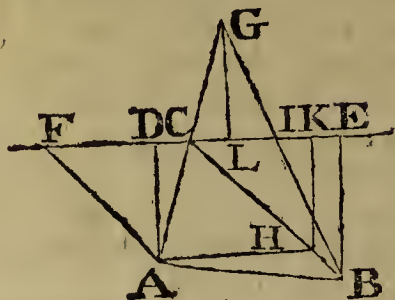
Signed, THOMAS GAGE.

Boston, Oct. 27.

Answers

Answers to the Mathematical Questions page 471.

I. QUEST. (27) answered by Sangrado, junior, and Mr. W. Crakelt,
Through the angular point A of the given triangle ABC draw AF parallel, and in the same ratio to BC, which the perpendiculars are to obtain; then thro' the points F, C, draw an indefinite line, and let fall thereon the perpendiculars AD, BE, and the thing will be done; AD being by similarity of triangles to BE as AF to BC; that is in the given ratio.



Otherwise by Mr. Reynolds, the proposer.

Divide BC in H, so that CH may be to CB in the given ratio; and drawing AH, through C draw also a line parallel thereto, and let fall thereon the perpendiculars AD, BE, and they will be those required; since if the perpendicular HK be demitted, AD (= HK) will be to BE as CH to CB.—If the line FE be supposed to fall betwixt the points A and B, nothing more will be requisite in that case than to divide AB in the given ratio, and through C and the point of division to draw an indefinite line, and demit perpendiculars thereon from A and B, as before.

Otherwise by Mr. Fowler.

Produce AC to G, so that AC may be equal to GC, and drawing GB divide it in the point I in the given ratio; then through I and C draw an indefinite line, and let fall thereon the perpendiculars AD, BE, and the thing required will be effected: because if the perpendicular GL be demitted, AD (= GL) will be to BE as GI to BI.

Ingenious constructions to this question were also received from Messieurs Barber, Barker, Burrow, Lawfon, Ogle, and Renshaw.

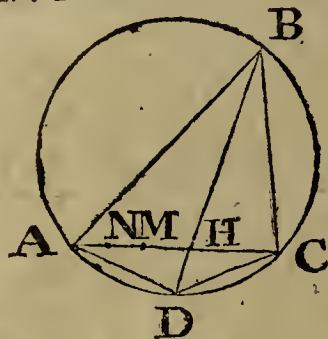
II. QUEST. (28) answered by Mr. W. Renshaw, of Marybone.

Let $x + 1 = \overline{a + 1}^2$, and $\frac{x}{n} + 1 = \overline{ac - 1}^2$: then will $x = a^2 + 2a = na^2c^2 - 2nac$, and $a = \frac{2nc + 2}{nc^2 - 1}$; and therefore by substitution and proper reduction the two required squares $(x + 1$ and $\frac{x}{n} + 1)$ equal to $\frac{nc^2 + 2nc + 1}{nc^2 - 1}^2$ and $\frac{nc^2 + 2c + 1}{nc^2 - 1}^2$ respectively.

This question was also truly answered by Mess. Barker, Burrow, Fowler and Reynolds.

III. QUEST. (29) answered by the Rev. Mr. Lawfon.

ANALYSIS. Suppose the thing done, and that ABC is the required triangle; BH the given bisecting line, and that $AB - BC = AM$, and $AH - HC = AN$: also suppose ABC to be circumscribed with a circle; BH continued to the circumference thereof, and AD, CD drawn; then it is evident that the triangles DCH, DCB are similar, as well as CBH, ABD; wherefore $AB : BD :: BH : BC$; but $AB : BC :: AH : HC$, and therefore $AB - BC :$



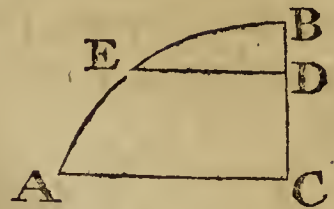
$AH - HC :: AM : AN :: AB : AH :: BD : AD$, or $\overline{AM}^2 : \overline{AN}^2 :: \overline{BD}^2 : \overline{AD}^2 :: \overline{BD}^2 : BD \times DH :: BD : DH$, or by division $\overline{AM}^2 - \overline{AN}^2 : \overline{AN}^2 :: BH : DH$; whence the following

CONSTRUC. Having found a fourth proportional, DH, to the three given quantities in the last step of the analysis, find also (according to D'Omerique) two reciprocals AH, CH to BH, DH whose difference may be AN, and two reciprocals AB, BC to BD, BH whose difference may be AM; then a triangle ABC, constituted with AC (AH + HC), AB and BC will be the required one.

Neat constructions to this question were also received from Mess. Crakelt and Ogle (the proposer); and concise algebraical solutions from Mess. Barber, Barker, Bonner, Burrow, Shircliffe and Renshaw.

IV. QUEST. (30) answered by Mr. T. Barker, of Wiffet, in Suffolk.

Let ABC be the quadrant of an ellipse; and put $AC = a$; $BC = c$; $BD = x$; the arch $BE = z$; the time wherein a heavy body describes that arch $= t$, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $= s$; then by the laws of falling bo-



dies we have $(2\sqrt{sx} : 1'' :: \dot{z} : \dot{t}) \dot{t} = \frac{\dot{z}}{2\sqrt{sx}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}}$

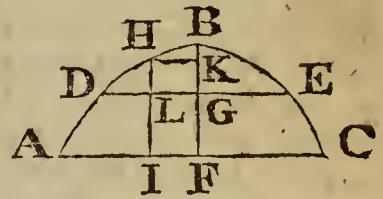
$\times : x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dot{x} + \frac{1-m}{2a^2} \times x^{\frac{3}{2}} \dot{x} + \frac{2-2m-m^2}{8a^4} \times x^{\frac{5}{2}} \dot{x} + \&c.$ (by putting m for $\frac{a^2 - c^2}{a^2}$); from whence by taking the fluents, and substituting c for x , the time

required will be found equal to $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}} \times 2c^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1-m}{5a^2} \times c^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2-2m-m^2}{36a^4} \times c^{\frac{9}{2}} + \&c.$

Mess. Barber (the proposer), Burrow, Crakelt, Ogle, Todd and Renshaw answered this question nearly in the same manner.

V. QUEST. (26) answered by Mr. Reuben Burrow, of Portsmouth.

Let ABC represent half the given parabolic spindle, and DE the plane of any section parallel to AC ; and put $BF = m$; $BG = n$; the parameter of the parabola from whence the spindle is generated $= p$; $GL = KH = x$, and the ordinate of the section at the point $L = y$: then, by a property of the parabola,



BK will be $= \frac{x^2}{p}$, and therefore $HI = KF = \frac{mp - x^2}{p}$; but the section HLI is

circular, and of consequence $y^2 (= \overline{IH}^2 - \overline{IL}^2) = \frac{2p^2mn - p^2n^2 - 2mpx^2 + x^4}{p^2}$;

which is the required equation of the section.

Answers of an equally concise elegance were received from Mess. Barber, Barker, Crakelt, Ogle, Todd, Renshaw and Reynolds.—Mr. Hale answered his own question, the 22d; but his letter came to hand too late in the last month to enable us to take notice of it in its proper place.

ERRATA. Page 519, line 39, for NM read N, M; P. 520, l. 14, for *indifinite* read *indefinite*; l. 31, for *typerbla* read *hyperbola*; Page 521, quest. II. read *heavy body*.

NEW MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

I. QUEST. (36) by Mr. S. Bonner, of Leicester.

In a plane triangle there is given the vertical angle; the area, and the difference of the segments of the base made by a perpendicular demitted from the given angle; to determine the triangle.

II. QUEST. (37) by Mr. Philpot, pupil to Mr. Barker.

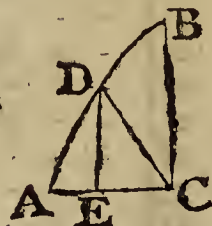
Given the slant side of a cone, together with the angle formed by the said side, and a line drawn from the extremity of the base through the centre of gravity, to find the cone's dimensions.

III. QUEST. (38) by Mr. Ely Bates.

The base and vertical angle of a plane triangle being given, and a perpendicular being let fall from the vertical angle to the base; it is required to determine the triangle, when the rectangle under one of the sides and the alternate segment of the base is a *maximum*.

IV. QUEST. (39) by Mr. T. Barker.

Required the equation and area of the curve ABC ; wherein CD is always a mean proportional betwixt BC and DE .



A Meteo-

A Meteorological Account of the Weather, for the Month of December, for the Years 1763, 1764, 1765 and 1766; continued from p. 525.

1763.

Dec.

Wind.

Barom. Ther.

Weather.

1	S. S. W. strong.	29 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	very wet, night and day.
2	S. S. W. to N. N. W.	29 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	excessive stormy night, day pretty calm.
3	W. S. W. fresh	30 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	a good fine bright day.
4	- - strong.	29 9	46	Ditto.
5	- - - - -	29 7	49	a dull heavy day.
6	S. fresh	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	fine bright morning, dull afternoon.
7	S. S. W. little.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	a very fine bright soft day.
8	W. S. W. fresh.	29 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	rainy morning, thick heavy afternoon.
9	- - - - -	29 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	a very fine bright soft day.
10	E. to S. little	29 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	a heavy lowering day, some little rain.
11	S. S. W. fresh.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	very wet night and morning, clear fair day.
12	- - strong.	28 8	47	heavy dull day, with some rain.
13	S. S. E. fresh.	28 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	very wet night and morning, a fine bright day.
14	N. W.	28 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	very heavy misfiling day.
15	N. N. W.	28 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	Ditto
16	W. little.	29 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	very wet dark day.
17	N. N. W.	29 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	ditto.
18	N.	29 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	46	ditto.
19	- - - fresh	29 2	45	ditto.
20	N. N. E.	29 2	42	ditto.
21	N. E.	29 3	40	ditto.
22	- - little	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	ditto.
23	S. S. E. fresh	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	a fine clear soft day.
24	S. E.	29 3	47	misfiling rain most part of the day.
25	N. N. W.	29 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	Ditto.
26	N. E.	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	frosty morning, dull day, rainy afternoon.
27	S. W. strong.	29 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	47	stormy night, wet day.
28	S. S. W. fresh.	29 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	a heavy misfiling day.
29	- - - stormy	29 4	52	stormy night and day, heavy, with some rain.
30	- - strong.	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	a heavy dull misfiling day.
31	W. fresh.	29 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	a fine clear bright day.

Dec.

1764

1	E. N. E.	29 7	41	a very wet, cold, churlish day.
2	- - - - -	29 7	41	dry day tending to frost.
3	N.	29 9	41	frosty morn. bright day, foggy evening.
4	N. to S. S. E.	29 9	39	dull morning, wet afternoon.
5	W. N. W. fresh.	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	heavy dull moist day, warm air.
6	S. strong.	29 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	a wet day, some heavy showers.
7	W.	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	a bright day in general, but sometimes cloudy.
8	- - - little	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	a bright morning, dull wet afternoon.
9	- - - - -	29 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	rainy morn. till 9, bright and clear rest of the day.
10	S. W. fresh	29 4	44	heavy till noon, then a violent shower, wet aftern.
11	N. W. little.	29 3	41	smart frosty morning, drizzling wet evening.
12	S. fresh.	29 5	43	heavy misfiling day.
13	S. W.	29 4	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	ditto. very warm.
14	S. W. to N. E. little.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	showry day, very wet evening.
15	S. fresh.	29 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	wet all the night and morn. fair aftern. but thick.
16	N. E.	29 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	a bright frosty day.
17	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	ditto.
18	- - - - -	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	frosty but not so bright.
19	E. N. E.	29 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	cold wind, but no frost.
20	N. N. E.	29 7	38	cold black day, fleet in the evening.
21	E. N. E. little.	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	a dull heavy day, with some rain.
22	- - - - -	29 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	Ditto.
23	- - strong,	29 6	41	a clear day, cold dry air tending to frost.
24	- - - - -	29 6	39	bright day, smart frost
25	- - stormy.	29 6	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto
26	- - fresh.	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	dull day, frost continues.
27	- - - - -	29 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	ditto. some little fleet.
28	- - - - -	29 7	36	ditto.

Wind.		Barom.	Ther.	Weather.
29	E. N. E. fresh.	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 dull day, frost continues, some little frost.
30	N. N. E.	29	6	33 bright clear frost.
31	- - - - -	29	6	34 heavy day, frost slackens.
1765				
Dec.				
1	E. fresh.	29	8	44 a fine bright day.
2	N. E.	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 Ditto.
3	- - - little.	30	43	a very foggy damp day.
4	E.	30	40	Ditto.
5	- - - - -	29	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 very bright and frosty.
6	- - - - -	29	8	40 Ditto.
7	S. E. to W.	29	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 very foggy and moist all day.
8	W. fresh.	29	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 a very bright fine day.
9	- - - - -	29	4	45 Ditto.
10	S. W. - - -	29	4	45 very wet morning, dull afternoon.
11	W. N. W. stormy.	28	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 Ditto.
12	- - - fresh	29	3	44 $\frac{1}{2}$ foggy morning and evening, mid-day fair.
13	- - - little.	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ smart frost, thick and foggy.
14	N. E.	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 sharp frost and excessive foggy all day.
15	- - - - -	29	9	39 Ditto.
16	- - - - -	30	1	37 Ditto.
17	N. W. to S. W.	30	1	30 very bright hard frost, excessive cold.
18	S. W. little.	30	1	35 a heavy thick foggy day, slight frost.
19	- - - - -	30	1	37 ditto.
20	- - - - -	29	9	38 a dull day, some small sprinklings of rain.
21	S W to N E.	29	3	39 a very wet day.
22	N. fresh.	29	4	40 a tolerable bright day, a few showers.
23	N. N. E.	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 very bright and fine, and tending to frost.
24	N. E. fresh.	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 very bright and clear, a smart frost.
25	S. to W. to N. W.	30		34 hard frost night and morn, cloudy aftern. wet even.
26	N. N. W. little	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 slight frost in the night, bright morn. cloudy aftern.
27	- - - - -	29	8	38 morn. & ev. very foggy, mid-day bright, slight frost.
28	E. S. E. fresh.	29	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 hard frost, cutting wind, with flying clouds.
29	- - - little.	30	1	34 - bright morn. cloudy aftern. with some snow.
30	E. fresh.	30	1	34 slight frost, cloudy, and a shew for snow.
31	- - - - -	30	1	34 ditto.
1766				
Dec.				
1	E.	30	45	a dull heavy day.
2	N. E.	30	45	clear and rainy at intervals.
3	- - - - -	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	44 bright frosty air.
4	- - - - -	30	1	43 heavy moist day,
5	N.	30	43	heavy day, but dry air.
6	- - - - -	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	44 Ditto.
7	E. N. E.	29	9	43 thick moist missing day.
8	- - - - -	29	8	42 bright day, frosty air.
9	- - - fresh	29	8	40 ditto.
10	S.	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 ditto. missing evening.
11	- - - - -	29	4	47 missing morning, fine bright afternoon.
12	- - - - -	29	4	50 a heavy cloudy day.
13	N. N. E.	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 very wet night and morning, cloudy afternoon.
14	N. to S. little.	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 thick hazy morning, bright afternoon.
15	S. S. W. fresh.	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 Ditto.
16	N. N. W.	29	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 cold churlish day.
17	S. W.	29	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 heavy moist day.
18	N. W.	29	4	42 a bright day.
19	N. to S.	29	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 frosty morning, bright day, rainy evening.
20	W. S. W.	29	41	very wet night, bright day.
21	- - - - -	29	41	Ditto a few showers in the day.
22	N.	29	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 frosty clear air.
23	- - - little.	29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 pretty smart frost.
24	S. S. E.	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	36 strong frost, bright day.
25	N. N. E. fresh	30	1	37 a dull black day, strong frost.
26	- - - - -	30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 Ditto.
27	- - - - -	30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 Ditto.
28	- - - - -	30	3	35 Ditto.
29	- - - - -	30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 a dull heavy, moist day.
30	- - - - -	30	1	40 Ditto.
31	- - - - -	30	1	40 Ditto.

68. *The Grand Instructions to the Commissioners appointed to frame a new Code of Laws for the Russian Empire; composed by her Imperial Majesty Catherine II. empress of all the Russias. To which is prefixed, a description of the manner of opening the Commission, with the order and rules for electing the Commissioners. Translated from the original in the Russian language, by Michael Tatischeff a Russian gentleman, and published by permission.*

THE commission for forming a new code of laws for the empire of Russia was opened with great solemnity on the 30th of July 1767*.

On this day the deputies of the several orders and provinces of the empire met in obedience to her majesty's command, at seven o'clock in the morning at the Chudove monastery, from whence they were to proceed to the cathedral church of Uzensky to hear divine service and take the oaths.

Her majesty in great state arrived at the cathedral first, and then the procession of the deputies from the monastery began in the following order, the deputies of the highest order, viz. those of the several departments of administration, then the governments according to their rank. 1. of Moscow, 2. of Kieffs, 3. of Petersburg, 4. of Novogorod, 5. of Kasan, 6. of Astracan, 7. of Siberia, 8. of Ircootsk, 9. of Smolensko, 10. of Estonia, 11. of Livonia, 12. of Wiborg, 13. of Nisnagered, 14. of Little Russia, 15. of the country of the Ukrain. 16. of Voronega, 17. of Belgorod, 18. of Archangelgorod, 19. of Orenburgh, and 20. of New Russia: The deputies of the districts severally followed their chief deputies, first those of the gentry, next those of the cities or towns, afterwards those of the gentlemen farmers and other old servants of the state, and lastly those of the common people. The deputies of the military Cossacks had their places with the deputies of the provinces they inhabit, after the deputies of the towns.

After divine service, an admonitory discourse was delivered by the bishop of Twer, in which there appears to be great eloquence even by this translation, which is in truth a very bad one.

After the discourse, the oath was administered, the form of which is excellent, as well for its sentiments as its solemnity, and it was severally subscribed by the deputies.

The prince de Galatzin, vice chancellor,

* There is by some unaccountable negligence or mistake a strange inconsistency in the very first page of this book: In the head, or title, the commission is said to have been opened on *Friday the third of August*; and in the very first sentence that follows, it is said to have been opened on the 30th of July, which appears by the whole tenor of the work to have been the fact.

then pronounced a kind of charge to them in the name of the empress, during which she delivered to the attorney general the order and rules for regulating the manner in which the commission should be executed, and the deputies to the number of four hundred kissed her hand.

An account of the rules for regulating the commission would afford little entertainment, but the empress also delivered to the deputies instructions for composing the laws which contain sentiments of benevolence and wisdom that are worthy to be the admiration and example of all ages.

The fundamental principles of these instructions are, 'that all men are under an indispensable obligation to do good to each other to the utmost of their power: That Russia is a monarchy, and that the true end of monarchy is not to deprive mankind of their natural liberty, but to regulate their conduct so as to attain the supreme good of the whole, and that the form of government which best regulates the conduct of individuals, and least restrains natural liberty, is that alone which coincides with the views and purposes of rational beings, and attains the end, which in all regulations of civil polity should be kept constantly in view.'

It is impossible to contract these instructions into an epitome but the spirit of them will sufficiently appear from the following extracts.

It is a man's greatest happiness to be so circumstanced as that if his passions should prompt him to injure others, he should still think it his interest not to indulge them.

Civil liberty consists in being subject to such laws as restrain natural liberty only so far as it may produce mutual injuries, and lessen the happiness of the community.

No actions but such as may be prejudicial to individuals or the community are cognizable by the laws. Laws which controul other actions are tyrannical. All laws should be so contrived as to make interest and duty coincide.

Laws are the institutions of a legislator, customs are institutions of the people; it is bad policy to alter that by laws which ought to be altered by custom; alterations in custom should be attempted only by example.

Every punishment not inflicted by necessity is tyrannical. Right and not power is the source of law.

All laws in which the legislation aims at extremum rigour will be evaded.

A legislator ought to apply more to prevent crimes than to punish them, and to prevent depravity of manners by proper regulations, than to break the spirit of a people by the terror of corporal and capital punishment.

What the law calls punishment, is *in itself* misery, consequently an evil; it is only relatively good.

Experience proves that mild punishments effect

effect their purpose better than those that are severe.

Licentiousness proceeds from neglecting to punish, not from punishing with mildness*.

That a punishment may produce the desired effect, it is sufficient that the evil it occasions exceeds the good expected from the crime. All severity exceeding these bounds is useless, consequently tyrannical.

The most powerful restraint upon crimes is not the *severity*, but the *certainly* of punishment.

We should follow nature who has ordained *shame* to be the scourge of guilt. The greatest part of punishment should be the infamy which attends its being inflicted. Punishment can cease to be infamous only under a tyrannical government, which capriciously inflicts the same punishment upon the innocent and the guilty.

It is unjust to punish him who robs, in the same manner as him who not only robs but murders. It is also bad policy, for in that case, he that has robbed has no motive arising from the laws not to kill.

There should be no punishment by which the body is maimed.

The decision of the courts of justice should be publickly known and carefully preserved, that justice may always be administered *this day* as it was the *day before*, and the property and life of every citizen as surely established and as firmly secured as the constitution of the state itself.

The use of torture is contrary to all the dictates both of nature and reason: What right can power give to inflict punishment upon a citizen while it is yet doubtful whether he is innocent or guilty?

To make an oath cheap by frequent practice is to weaken its obligation, and destroy its efficacy.

Every man should be tried by his equals.

In the determination of the judge the law only should speak, and not the man. If the judge instead of the law delivers his own opinion, the people can never exactly know their reciprocal obligations.

No judge ought to confine a citizen that can give bail, except immediately to answer the charge of a capital offence.

There should be no confiscation of property to the sovereign but in cases of treason; and even then the criminal should forfeit that part of his property only which he had himself acquired.

All *useless* punishment is *unjust* †.

* Thus severe punishments produce impunity, because few are willing to prosecute: This is the case in England with respect to trifling violations of property which our laws punish with death.

† This is contrary to the silly notion that there is a *fitness* in punishment *per se*, and that, in consequence of this *fitness*, wherever there has been offence, there should be pain, without reference to any end; without mend-

No axiom is more dangerous than that *the spirit of the law ought to be considered and not the letter*. If this is adopted, the same law that condemns to day, will acquit to morrow, according to different opinions which different judges may form of its *spirit*.

If the rule of right which ought alike to govern the clown and the philosopher, is not a *simple question* of fact for the judge, the state of the citizen will be liable to strange accidents.

The laws ought to be written in the vernacular tongue, and without any unusual phrase.

The code which contains *all* the laws should be sold at as small a price as the catechism; and it must be ordained that in all schools children shall be taught to read alternately out of the church books and the laws.

There is a difference between taking into custody and shutting up in prison. To take a man into custody is nothing more than to guard the person of a citizen accused of some dangerous crime till it can be ascertained whether he is innocent or guilty. Confinement in this case should be gentle and short: The affair should be finally determined soon, or the man discharged.

The credibility of a witness is always *less* in proportion as the crime is more horrid, and the circumstances extraordinary. This rule should always be applied in cases of pretended witchcraft and wanton cruelty.

Universal experience demonstrates that the frequent use of capital punishment never mended the morals of a people. The death of a malefactor does not so effectually deter from wickedness as the example, *continually remaining*, of a man who is deprived of liberty for *this end* that he may repair by a *life of labour* the injury he has done to the community. Sudden and violent impressions act forcibly, but not long; a capital punishment, however it may terrify, is soon forgotten.

The law should never attempt to inflict infamy for actions which moralists hold to be indifferent, because in that case, actions which moralists deem infamous will cease to be so. If infamy is not universally the mark of guilt, guilt will not be inferred from infamy.

Great care should be taken not to inflict corporal or painful punishments upon those who are infected with enthusiasm, and either pretend to inspiration or counterfeit extraordinary sanctity. Enthusiasm is engrafted upon pride, and will flourish by punishment. We have seen instances of this in the late secret chancery where *such persons used to come voluntarily on particular days merely for the sake of suffering punishment*.

Punishment should be more for crimes to
ing the offender, restraining him from further mischief, or deterring others.

which

which the temptation is strong than for others*.

No man should be liable to imprisonment for insolvency, if he can shew that he is not become insolvent dishonestly but by accidents that no human prudence could foresee or prevent. To imprison such a man would be to punish misfortune, and injure the state.

We should, however, in this case distinguish fraud from great indiscretion; great indiscretion from less, and every degree of indiscretion from perfect innocence.

If the law makes many actions criminal, which by nature are indifferent, the crimes which such actions may produce will not be prevented; but many crimes will be created which they would not produce.

The most certain, but at the same time the most difficult expedient to mend the morals of a people, is a perfect system of education.

To these principles, with many others equally excellent, connected with them, or arising from them, several are added with respect to population. It is recommended to the deputies to contrive some law by which the venereal disease may be restrained and extirpated; an object sure of the highest importance as well to individuals as the state, and which nothing can exclude from publick consideration but an unhappy mode of government, which by the implicit delegation of the power lodged in the prince, to the heads of different factions, as, by intrigue and cabal they prevail against each other, sets over the nation those who have no interest in its health, who are absorbed in private views, and, with respect to the publick, think of those objects only, with which the continuance of their own power is connected, and who, when by temporary expedients they have provided for the immediate exigencies of the state, think only how to gratify their passions by the advantages of their situation.

Among other axioms of great importance under this head are the following.

A country so overwhelmed with taxes, that the people with all their care and industry, cannot but with the utmost difficulty procure a bare subsistence, will, in a length of time be depopulated.

The ease of assertion and the difficulty of examination have induced many to affirm that the poorer the subjects, the more numerous will be their families; and the heavier the taxes the more readily they will find means to pay them. This sophistry has, and will for ever bring destruction upon those states in which it is adopted.

* This is just, though the strength of temptation extenuates guilt; we punish, not because guilt has been incurred, but because mischief must be prevented. Punishment must therefore be proportioned not to turpitude in the party, but danger to the state.

Machines which by shortening labour diminish the number of workmen are greatly prejudicial to the populousness of a country, except with respect to commodities which we cannot make fast enough for exportation; in this case, if five men with a machine produce as much work as ten without one, the other five will not be idle, but will produce a like quantity with another machine.

The law which confiscates the effects of any stranger to the use of the sovereign in whose territories he happens to die, and the law which appropriates to the sovereign or his subjects the cargo of a ship wrecked upon the coast are alike absurd and inhuman.

To forbid that which nature dictates or necessity requires, is to produce dishonesty. What without the prohibition would have been done openly and innocently, will, after the prohibition be done secretly and knavishly.

Every state is under an indispensable obligation of affording to all its citizens a certain support during life, and should not leave those who are unable to work to the casual bounty of passers in the street.

The establishment of companies for handicraft trades is useful, if the number of workmen is not limited; but in that case they are prejudicial, for the very limitation prevents the increase of handicraft trades.

The Empress concludes her instructions thus:

Flatterers have instilled into all sovereigns upon earth this pernicious maxim, "that their people are created for them only," But we think, and esteem it our duty to declare, that "We are created for our people" for this reason we speak of things as they are, and have by this legislation intended to make Russia more just and more happy than any nation upon earth. To be disappointed in this purpose would be an unhappiness I do not wish to survive. X.

69. *Eptome of the Philosophical Transactions, continued from p. 529.*

IX. *An Account of a new invented Instrument for broken legs, by William Sharp.*

This instrument and its use cannot be perfectly comprehended without the cut. but Mr Sharp advises the surgeon who is called to a fractured leg where the accident happened, to lay the patient on the injured side upon a flat surface, and raise the knee of the fractured limb towards the abdomen, bending the joint of the knee at the same time, so as to put the extensor muscles of the foot which are the strongest into a state of relaxation, because, says Mr Sharp, he will then be able to restore the ends of the fractured bones to their proper situation without the customary strong extension of the limb, which is troublesome to the surgeon, painful to the patient, and apt to produce spasms and

and inflammation. When the patient is brought home he advises that he should be laid upon a bed which has a mattress upon it in the same posture, the side with the broken leg undermost, the thigh drawn up, and the knee bent, instead of laying him, as usual, on his back with the limb extended; this posture, he says, is more comfortable and convenient, and secures the foot and toes from being hurt by the weight of the bed cloths so as to render a cradle necessary.

X. An Account of a locked jaw, and palsy, cured by Electricity, by Dr Spry of Totnes.

The patient was a strong healthy girl of eighteen. She took a great fright at the accidental death of a friend, and the next day at his funeral was seized with convulsions, which, with slight intermissions, continued a month; she never spoke from the first attack though otherwise sensible, and her jaw soon became so fixed that she was fed with thin panada strained between her teeth, which could be opened but a very little way, even with a wedge contrived for that purpose. She became also paralytic from her hip downwards on the right side. Every usual method of cure having been used without success, electricity was recommended; upon receiving a few slight shocks (the feathered gnomon not rising above the horizontal) she immediately felt an agreeable sensation; the process was daily repeated with a gradual increase of the electrical power sometimes *plus*, sometimes *minus*, and in six or seven days she became able to walk; her jaw however continued fixed, upon which being full charged with the electrical matter it was discharged alternately from the *masseters*, her temples, and under her chin. Upon parting with the electrical matter, she involuntarily shook her head, and made her usual noise when endeavouring to speak; next day the conductor was fixed round her temples and throat, and she received some slight shocks by touching her chin, her teeth, and her cheeks with the electrical wire; this gave her a disagreeable sensation, but her jaws admitted of being opened a little. Next day (the gnomon being erect) the shocks were very considerably increased; they gave her considerable uneasiness, but she could afterwards open her mouth an inch, and spoke though imperfectly, and with great difficulty.

The day following, the index being vertical, she, with great reluctance received several smart shocks, and at last, unexpectedly, one so severe, as to deprive her of her senses, and throw her into strong convulsions, which continued half an hour.

The next day, after the first shock, she spoke intelligibly, and said the shocks were more severe than she could bear; she was however persuaded to endure them in hopes of farther advantage, and receiving about 20

shocks daily for a fortnight, she was perfectly recovered, and had no relapse. Her pulse after a shock or two quickened 12 or 14 times in a minute:

XI. Experiments on Rathbone Place Waters, by the Hon. H. Cavendish.

This water contains more unneutralized earth than most others, and these experiments were made to assign the cause of its suspension; the water is destitute of nitrous salt, and it appears that the suspension of its earth is caused by its being united to more than its proportion of fixed air.

XII. An Account of a Meteor seen at Oxford, by Mr Swinton.

This meteor was a broad luminous arch in the northern part of the hemisphere, extending from east to west, and almost terminated by the horizon.

XIII. Observations on Gnats, by ditto.

Mr Swinton observed six columns formed of these insects ascending from six boughs of an apple tree to the height of 50 or 60 feet; two were straight and perpendicular, three oblique, and one pyramidal.

XIV. A description of the Andrachne, a species of Arbutus, by G. D. Ehret.

Of this rare shrub, *ARBUTUS* (*Andrachne*) *frutescens, spica erecta, foliis ovatis integris, et serratis, Bacca tuberculosa polysperma*, there is an elegant representation; it first produced flowers in England in 1766, and the plant was one of several which J. Gordon of Mile End was fortunate enough to raise from seed which the late Dr Russel sent from Aleppo in 1754. One plant only produced flowers, owing probably to its having been often transplanted.

XV. The history of a Fetus with an imperfect brain.

This child was perfect, except that the whole skull except its basis was wanting, in the back part of which lay the brain, such as it was, not exceeding the size of a nut, flaccid and membranous. This infant, by the experiment of plunging the lungs in water, appeared never to have breathed, for they sunk directly; yet both the mother and the midwife felt it alive and strong just before delivery.

The author endeavours to support an opinion which he advanced in the *Phil. Trans.* for 1764. (See vol. xxxiv. p. 612.) that the use of ganglions is to render the motions of the heart, intestines, and uvea, uniformly involuntary.

XVI. On Comets, by John Winthorp.

This article is a series of geometrical reasoning, referring continually to diagrams, for which the reader must consult the memoirs.

XVII. An Attempt to ascertain the extent of the knowledge of the Ancients in the East Indies, by John Caverhill.

It is on all hands agreed that the ancient *Aurea Chersonesus*, is the same with the pre-

sent kingdom of Mallacca, and that the ancients never sailed farther than a port called Cattagara; the only question therefore to be determined is how far Cattagara, lies from Mallacca, and in what direction, the ancient accounts being in this respect very defective. Mr Caverhill seems very fairly to have proved that the ancient Cattagara is the same with the present Ponteamals, and the modern city Cambodia the ancient metropolis of Sinæ, or Thina.

XVIII. A computation of the distance of the Sun from the earth, by S. Horsley.

In this computation the moon's mean distance from the earth is taken to be $60\frac{1}{2}$ semidiameters of the earth, and the sun's mean distance is found to be 30008.4416 semidiameters of the earth.

The sun's semidiameter, is to the semidiameter of the earth as 139,876 to 1. The globe of the sun is to the globe of the earth as 2736718.8 to 1; and the sun's horizontal parallax is $67^{\circ} 52''$, 415.

XIX. A description of an apparatus for making electrical experiments, in which the electrical power is increased, and the operator secured from accidental shocks, by C. L'Epinaffe, F. R. S.

The first improvement is to line the glass cylinder or globe with a mixture of turpentine, resin, and bees-wax.

Boil 4 lb. of venice turpentine, 1 lb. of resin, and 1 lb. of bees wax over a gentle fire for about four hours, then stir in about a quarter of a pound of vermilion; if on taking out a little of this mixture, and letting it cool it becomes hard and brittle it is fit for use; then having well heated the globe or cylinder pour the melted mixture into it, and turn the globe or cylinder so as to spread it evenly over the inside surface to the thickness of a sixpence, and let it cool gradually.

A cylinder thus lined, will act with much greater force than before; and will be brought to act sooner after having been lain by; it will also be less liable to break.

As a small cylinder thus prepared is equal to one much larger that is not, the whole apparatus may be contracted. With a lined cylinder seven inches and an half in diameter, and nine inches long, Mr Epinaffe loaded three jars that held four gallons each, so that one of them burst with an explosion like a pistol; the cylinder was mounted in a brass frame with a wheel and pinion; the wheel was easily turned by a small winch, the rotation of which was to that of the cylinder as one to three.

To preserve the electrical fire when raised, and use it without waste, let a single wire be used instead of a chain, and let all the discharging parts be in close contact, screwed tight together, or ground into each other.

The improvement to prevent the operator from receiving an accidental shock is very ingenious and perfectly effectual, but it cannot be understood without the cut.

XX. An Account of the last eruption of Vesuvius, from the Hon. W. Hamilton, his Majesty's Envoy Extraord. at Naples.

Mr Hamilton arrived at Naples on the 17th of November 1764, and during the 1st year, he perceived no alteration in the mountain, except that the smoke was more considerable in bad weather than fair; in bad weather he has often heard the inward explosions at Naples, which is six miles distant. In fair weather there has been so little smoke that Mr Hamilton was able to go far down the mouth of the volcano, the sides of which were incrustated with salt and minerals of various colours, white, green, deep and pale yellow. In Oct. 1765, he perceived sometimes a puff of black smoke shoot up to a considerable height in the midst of the white, and soon after, these puffs, the signs of an approaching eruption, appeared in the night to be tinged like clouds with the setting sun.

About the beginning of November he went up the mountain, which was then covered with snow, and perceived a little hillock of sulphur about six feet high which had been thrown up, within about 40 yards of the mouth, and a light blue flame constantly issued from the top; as he was examining this phenomenon, he heard a violent report and saw a column of black smoke followed by a reddish flame shoot up with great violence, and a shower of stones fell presently afterwards, one of which falling near him, made him hastily retire; from this time the smoke increased, and was mixed with ashes, which did great damage to the vineyards; about the 24th of March the black smoke took the form of a pine tree, as described by Pliny, and the smoke that was black in the day had the appearance of flame in the night.

On Friday the 28th of March a violent explosion caused a partial earthquake, a shower of stones and cinders was thrown up to a considerable height, and the lava began to boil over; it flowed first in one stream and then in two towards Portici, moving at about the rate of a mile in an hour; it had the appearance of red hot liquid metal such as is seen in glass houses, on which were large floating cinders half-lighted, and rolling one over another with great precipitation down the side of the mountain, forming a most beautiful and uncommon cascade; in the night its colour is that of a pale bright fire; but in the day, except it is viewed very near, it has no appearance of fire, but its course is marked by a thick white smoke.

On the 29th the mountain was quiet, on the 30th the lava flowed again, and a most beautiful girandole of red hot stones was thrown up into the air every minute; on the 31st the red hot stones were perfectly transparent, and some of them not less than a ton weight were thrown to the perpendicular height of 200 feet. From the 31st of March to the 9th of April, the lava continued on the

the same side of the mountain, in two, three, and sometimes four branches but without descending much lower than the first night; on the 10th it disappeared on the side towards Naples, and broke out with much more violence on the side of the *Terre dell' Annunciata*.

Mr Hamilton passed the whole day and night of the 12th upon the mountain, when the lava burst out with such violence that the adjacent ground quivered like the timbers of a water mill; though it appeared liquid as water, it resisted the impression of a stick, and large stones thrown with the utmost force made but a very slight impression, floating on the surface, and passing out of sight in a short time. The stream at its source was not more than 10 feet wide, but it soon extended into three branches, and these fiery rivers communicating their heat to the cinders of former lavas formed a sheet of fire four miles long, and in some parts two broad.

The lava having run pure for about 100 yards, began to collect cinders and stones, and a scum was framed upon its surface; in two places it disappeared, running in a subterraneous passage for some paces, and then coming again out pure, having left the scum behind. In this manner it advanced to the cultivated part of the mountain, and I saw it, says Mr Hamilton, unmercifully destroy a poor man's vineyard and surround his cottage notwithstanding the opposition of many images of St Januarius, which were placed upon the cottage, and tied to almost every vine. The lava, at the farthest extremity from its source did not appear liquid, but like a heap of red hot coals, forming a wall, in some places ten or twelve feet high, which rolling from the top formed another wall, and so on advancing 30 feet an hour.

Mr Hamilton sent to the late Lord Morton specimens of several very curious salts and sulphurs, lava, and cinders, some of which he fetched out of the mouth itself, and he observes that hitherto none of the productions of Vesuvius have been analysed.

X

70. *Cyrus, a Tragedy, as performed at Covent Garden.* By John Hoole.

Mr. Hoole's abilities are already sufficiently known by his elegant translation of Tasso, and six of Metastasio's operas. See Vol. XXXIII. p. 266. and Vol. XXXVII. p. 312.

While he was proceeding in the translation of the operas, the advice of a friend determined him to adapt one of them to our stage, and he fixed upon *Cyrus*: the success of the piece upon the stage is a new suffrage in favour of Mr. Hoole, who, however, with the diffidence peculiar to merit, expresses some anxiety lest the reader "should withhold the approbation in the closet" which the spectator testified in the representation."

The fable of the Drama is as follows.

Astyages, king of Media, married his

daughter Mandane to Cambyfes, a Persian, but having dreamt that his grandson should dethrone him, he ordered their child, Cyrus, to be put to death as soon as it was born, and that there might be no other children of the marriage, he banished the husband Cambyfes; Harpagus, an officer of his court, preserved the child, and caused it to be brought up secretly by Mithranes, who had retired to a sequestered situation in a forest. Astyages, when he thought his order had been obeyed, shewed some signs of remorse; this encouraged Harpagus to confess that he had not put the child to death, yet fearing to discover the truth, he pretended that it had been exposed in the forest; the fears of Astyages now revived, and so far surmounted his remorse, that he put the son of Harpagus to death for the father's having disobeyed his commands. Cyrus in the mean time was brought up under the tuition of Mithranes, for whose son he passed, and was called Alcaus.

When Cyrus was 15 years old, a report gained belief that he had been found in the forest, and preserved by the Sythians, and five years afterwards, a rumour spread that he had advanced with a small party to the borders of Media.

Astyages giving credit to the rumour, and wishing to get Cyrus once more into his power, pretends that he will receive him as his heir.

The person, however, that with a band of Sythians has entered Media, is a desperate adventurer, who has taken advantage of the rumour that Cyrus is alive to assume his name.

In the mean time, Harpagus and Mithranes determine to produce the real Cyrus, Media being ripe for a revolt, and all things favouring a revolution in his behalf; Cyrus is acquainted with his birth, and the impostor, so far from interrupting their project, is considered as a victim, on whom Astyages would execute any sinister purpose, which he might still conceive against his Grandson.

While things are in this situation the impostor, with some of his associates, having made an incursion into the forest where Cyrus has been brought up, meets and offers violence to Aspasia, the daughter of Harpagus, the court having repaired to the borders of the country to offer an annual sacrifice, Cyrus hearing the cry of distress, runs to the succour of the lady, and ignorantly kills the ruffian that had assumed his name; the guards pursue him, and he implores protection of Mandane, whom he had never seen; she readily grants it, and he by accident hearing her name, knows that she is his mother: at this instant the guards come up and demand their prisoner, alledging that he has killed Cyrus their prince: Mandane who had not yet been entrusted by Mithranes and Harpagus with their secret, is thrown into an agony of grief and rage; he whom she would before have protected as having pre-

served

served innocence from violation and slain a ravisher, she now execrates as the murderer of her son, and declares she will pursue him to death. This produces a situation of very tender distress: Cyrus could at once secure himself, and put an end to the anguish of his mother, by declaring who he was, and how he had been preserved; but from this he is restrained by an oath, which he made to Mithranes, not to disclose the secret till the great project should be ripe for execution. His struggle on this occasion produces a great effect.

During this transaction Cambyfes returns in disguise, and while he is about to discover himself to Mithranes, they are interrupted by Astyages: the stranger retires, but not out of hearing, Astyages engages Mithranes to get Cyrus cut off; Mithranes promises that Alcaeus shall do it. Cambyfes not knowing that Alcaeus is his son, and that the person engaged to be cut off is an impostor, rushes from his retreat upon Astyages the moment Mithranes leaves him, and after much expostulation and reproach discovers himself; Astyages calls in his guards, and orders Cambyfes to be conducted to prison, but immediately afterwards, at Mandane's earnest intercession, sets him at liberty, under a second sentence of banishment.

Mandane, soon after having surrendered up Alcaeus to justice, for the supposed murder of her son, learns from Mithranes that Alcaeus is indeed her son, and that the person he has slain is an impostor; she is now impatient to acquaint Astyages with the mistake, supposing his professions of love to Cyrus sincere, but is withheld by Mithranes, who knows the contrary, and to appease her engages to set her son at liberty without revealing the secret.

Mithranes, in the next interview with Astyages, acquaints him, that Alcaeus has executed his will, and that Cyrus is dead; he then intreats that Alcaeus, supposed to be his son, may be set at liberty, this Astyages promises, but secretly resolves to put both Mithranes and Alcaeus to death, not only as hating the instruments of the mischief that he ordained, but as desirous to preserve a secret which they only could reveal.

While he is considering how to effect this purpose, an accidental interview with the prisoner as he is passing by, influences him strongly to spare him, and he leaves him wholly to the care of Harpagus, who sets him at liberty.

Mandane in the mean time, not able to restrain her impatience, goes in search of Alcaeus, whom now she believes to be her son; she finds him, and claims him as her child, with every expression of parental tenderness and love; this produces a new struggle; he is still bound by his oath not to discover himself, and keeps it inviolate, tho' in the utmost agony of distress.

Cambyfes being now at liberty, procures an interview with Mandane; after the first

effusions of tenderness and joy, he laments the death of his son by Alcaeus, in consequence of the compact which he overheard between Astyages and Mithranes. Mandane tells him she has been assured by Mithranes, that Alcaeus is her son: Cambyfes with great reason supposes that Mithranes forged this falsehood to screen Alcaeus from Mandane's resentment; Mandane adopts this opinion, and recollects the confusion of Alcaeus, when she addressed him as her child, in confirmation of it. Cambyfes determines to avenge the death of Cyrus by killing Alcaeus, and for this purpose to waylay him in a dark grove near the fountain of Astarte. As soon as Cambyfes leaves Mandane, Alcaeus having been absolved from his oath of secrecy by Mithranes, approaches her with all the ardour and impatience of filial duty and affection; Mandane who now supposes him a murderer of the very child he personates, turns from him with abhorrence and indignation, yet willing to make his destruction sure, she conceals her sentiments, and pretending that the place they are in is not sufficiently safe and secret, appoints him to meet her at the fountain of Astarte, by this artifice sending him where she knows Cambyfes waits to destroy him. Soon after Cyrus leaves her, she is joined by Mithranes, whom having first insulted by ironical commendations of his services, she openly reproaches for perfidy, and with a pleasure so horrid as somewhat to lessen the interest of a tender and generous mind in her fortunes, she tells him, "this instant, while I speak, thy son gasps for his latest breath; know too, thou wretch, 'twas I, 'twas I, deceived, and sent him to his fate." The old man, struck with astonishment and horror, declares with the most solemn imprecation, that Alcaeus is her son; she sees his distress with exultation and insult; "Rave on, says she, for I enjoy it," This triumph however is short; Harpagus as soon as Mithranes has quitted her in distraction and despair, enquires of her for Alcaeus, for, "except we find him, says he, all our hopes are air," an explanation soon follows, Harpagus confirms the account of Mithranes; that Alcaeus is her son: as Harpagus could have no interest in asserting this if false, Mandane instantly believes it to be true, and the anguish and horror which at once overwhelm her upon feeling the mischiefs she thought of bringing upon Mithranes recoil upon herself, are more easily imagined than described. The agitation of her mind at length produces phrenzy, and while she is wandering in the fatal grove, she suddenly sees Cambyfes with his sword bloody; at this sight all her powers forsake her, and she falls senseless upon the ground; in this situation she is found both by Cyrus and Cambyfes, and revives just time enough to prevent the death of the son by the father's hand.

Cambyfes, before he had reached the place where he expected to find Alcaeus, was

was attacked by a straggling party [of the guards, some of whom he wounded, and it was with their blood that his sword was stained; this interesting scene is interrupted by Astyages who is soon called off to quell a popular insurrection; he is soon after slain by Harpagus in revenge for the death of his son, and Cyrus being produced to the people succeeds to the throne.

A drama must necessarily appear to great disadvantage in a narrative, but the mind may easily conceive the effect of such events and situations brought on by poetic dialogue supported by the graces of action and utterance.

The prologue and epilogue are to be found in the poetical article. X.

71. *The Complaint of Liberty.* 15.

The subject of this Complaint of liberty is the danger of Corsica; it is a strange rhapsody, full of common place sentiment, absurd metaphor, and allusions to historical facts of which the author has only a confused and imperfect notion. The goddess liberty appears in this performance to be a petulant, ignorant, silly creature; she talks of a *call* that is *cured*; of a *butcher's car* that is *bent* with *trophies*; of *excessive torture* *b'urting* a *blow*, in those who are not *conscious* that they *suffer*; of sweets that are *untasted* enchanting the *eyes*; of *silence* hushing a *wast*; and of a *blow* that was *crowned*; she had also heard something of a man's shooting an apple from the head of his child in Switzerland, and thus she declaims upon the subject.

Helvetia long her prostrate sons deplor'd,
And curst the ravage of the wasting sword;
With brutal cruelty *Rodolphus* ruled,
And barb'rous *Grifold* wanton'd uncontrol'd;
The father's breast what *bitter* anguish *tears*,
When thus were wounded his abhorrent ears:
"Go seize thy twanging bow and feather'd
dart,

"And pierce yon apple with unerring art,
"Which crowns thy darling son's devoted
head,

"Refusal dooms both son and father dead."
In vain the guiltless *hoary* suppliant kneels,
No pitying throes the laughing monster feels;
He seiz'd the twanging bow & feather'd dart,
And pierc'd the apple with unerring art,
A *second shaft* with *whizzing fury* flies,
And *Gri old* bites the ground and yeling dies.

The fact alluded to is so curious and interesting, that this opportunity is taken to insert a relation of it, by which it will appear, that he who ruled brutally was not named *Rodolphus*, nor he that wantoned uncontrolled *Grifold*; that the person condemned to shoot was not *hoary*, and that he did not kill the tyrant upon the spot with a second arrow. *Grifler*, who governed in Switzerland, for the emperor *Albert*, set up a cap upon a pike in one of the public squares of Altorp, and commanded, by proclamation, that all who passed it should, as a token of obedience to his government, pull off their hats: One William Tell, who with others

had formed a conspiracy against him, having passed it several times without making his obeysance, was carried before the governor, who condemned him to shoot an apple from the head of one of his children at a considerable distance with an arrow; Tell at first refused, and declared that he would rather suffer death than run the risk of killing his child with his own hand, but *Grifler* threatening death both to him and the child, Tell complied, and had the good fortune to succeed; *Grifler*, however, who perceived that Tell had concealed another arrow under his garment, asked what that was for; Tell at first evaded the question, but being promised his life if he would confess the truth, he fixed his eyes stedfastly upon the governor, and drawing out the arrow, "This, said he, if I "had killed my child with the first, should "have killed thee." *Grifler* was struck with a sense of his danger, and turned pale; but not thinking it expedient to break his promise, nor daring to set Tell at liberty, he ordered him to be bound hand and foot, and, with his bow and arrow, as memorials of his offence, put on board a bark, in which he was himself going a voyage on the lake Urie, intending to leave him prisoner in the castle of Cusnach. But it happened that when the vessel had reached the middle of the lake, a violent storm arose, and the people on board told *Grifler*, that they had no other chance to preserve their lives than to unbind the prisoner, who was not only a most skillful sailor, but remarkable for his *strength* and *activity*: *Grifler* yielded to their importunity, and Tell was unbound, who immediately run to the helm and turned the head of the vessel towards Switzerland. The first land that he made was a rock, which is still called Tell's rock, and as soon as he came within a few yards of it, he seized his bow and arrow, and leaping suddenly on shore, pushed the boat off again with all his force; this gave him time to get out of sight among the cliffs before those whom he had left on board could recover the shore; and hiding himself in a narrow defile, which he knew *Grifler* must pass, he killed him with his arrow as he went by; then hastening by secret ways to his confederates, he told their chief what he had done; upon this they appeared publickly in arms, and renounced *Albert's* authority: *Albert* was slain in his march to reduce the revolted, and Henry the VIIth his successor restored to them their liberty and independence.

The following passages justify the other censures of this piece.

And bleeding thousands *cure* ambition's *call*
----- a butcher's car
Bent with the trophies of offensive war.
Blest, if *unconscious* of your hapless woe,
Excessive torture b'urts the keenest blow.
Untasted sweets the longing eyes enchant,
And dismal silence *hush'd* the dreary waste.
When Sylla struck, and Cæsar crown'd the
blow. X.

PROLOGUE to CYRUS.

Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

NEW to the stage, before this dread array
 Prepar'd to offer here his virgin play,
 Our tim'rous author, diffident of praise,
 Grafts his first laurels on another's bays;
 Takes from another's breast the gen'rous fire,
 And fits to English strains a foreign lyre.
 Aspires to please by unsuspected means,
 Importing passion from Italian scenes:
 Where heroes combat to soft music's note;
 And tyrants warble thro' an eunuch's throat;
 To symphony despairing lovers sigh;
 And struggling traitors by the gamut die!
 Yet here, a living bard, whose fame outruns
 The foremost of the tuneful drama's sons,
 Can even in song his magic pow'r dispense,
 At once uniting harmony and sense.
 From him our poet now essays to write,
 And plans from him the story of to-night:
 A well known tale—who has not heard the name
 Of Cyrus, and the rising Median fame?
 Each puling school-boy can discuss the theme;
 The suffering grandson, and the monarch's dream!

O! could our poet catch th' inspiring thought,
 And nobly copy what was nobly wrought:
 Or where the master's hand but sketch'd the line,
 With happy warmth fill up the bold design;
 Then ev'ry figure, with full force impress'd,
 Might wake the feelings of th' impassion'd breast;
 While each bright eye amidst this circle pays
 The tribute of involuntary praise.

EPILOGUE to the same.

By a FRIEND.

Spoken by Mrs. YATES.

WELL, here I am—thank heav'n! no
 more Mandane—
 Among ourselves, this bard is but a zany.
 Says I, when first he offer'd me the part,
 "I hope 'tis nature levell'd at the heart."
 Says he,—"A husband thought far off to roam,
 "Disguis'd and unexpectedly comes home.
 "A son returns, lost twenty years, d'ye see,
 "To call you mother, tho' not thirty-three."
 This (I reply'd) will do, if I can guess,
 For this, indeed, is natural distress—
 Distress! he cry'd) you quite mistake the thing,
 Asyages, you'll find—had dreamt—the king—
 I stop't him short—perhaps it may be true,
 That your old nature differs from your new:
 From various causes equal sorrows flow,
 All realms and times have some peculiar woe.
 With us, what griefs from ill's domestic rise,
 When now a beau, and now a monkey dies.
 In this our iron age, still harder lot,
 A masquerade, no ticket to be got—
 Your obsolete distress may now be told—
 Let's see—there's ravishing—that's very old.
 There's love that scorn'd a title and estate—
 These woes of love are vastly out of date.
 Then there's your martyr to his country's weal:
 What strange distress these ancients us'd to feel!
 The love of country now indeed runs high,
 They prove its value most, who dearest buy:

Think what our patriots pay in sterling gold:
 A single borough for seven years to hold!
 Though here *in statu quo* I still remain,
 I've oft been marry'd, ravish'd, crown'd, and
 slain,

None of all these have been my fate to-night,
 So us'd to fancy'd anguish and delight:
 Yet let me hope you felt the part I bore,
 Give me your plaudit—we can wish no more.

PROLOGUE to the new Tragedy of ZINGIS.

By Mr. HOME.

Spoken by Mr. HOLLAND.

TOO much the Greek and Roman chiefs
 engage
 The muses care—they languish on our stage;
 The modern bard, struck with the vast applause
 Of ancient masters, like the painter draws
 From models only.—Can such copies charm
 The heart, or like the glow of nature warm?
 To fill the scene to-night, our author brings
 Originals at least—Warriors and kings—
 Heroes, who, like their gems, unpolish'd shine,
 The mighty fathers of the Tartar line,
 Greater than those, whom classic pages boast,
 If those are greatest, who have conquer'd most,
 Such is the subject—such the poet's theme,
 If a rough foldier may assume that name;
 Who does not offer you from fancy's store,
 Manners and men,—On India's burning shore,
 In warlike toils he pass'd his youthful years,
 And met the Tartar in the strife of spears:
 But tho' he liv'd amidst the cannon's roar,
 Thunder like your's he never fac'd before;
 Listen indulgent to his artless strain,
 Nor let a foldier quarter ask in vain.

EPILOGUE by Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. ABINGTON.

I'M sent, good folks, to speak the Epilogue,
 But 'tis so dull—I'll cheat the scribbling
 rogue:
 Among ourselves, your loss will be but small—
 You're too polite for Epilogue to call.
 But as for you†—it is your joy and pride
 Ever to call—but never satisfy'd.—
 Will you, ye critics, give up Rome and Greece?
 And turn Mahometans, and save this piece?
 What shall our stage receive this Tartar race,
 Each whisker'd hero, with a copper face?
 I hate the Tartars—hate their vile religion:—
 We have no soul's forsooth—that's their decision!
 These brutes, some horrid prejudice controuls;
 Speak, English husbands—have your wives no
 souls?
 Then for our persons—still more shameful work,
 A hundred women, wed a single Turk!
 Again, ye English husbands, what say you?
 A hundred wives! you would not wish for Two,
 Romans and Greeks for me!—O that dear
 Sparta!
 Their women had a noble Magna Charta!
 There a young hero, had he won fair fame,
 Might, from her husband, ask a lovely dame;

* Boxes.

† Gallery.

The

The happy husband of the honour vain,
Gave her with joy, took her with joy again:
The chosen dame no struggles had within,
For to refuse, had been a public sin.—
And to their honour, all historians say.
No Spartan lady, ever fin'd that way.—

Ye fair, who have not yet thrown out your
bait,
To tangle captives in the marriage state;
Take heed, I warn you, where your shares you
set;

O let not infidels come near your net.
Let hand in hand, with prudence, go your wishes,
Men are, in general, the strangest fishes!
Do not for misery your beauty barter;
And—O take heed—you do not catch a Tartar.

*Occasional PROLOGUE on the Appearance
of the New Juliet at the Theatre-Royal
in Covent Garden.*

Written by Mr. C O L M A N.

Spoken by Mr. P O W E L L.

WHEN frighten'd poets give the town
a Play;

Some bold or gentle Prologue leads the way:
But when new Players their weak powers engage,
And risque their future fortune on the stage,
No bard appears to plead their desp'rate cause,
To silence censure, or bespeak applause:
Authors too, cautious to direct your choice,
Make empty echoes of the public voice,
With less poetic fire than critic phlegm,
Praise as you praise, and blame what you con-
demn.

Actors, as Actors feel; and few so fear'd,
But well remember what they first appear'd;
When sudden tumult shook the lab'ring breast
With hope and fear, and shame, at once possess'd;
When the big tear stood trembling in the eye,
And the breath struggled with the rising sigh.

To-night a trembling Juliet fills the scene,
Fearful as young, and *really not* Eighteen;
Cold icy fear, like an untimely frost,
Lies on her mind, and all her pow'rs are lost.
'Tis yours alone to dissipate her fears,
To calm her troubled soul, and dry her tears.
But by the cank'ring East, the infant rose
Its full blown honours never can disclose;
Oh, may no envious blast, no critic blight,
Fall on the tender plant we rear to-night;
So shall it thrive; and in some genial hour,
The opening bud may prove a beautiful flower.

*A New Occasional Prologue, spoken by Mr. Powell
with universal applause, at the Theatre Royal in
Covent Garden, for the benefit of the Westminster
New Lying-Inn-Hospital.*

The Words by Mr. BOYCE.

WHEN William's sword had quell'd each
hostile band,
And but one sceptre sway'd the rescu'd land,
Then Britons, erst a people wild and rude,
Whose mien was surly, tho' their hearts were
good.

To love of arts bade martial deeds give way,
And dawning science beam'd its glorious ray;
Their manners brighten'd as their sense refin'd,
The social virtues open'd on their mind:
From breast to breast the moral duties ran;
The son continu'd what the sire began;
Each heart was taught to feel another's woe,
The sigh to heave, and pity's drop to flow;
Succeeding ages still grew more humane,
And perfect charity crowns George's happy
reign.

Lo! at your word what asylums arise,
A shield for chastity! a fence from vice!
See Magdalens implore their parent sky,
With bended knee, and pure uplifted eye;
Sweet peace of mind, long absent to restore,
And grace to follow vicious paths no more!
Hear foundlings sigh, from cruelty set free,
And little Tars exult for liberty.

These! these are works which heav'n itself de-
light,
And such the plan your bounty aids to-night;
The matron's pregnant anguish to allay,
And bring her offspring to the face of day.
Ye really great! Oh, kindly still dispense
Your brightest attribute, Benevolence!
Make the poor race of sad affliction smile,
Like those whose noble hearts endow'd the pile,
Whose bosoms melt at sorrow's plaintive call,
And, like the sun, would glad and cherish all;
And when the last tremendous trump shall sound,
Whilst harden'd hearts wait dubiously around,
The truly good shall rise supremely blest,
Who lent to heav'n by succouring the distressed.

*VERSES from a Gentleman at Bath to his Friend
in London.*

TO health restor'd by Bath's salubrious spring,
Or more perhaps from Lansdown's
purer air,

Permit the Muse in thankful strains to sing,
The rural beauties which delight us there.

Whether we seek the sacred grove's retreat,
Or flow'ry meads around extended wide;
Whether we court the wood at noon day heat
On in the ev'n on Avon's waters glide?

Whether we mount the Down and distant view,
The swelling Severn roll along the dale,
Or strain our eyes to pierce the æther thro',
For twinkling hills that seem to bound the
vale?

If from the chosen spot, to where the light
Can scarce distinguish 'twixt the earth and sky,
Herds, buildings, flocks, alternate catch the
light

Till distance sweetly steals them from the eye?

If such sweet vales with winding waters stor'd
Where tranquil sweetness ever seems to live,
Can calm contentment to the mind afford,
Or to the flights of genius vigor give?

These scenes we have, but words alas are vain
To teach such beauty as around me glows,
Let TAYLOR's pencil speak in magic train
For that most strongly paints what nature
news.

To the Honourable Memory of a GENERAL
FRIEND. An ELEGY.

LET others hail the rising sun ;
I bow to him whose race is run,
Tho' set in endless day.

No bounty past invokes my praise,
Nor future prospects prompt my lays,
Save sacred friendship's ray.

Could grief avail, or tears regain,
Or call that *union* back again,
Which heaven has *now* dissolv'd :
The leave of heaven could they obtain,
The grave that frame should not detain
From those in grief involv'd.

But, oh ! the fix'd, the firm decree,
The grief of *thousands* and of *me*,
Denies the pleasing fight :
Consign'd to dust the fabric lies,
Nor more shall greet the longing eyes,
But in the realms of light.

Those willing, active limbs, *no more*,
(Devoted to assist the poor)
Their wonted office know ;
No more the widow's, orphan's, grief,
Shall meet their kind, their just relief,
Or feel his balm for woe.

Affliction's gen'ral friend *no more*
Its secret, silent depths explore ;
His labouring mind at rest.
The generous purpose of his heart,
No more its goodness *can* impart,
Or feel for the distressed.

His pleasing, sweet, and noble mind !
Oh where shall we its *equal* find,
With ev'ry virtue crown'd :
Each Christian virtue own'd his breast,
(In deepest characters imprest)
Which all the needy found.

Distinguish'd characters have shin'd
In many a great and noble mind,
With *sep'rate* lustre crown'd :
On whose, my dear, lamented friend,
So many virtues did attend,
Say—or in *one* abound?

A mournful, *unavailing* sigh,
A silent tear *steals* from mine eye,
And pensive tribute give !
While retrospective hours renew,
Expected, blasted hopes review,
Join'd—bid my sorrows live.

Sorrow *must* live, and grief remain,
Yet hope its great excess restrain,
And calm my troubled mind ;
The dignity of grief shall shine,
And sorrow's *grandeur* shall be mine—
To heaven's decree resign'd !

Reliev'd from griefs, from pains reliev'd,
From all that wounded or that griev'd
Thy *patient*, *humb'e* mind ;
Concenter'd in that *holy rest* ;
Which heav'n *here* open'd in thy breast,
Its full fruition find.

Or rising thro' the realms of day.
Where *peace* spreads its encreasing ray,
And rises still more bright :
Thro' boundless space its race maintain,
Thro' endless ages *still* to gain
Still more effuigent light.

Whate'er thy state, whate'er thy task,
Would heav'n permit, I'd humbly ask,
(If not too great to give)
While in this *mixed* state of things,
Where ev'ry hour its *trouble* brings,
And *peace* its wound receive ;

I'd ask, would heaven grant my request :
His *frequent visit* to my breast,
Yet not his *peace* destroy ;
His *meek* and *humb'e* strain would lend
Strength to my mind—my hopes defend,
And give a glimpse of joy.

I feel—I feel !—heaven lends an ear,
Grants my request—my *humble pray'r*,
In condescension great :
Preserve, oh FATHER ! 'tis thy pow'r
Sustains in every *trying* hour,
In *this* my *proving* state.

I'll strive, *dear shade*, thy steps to tread,
Tho' vice triumphant rears its head,
And threatens to beguile ;
Thy *shining* pattern, still in view,
Ardour shall kindle—and *renew*,
And at *temptations* smile.

I'll strive to tread thy steps, *dear shade*,
Tho' storms attend and pains invade
That *tribulated way* ;
Thro' various heights and depths to prove
The *myst'ries* of redeeming love,
Which leads to *endless* day.

Oh, *friendship* ! *sacred* and *refin'd* !
Thou *balm of life* ! in whom we find
A *foretaste* of the just !
Sacred to thee, *dear shade*, extends
The *highest* tribute of thy friends,
And *mem'ry* to thy dust.

Such *gen'ral* grief has rarely been,
Sincere, for *one* lov'd subject seen ;
On kings great shews attend :
ALL mourn for *thee*—both rich and poor,
Aged and young—HAWKSWORTH † deplore,
They know they've lost their friend.

Epigram on an Old Woman's Alarm to a
Society of Gentlemen, who were spending
a joyous Evening when the Inunda-
tion happened at Chelsea.

“SIRS, the Serpentine River is coming up
stairs !
“ Pray, get out of the house, for it surely will
“ sink it !”
“ Get along, you old W—h, and to drown all
“ our cares,
“ Throw in Brandy and Sugar, and then we will
“ drink it.”

* A Christian life is a continual warfare.

† Mr Richard Hawkesworth late of Bristol.

BY the latest accounts from the East Indies, the company's troops under Col. Smith have made very considerable new acquisitions, and by the capture of Kishnagurry, have brought a large tract of country under subjection. By this success, added to the advantages of trade, and the revenues arising from former acquisitions, an annual fund is now accumulating, which, when properly divided, it is said, will amount to 50 per cent, to the proprietors of stock, exclusive of the sums paid to the government, and the augmentation of the military establishment, which a continual state of war in that country has rendered absolutely necessary.

At Bombay, a powder magazine has been blown up by the premeditated malice of one Hart, a quarter master of artillery, who being punished for misbehaviour, resolved upon this desperate and diabolical method of destroying himself, and being revenged of his officers. There were about 36 barrels of powder in the magazine, which being set fire to, in an instant levelled all the adjoining houses, killed about 30 of the inhabitants, and wounded 60 more.

The seditious peasants on the frontiers of Poland continue their cruelties, and wherever they can prevail over the Dissidents, they put men, women, and children to the sword. The Russians and Turks, who both take part in the troubles of that unhappy country, are carrying on their military preparations with the utmost vigour; and it is feared that the flames of war that have been confined awhile within certain bounds, will soon become general in Europe, and rage with more violence than ever.

In the mean time, the brave Corsicans have given fresh proofs of their zeal for liberty, and have defeated the best concerted enterprizes of the French to bring them under subjection. Mr. Boswell, a Scots gentleman, has endeavoured by a well-timed manifesto, to excite a spirit of generosity among the opulent of this country, in their favour; and it is hoped the contributions on this occasion, will not be less liberal than those which in circumstances not unusual, were bestowed upon an ungrateful Queen.

In the state of seeming tranquility which this nation amidst these disturbances at present enjoys, the affairs of Africa bespeak attention. It cannot escape the notice of administration, that wherever the French obtain an establishment near any of our foreign settlements, the active spirit of that people is ever busy in fomenting jealousies, which they artfully convert to their own advantage. On the borders of the Gambia this practice has succeeded to their wish. While the natives and English are cutting one another's throats, the French

(Gent. Mag. Dec. 1768.)

are carrying on the slave trade without molestation; and tho' confined by treaties to one inconsiderable spot, they reap all the emoluments of the most extensive privileges.

The foreign prints are full of projects in consequence of a more enlarged plan for improving the Family Compact. And of the measures concerting by the Protestant powers, for guarding against the intended mischief. The rupture between the Turks and Russians, is said to be the first effect of the united policy of the Catholic powers; and it is now foreseen, that the troubles of Poland are only the prelude to troubles of a more interesting nature, nearer home.

But what Great Britain has most to dread is the detection of her North American colonies. One argument the advocates for a parliamentary taxation of those distant provinces have yet to answer; and that is, that no free people were ever subject to the exactions of a double legislature, assuming distinct powers of levying money generally upon the whole community. When the king, by his own authority, attempted to levy money on the people of England, at the same time that they were subject to be taxed by parliament, they took the alarm, and resisted the regal authority, the highest then known to the constitution of this country. The attempt proved fatal to the usurpers. A struggle for power ensued, and, in the end, the people prevailed. The *supreme authority* is, for political reasons, wisely placed in the sovereign; but the *power* is, and always must be, *inherently* in the people. Whenever, therefore, the contest for power becomes general, the delegated force in support of government, must prove feeble opposed to the collected strength of the whole community. The contest will, therefore, never be risked by a wise administration. American laws owe their sanction to the king. All appeals from thence are to the king and council.—Submission to any other power must therefore be involuntary.

In order to terminate this interesting question, it is reported, that four American governors are ordered home, that the ministry may have certain intelligence of the real dispositions of the Colonists; and that General Gage, on whose sentiments great stress is laid, will also be ordered home.

From these reports, joined to the late reconciliation of the brotherhood, the friends of America have formed favourable hopes of a reconciliation with the mother-country; it being certainly known that the sentiments of the brothers on American affairs, were the principal cause of their disagreement,

Historical Chronicle, Dec. 1768.

Nov. 15.

TH E Confederates of Bar published a manifesto, declaring the election of the king of Poland illegal.

Nov. 24.

A fine eighty gun ship, called the Queen of Denmark, in honour of her Danish majesty, was launched at the Holm in that country.

Nov. 28.

The quicksilver in the Barometer at Worcester, was lower than ever before remembered. The same was observed at Edinburgh.

This day his majesty was pleased to invest the Duke of Roxburgh with the ensigns of the ancient and most noble order of the Thistle.

The gold snuff box picked out of the Duke of Bedford's pocket at the late masquerade, has been stopped by a jeweller at Paris, to whom it was offered for sale. The man who offered it, said he bought it of a Jew in London.

The Emperess of Russia, who has lately been inoculated for the small-pox by Mr. Dimsdale, is perfectly recovered, without one day's confinement. It must be remembered, to the honour of this princess, that in a country where the practice of inoculation was unknown, she suffered the first experiment to be made upon herself.

This day, John Simmonds, commonly called Captain Simmonds, lately convicted of decoying men into the East India company's service, confining them in lock-up-houses, and forcibly carrying them on board vessels to be sent abroad, was brought before the court of King's Bench to receive sentence, when he was ordered to be confined eighteen months in prison, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

Nov. 29.

Being the birth day of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, who then entered into the 50th year of her age, her Highness received the compliments of the nobility as usual on that occasion.

The honorary medals given by the Royal Society, was this day delivered to the following gentlemen. That for 1767 to John Ellis, Esq; of Gray's Inn, F.R.S. for his curious discoveries in that part of the animal kingdom called Zoophytes; and that for 1768 to Peter Woulfe, Esq; of Gray's Inn, F.R.S. for his excellent experiments in distillation.

A premium of 50l. has likewise been given to Mr. Reynolds of Adisham in Kent, for his communications respecting the culture and use of the turnep-rooted cabbage.

A young actress made her appearance

for the first time at Covent Garden theatre, in the character of Juliet. It is remarkable, that at her first entrance, on seeing herself before a crowded audience, her resolution failed her, and she fainted upon the stage. The first act was consequently all tremor on her side; all compassion and anxiety on that of the audience. But having had time between the first and second acts to recover herself, she gave proofs in the following scenes of a very masterly genius, and promises fair to be the first tragic actress in England.

Nov. 30.

The floods have been higher and more general in the Western counties during the present month, than have been known in any man's memory; yet the damage that has been done, has not exceeded that of ordinary years, owing to the precautions that had been taken to remove cattle, &c. the inundation that followed having been foreseen from the heavy rains that preceded them.

THURSDAY Dec. 1.

At the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, held this day, Dr Sir Stuart Thriepland was chosen president, and Dr Boswell and Dr Horne censors.

His majesty's ship Dorsetshire sailed from Spithead with the 25th reg. on board for Minorca. It is said that this ship had on board 1400 souls.

FRIDAY 2.

Part of the walls and roof of the church adjoining to the palace of Holyrood-house at Edinburgh fell down; and at night the remainder; so that this fine old edifice is now totally demolished.

SATURDAY 3.

A horse belonging to Mr. Delimore of Hanstead in Hertfordshire, was cut for the stone, and a calculus extracted which weighed 17 lb. The horse died immediately after the operation.

A Conge d'Elire was this day issued to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral of Bangor, empowering them to elect a Bishop for that See, and recommending the Right Rev. Dr. John Ewer, Bishop of Landaff, in the room of Dr. Egerton lately translated to the See of Litchfield and Coventry.

MONDAY 5.

The Duke of Grafton was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle.

This day the Exeter stage-coach was borne down by the rapidity of the floods, near Stains-bridge, and six passengers drowned. The coachman and the guard were saved.

Mr. Bingley was, by writ of habeas corpus, brought before Sir Joseph Yates, and

and on entering into two different recognizances for *his appearance only*, on the first day of next term, in the court of King's Bench, he was discharged out of custody.

TUESDAY 6.

This morning No 29,749 was drawn a prize of 20,000*l*. It is said to be the property of John Cleveland, Esq; member for Barnstable.

A little before the present lottery began drawing, a foreign gentleman came to England, and brought with him a very agreeable negro girl, about 17 years of age, but thro' the narrowness of his circumstances, he was obliged to sell his slave for 30 guineas: with part of which he purchased a lottery ticket, since drawn a prize of 5000*l*. He has since re-purchased the girl, made her free, and settled on her an annuity for her life.

THURSDAY 8.

A little before eleven o'clock, the sheriffs opened the poll for a knight of the shire for Middlesex, at Brentford. The candidates were Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, and John Glynn, Esq. The election went on with much tranquility and regularity till about a quarter after two, when, as Mr. Glynn says, 'a desperate set of armed ruffians, with Liberty and Proctor in their hats, without the least opposition, without the least provocation, or cause of quarrel, were, at a signal, let loose upon the peaceable, unarmed, and inoffensive freeholders of the county of Middlesex, in order to destroy those whom they could not corrupt, and to wrest from them, by violence, that freedom of election, which every undue and unconstitutional interposition had failed to overthrow.'—But, as the friends of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor represent the matter, the most desperate set of ruffians appeared on the side of Mr. Glynn, many of whom, being freeholders, had possessed themselves of the stations next the poll-books, and having poll'd themselves for Mr. Glynn, continued to obstruct the friends of Sir William, who were very numerous, from approaching to poll; this produced a quarrel, in which a constable who attended, had his staff broken, and other constables hastening to his assistance, a hat was thrown very high in the air, and then a number of ruffians with clubs and bludgeons rushed into the street, and beat down indiscriminately every person that came in their way; and thus they advanced beating against the booth, till they had driven off near all the voters and the sheriffs clerks: this done they marched round in triumph, flourishing their sticks, huzzaying, and crying, "*Glynn for ever*." Sir William, and two friends of his, were very near being demolished in going to a gentleman's house, the windows and gates of which

were broken immediately to pieces, and Mr. Sheriff Shakespeare (who is charged by Serjeant Glynn with taking the part of Sir William) narrowly escaped from the huffings alive.

SATURDAY 10.

The sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wednesday ended, when seven malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Ann Perkins for returning from transportation; Eliz. Richardson for the wilful murder of Mr Pimlot; John Fennel, Thomas Towell, and Charles Crew for a robbery in Black Boy Alley; Wm White for stealing a mare; and John Andrew Martin for a burglary in Noble-street; against this criminal several other indictments were preferred, he having committed robberies and frauds to the amount of several thousand pounds.

SUNDAY 11.

At the Queen's palace an inoculation for the small-pox was performed on the Princess Royal and Prince William, and their Royal Highnesses were put under the care of Sir Clifton Winttingham, physician to his majesty, Sir John Pringle, physician to the queen, Caesar Hawkins, Esq; serjeant surgeon, and Pennell Hawkins, Esq; surgeon to the queen.

MONDAY 12.

At a chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter, held this day at St. James's, George Duke of Marlborough was declared duly elected, and being conducted to the sovereign, was invested with the garter, ribbon, and George as usual.

TUESDAY 13.

This day Gilbert Laurie, was appointed by his majesty, one of the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, in the room of David Cuthbert, Esq; deceased.

WEDNESDAY 14.

The election of knight of the shire for Middlesex, was continued at Brentford, pursuant to adjournment; at the close of which the numbers were

For Mr. Glynn,	1542
Sir Wm Proctor,	1278

The election was this day carried on without the least appearance of disorder.

TUESDAY 16.

His Grace Henry Fuenes Pelham Clinton, duke of Newcastle, was sworn of his majesty's privy council. At the same time his Grace took the oaths as Lord Lieutenant of the town and county of Nottingham, and also Custos Rotulorum of the same. He is also appointed by his majesty, keeper of the forest of Sherwood.

Petitions from the corporation of Newcastle, the Trinity-house, and the masters and owners of ships at Newcastle, were transmitted to London, to oppose a petition from Coventry, for uniting the two rivers Severn and the Thames by a canal, in order that the coals in that part of the country

country may be conveyed to the London market.

The frost having set in very severely for three days, the Elbe was this day frozen over at Hamburg, and all navigation stopped.

SUNDAY 18.

Early this morning a fire broke out at Rochester, which burnt down and damaged 14 houses before it was extinguished. It is said to be occasioned by a man, who having quarrelled with his wife, set his house on fire by way of revenge. Others say, that being drunk, and his wife from home, he did it accidentally.

MONDAY 19.

Prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh was a second time inoculated for the small-pox, no eruption having appeared from the first operation.

TUESDAY 20.

This day his majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty of 3s. in the pound land-tax.

— for continuing the duties on malt, rum, cyder, and perry.

— for allowing a further time for the free importation of rice.

— for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces.

— for preventing the clandestine importation of foreign spirits.

— for punishing mutiny and desertion.

— for repairing the harbour and quay of Wells in Norfolk.

And to an act for erecting a market-house, and holding a market in Taunton in Somersetshire, and for cleansing and lighting the streets, &c. and to one road bill, and six private bills.

A committee appointed by the last Synod of Glasgow met this day to examine the proofs of a charge brought against one of their ministers for denying our Saviour's atonement for sin; and for propagating opinions tending to justify dissimulation in subscribing confessions of Faith.

The frost which had set in severely on the 13th, and stopped the navigation in Holland, all at once went off, and every where opened the canals.

WEDNESDAY 21.

Between five and six in the evening the shock of an earthquake was felt at Worcester, and the parts adjacent.

The shock was also felt at Gloucester, where many people in a fright left their houses. One who was in the cathedral says, the whole of that edifice was shaken. A gentleman passing through the fields affirms, the birds were sensible of it, and left the hedges in a kind of terror.

THURSDAY 22.

Miss Gardener, only daughter of Frederick Gardener, Esq; of Blossom-hall, in Wiltshire, being dreadfully frightened by a bull, was so strangely affected, that in

the space of four hours, her hair, which was of a fine brown, became as gray as that of a person of fourscore.

SUNDAY 25.

Being Christmas day, the same was observed at Court as a high festival; their majesties, preceded by the heralds and pursuivants, went to the Chapel Royal and heard divine service; after which their majesties received the Sacrament from the hands of the Bishop of London, and his majesty made the usual offering of the byzant or wedge of gold.

TUESDAY 27.

The king has been pleased to appoint Robert Murray Keith, to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the court of Dresden.

THURSDAY 29.

By advices from different parts of the kingdom, it appears, that counterfeit bank notes are circulating by a set of villains, who have found means to procure a copper-plate to be engraved, in imitation of that of the Bank of England.

This day No. 14,776, was proclaimed by mistake a prize of 10,000l. tho' it was known that all the 10,000l. prizes had been drawn before. This affair occasioned much disorder among the people present; and it was with the utmost difficulty that the commissioners were at length able to pacify them, by assuring them that the mistake was not from the wheel, but entirely owing to the person who made proclamation.

SATURDAY 31.

By advices from the West Indies, the Hon. Roger Hope Ellison, lieutenant governor of Jamaica, had dissolved the assembly of that island, for refusing to comply with his majesty's express command for repaying the monies issued by the Treasury of Great Britain, for the subsistence of the troops stationed there during the discontinuance of the assembly; the reasons assigned by the assembly for their non-compliance being deemed insufficient by his majesty.

An insurrection of the populace happened lately at Lyons, in France, occasioned by an absurd report, that the surgeons put people to death in the hospital there, in order to observe the variations which happened in the circulation of the blood at the hour of death, and that they extracted an elixir from the perspirable fluid, which made men immortal. The cries of a little girl, who had been beat by her mistress in the hospital, first caused them to begin the riot; they broke open the doors, and upon seeing the subjects lying for dissection, they were so enraged, that they fell upon the surgical students with great fury, and killed several of them before the military arrived, to restrain their cruelty.

An

An ingenious mechanick in Ireland, has lately compleated a new-invented spinning wheel, which differs in all its parts from all other wheels in that kingdom; the rim is quite solid without spokes; there are no screws in the head, but a lock which tempers the wheel, and is so contrived as to work at once with two sets of fliers and spools, having three wings to each flier, and three holes in each spindle. Two spinners can work it with all imaginable ease; and the yarn is reeled off the spool, as fast as it is spun, the reel being kept going by the woman's foot.

Fresh Advices from America.

New-York, Oct. 31, Thursday last the General Assembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency the Governor was pleased to open the session with a speech, in which, among other things he lays:

"It is with great satisfaction I can now lay before you a report of the Lords Commissioners for trade and plantations in consequence of which his majesty has been pleased to direct, that the regulation of the trade with the Indians, shall, for the future, be left to the colonies, as the importance of such a concern to them, must necessarily engage their respective legislatures in the pursuit of measures best calculated to answer the purpose of his majesty's gracious condescension, in committing this valuable branch of commerce to their management.

"The advantages arising not only from the intercourse of trade with the Indians, but from the maintainance of that tranquillity among them which subsists at present, are so obvious as to require no arguments to enforce them: I shall therefore only recommend it to you, that, to avoid any future cause of dissatisfaction or jealousy being given, you will, by the most effectual laws, prevent any settlements being made beyond the line which shall be agreed on by the Indians; punish all frauds and abuses which may be practised by the traders among them; and at the same time pay a due regard to that freedom of trade which his majesty has graciously granted to all his subjects by his proclamation in the year 1763.

"As I presume that such parts of the late plan pursued by the superintendants of Indian affairs, as have operated to the benefit of trade, and given satisfaction to the Indians, will be adopted by you, as far as circumstances and situations will admit: These shall be laid before you, together with the reduction of such posts as the commander in chief of his majesty's forces has thought proper to make, in consequence of the orders he has received for that purpose, that you may be better enabled to regulate the execution of such plans as you shall think most conducive to the public benefit.

"The accounts which are directed to be delivered to you by the barrack-master, will shew that the greatest economy has been observed in issuing the sums granted for the support of his majesty's troops here, and that a particular attention has been given to the interest of the province, as well as to his majesty's service, on this occasion".

The council and the general assembly of this colony each presented an address to his Excellency on his speech, wherein they express their readiness to concur with his Excellency in every measure for promoting his majesty's service, and the welfare of the province.

Boston, Oct. 30. On Thursday last that part of the 14th regiment, which since its arrival has been quartered in Faneuil hall, went into a store on Pitt's wharf, belonging to Justice Stoddard, of this town; and on Saturday, the 29th regiment broke up their encampment on the common, and took up their quarters in a large store, by Green's-lane, belonging to Major Green, distiller; and in a house in New-Boston, belonging to Mr. Forrest: The remaining part of the 14th regiment, the detachment of the 59th, and the train of artillery are quartered in the town-house, in a house lately possessed by James Murray, Esq; and in stores on Griffin's Wharf, hired of Mr. Robert Gordon: And we have been informed that the large and commodious store on Wheelwright's wharf has been hired of Mr. William Molyneaux, attorney for Mr. Apthorp the proprietor, at 300l. sterling a year, and it is said, is now preparing for the reception of the troops expected from Ireland.

A soldier belonging to the 14th regiment, who was apprehended for desertion since their arrival here, and sentenced to death by the Court-martial, was shot this morning on the common, in view of all the troops.

Boston, Oct. 31. By a vessel from Hallifax we hear, that the Indians have lately killed several people in the settlements at the back of Louisbourg.

"The American Philosophical Society, established at Philadelphia, have lately received from Dr. Benjamin Gale, in Killingworth, Connecticut, a valuable present of rough and polished chrystals, of different colours, the natural growth of that colony: for which generous and public-spirited donation, the Society have voted their thanks to Dr. Gale.

"The polish of the chrystals, which is highly extolled by good judges, was executed by a jeweller and lapidary in Connecticut, named Abel Ruel, who by the force of a natural genius, has invented a machine to grind and polish chrystals of every kind, without having instructions from any one skilled in that art."

List of BIRTHS for 1768.

Lady of Sir Rowland Winn, bart.—of a daughter.
 Wife of Wm Frost, of Rayleigh in Essex—of a female child with two heads and two necks, both of equal size and featured alike, and the body every way perfect.
 Countess of Shaftesbury—of a son.
 Dutchess of Beaufort—of a son.
 The countess Bruhl, (late the countess of Egremont)—of a son.

List of MARRIAGES for 1768.

HON. Ponsonby Moore, Esq; brother to the E. of Drogheda—to the Hon. Miss Moore.
 Nov. 25. John Prujean, Esq; of Hornchurch, Essex.—to Miss Almida of Hampstead.
 Rev. Mr Gunning, vicar of Sutton—to Miss Brown of Oxford.
 Codrington Carrington Esq; of Barbadoes—to Miss Morris of Havant, Hants.
 27. Rt Hon. Lord Molyneux—to the Hon. Lady Isabella Stanhope, daughter to the E. of Harrington.
 Thomas Dyer, Esq; son of Sir Thomas—to Miss Berney.
 28. John Fletcher, Esq;—to Miss Jemmet.
 Anthony Isaacson, Esq; of Hyde street—to Miss Charlotte Green.
 Rev. Mr Digby, Rector of Tinwell—to Miss Moore.
 Rt Rev. Charles, Lord bishop of Ofsery—to Miss Smythe.
 Capt. Innes of the 43d reg of foot—to Miss Mowbray of Newcastle.
 30. Hon. Geo. Devereux, Esq;—to Miss Devereux of Tregayd, Brecon.
 Dec. 6. Dr Lysons of Gloucester—to Miss Rogers of Kensington.
 James Mawhood, Esq;—to Mrs Paulin of Kensington gravel pits.
 9. Henry Blunt, Esq; of Lewes in Suffex—to Miss Askew of Lidiard in Wilts.
 13. Wm Humphrey Wykham, Esq; of Sawcliffe, Oxfordshire—to the Hon. Miss Wenman.
 16. Rev. Mr Barford Collan, R. of Shri-venham, Berks—to Miss Eliz. Collins of Salisbury.
 Capt. Hatch—to Miss Thompson of the Minories.
 17. Rev. Mr Fisher—to Miss Neal of Weckingham.
 22. Rev. Mr Coleman—to Miss Woodyer of Laisham, Hants.
 23. Edw. Lee, Esq;—to Miss Mary Wilkes of Lime-street square.
 24. Perry Player, Esq;—to Miss Caroline Gregory of Greenwich.
 26. William Newton Esq;—to Miss Jag-gate of Broadstreet Buildings.

List of DEATHS for 1768.

Dutchess dowager of Medina Celi at Madrid, aged 20.
 John Webster, Esq; formerly high sheriff of Warwickshire.
 Uquhart Stewart, Esq; at Montpelier.

John Milnes Esq; late deputy secretary of admiralty
 Alderman Leverett, of Saffron Walden, Essex.
 William Carter, at Uppingsstone, Hants, aged 113.
 Miss Hilton, on her way to Bath, where she was to have been married.
 James Hustler, Esq; of Aclan, Yorkshire.
 Cardinal Piccolomini, well known to the learned at Rome.
 Major Edw. Moleworth, at Dublin.
 Lieut. col. Wm Johnston of the invalids. at Aldenham in Hertfordshire, aged 127.
 Rev. M. Chandler, rector of Blofield, near Norwich.
 Mrs Mary Mitchell, aged 106 in Ireland.
 Mrs Adams aged 120, at Drogheda.
 Nov. 15. Mrs Bampton in the alms house
 25. Major Abr. Passimore, an old officer in Queen Ann's time.
 — Beckford, Esq; brother to the alderman.
 26. Tho. Nich. Perry Hacker, Esq; of Churchill, Oxfordshire.
 John Rodolph Bailiff, agent for the Canada bills.
 27. Wm Faulkner Esq; of Warwick court.
 Charles Hoskins, Esq; in the Strand.
 Sir Fra. Head, bart. of Hermitage, Kent.
 Wife of the Rev. Mr Dodd in childbed.
 Randolph Walker, Esq; of Epping forest.
 28. Dr Russel, one of the physicians of St Thomas's Hospital.
 Vincent Gwynne, Esq; in Poland street.
 Wm Gould, Esq; of the Minories.
 Jos. Talmarsh, Esq; of Hawley-end, Suffex.
 Charles Tyron, Esq; brother to gov. Tyron of North Carolina.
 29. Francis Hatfell, Esq; in King street, Bloomsbury.
 Dec. 1. Henry Vander Esch, Esq; an ingenious projector.
 2. John Picard, a celebrated painter at Canterbury.
 Wm Jones, Esq; late lieut. col. of the 13th regiment of foot.
 3. Charles Hotham, formerly captain in the royal navy.
 4. Ratcliffe Howard, Esq; senior fellow of All Souls college, Oxon, to which society he has left 500l.
 Rev. Mr Watson, posselt of two small livings in York.
 5. Lady of the Hon. col. Beauclerk, at Wargrave Berks.
 Benj. Rutland, Esq; at Plaistow in Essex.
 Granado Pigott, Esq; one of the oldest exchequer annuitants with benefit of survivorship.
 8. Rev. Dr John Berriman, rector of St Olave and St Albans, London.
 9. Jonathan Fanshaw, Esq; in Chesterfield street, May fair.
 10. Philip Palfreeman aged near 100. He had been box-keeper at the Play-house in Covent Garden, and had saved 10,000l.
 11. Rev. Mr Brady, R. of Tooting, Surry.
 12. Rt Hon. James Butler, Lord Cahier of Ireland.
 15. John Coulson, Esq; in Compton street.

17. — Danbrooke, Esq; at his house in Petty France.
 Thomas Wild, Esq; at Newington Butts,
 18. Rev. Mr Worts, rector of Erpingham, Norfolk.
 19. Dr John Wodrow, of Glasgow, a celebrated botanist.
 Henry Walden, Esq; of Enfield.
 20. Nich. Raine, Esq; in Upper Brook-st.
 22. Dr Charles Lyttleton, bishop of Carlisle, and brother of Lord Littleton.
 Sir Edw. Simeon, of Britwell, Oxfordshire.
 23. Mr Jn Lindsay, Oxford road, aged 102
 25. Mr Langhorn, of the treasurer's office at the general post office.
 26. Robert Taplow, Esq; of Taplow-hall near Aylesbury.
 Hon. col. Sandys, son of Lord Sandys.
 Rt Hon. Lord Arundell, baron of Trierce.
 29. Sir Francis Gosling, kn. an eminent banker in Fleetstreet, and alderman of the ward of Farringdon without.—John Wilkes, Esq; has declared himself a candidate for alderman in his room.

ECCLESIASTIAL PREFERMENTS.

- R**EV. Mr Degulhen—chaplain in ordinary to the princess dowager of Wales,
 Rev. Mr Daniel Evans, to Fairford living, Gloucestershire.
 Rev. Mr Foster, to Brantingham, V. Yorksh
 Rev. Mr Robert Markham, fellow of Brazen Nose college, Oxon—to St Mary, R. Whitechapel.
 Rev. Mr Owen Perrot Edwardes—to the R. of St Bartholomew the great.
 Rev Mr James Trebeck—to Hutton, R. Essex; and to St Michael Queenhithe and the Holy Trinity the less in London.
 Rev. Mr Thomas Frank—to Borden V. in Kent.
 Rev. Mr Wm Thomas Bowles—to Uphill, R. Somersetshire.
 Rev. Mr Grenside—to Craythorne, R. in Cleveland.
 Rev. Daniel Jones—to Kerepillyse, R. Radnorshire.
 Hon. and Rev. William Harley—to Chip-ping Sudbury, V. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. Thomas Collison—to Billesden, R. Wilts.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

- Earl of Delawar appointed chamberlain to the queen. And
 Duke of Beaufort—master of the horse in his room.
 Jonathon Sewall—made judge of the vice admiral court at Halifax.
 Jonathan Delaney, Esq;—commissary general of Virginia.
 Jeremiah Dyson—made one of the lords commissioners of the treasury. And
 Lord visc. Lilburn—one of the lord commissioners of trade in his room,

B — — K R — — T S.

- Wm Harrison, St Mary le Bone Middx. baker,
 George Williams of Bristol, Cooper,
 Tho. Worsdale, of Devizes, Wilts, gardener.

- Tho. Weston of Wallefcote, Cheshire, dealer
 John Olive, of Frome Selwood, Somersetsh. dyer.
 John Clark, of Winslow, Bucks, carrier.
 Wm Wisdom of Southampton, miller.
 Charles Croftas, of London, merchant.
 Benj. Williams, of St Mary Islington, Middlesex, carpenter.
 Wm Smith of Watford, Hertfordshire, corn-chandler.
 Jos. Cleavland of Cirencester, and Matthew Mills of Minchin Hampton, Gloucestersh. clothiers, and partners.
 Joseph Towse, of Knowle Green, near Staines, Middlesex, farmer.
 Lazarus Levy, of Carter-street, Houndsditch, dealer.
 James Warne, of St Pancras, London, watch maker.
 Isaiah Samuel, late of Plymouth, silversmith.
 Wm Lavendar, of Bristol, factor.
 Morris Jones of Rosemary-lane, Middlesex, taylor and salesman.
 Thomas Austin of Long-acre, Middlesex, oilman.
 Samuel Davis in the Minories, Middlesex, dealer.
 Abraham Jacob Oraniburgh, of Prescott-st. Goodman's fields, Middlesex, and Rich. Aked, of Leeds in Yorkshire, dealers and partners.
 Geo. Travell, of East-street, Red lion square, Middlesex, carpenter and builder.
 Zephaniah Kingsley, of Bristol, linen draper.
 Jos. Afley, of St Luke Middlesex, bricklayer.
 Steph. Hayes and Geo. Campbell the younger, of Liverpool, merchants.
 Jacob Philips of Lemon street, Goodman's fields, Middlesex, merchant.
 John Field, of Chertsey bridge, in Surry, coal merchant.
 Tho. Jordan, the younger, late of the parish of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, butcher.
 Edw. Bennet, of Lombard street, jeweller.
 Eleanor Haydon, of Stoke Damerell, Devonshire, haberdasher.
 Joseph Holland, of Nottingham, hosier.
 Tho. Chapman, of Croydon, Surry, Miller.
 George Graham, of Norton Falgate, grocer.
 John Riding, of St. George in the East, Middlesex, lighterman.
 Wm. Haig, of Nottingham, tanner.
 Rt Rift, of Coggleshall, Essex, bays maker,
 Robert otherwise Robert Diplock, of East Greenwich, Kent, brewer.
 Benj. Smith, of Birmingham, (now or late copartner with John Onion, of Birmingham,) ironmonger.
 Wm Wenlock, of Great Bromley in Essex, higler.
 Rob. Learmond, of Newcastle upon Tyne, linen-draper.

ERRATA in our last,

In the Advertisement at the bottom of the second Column of page 504, for pole, read node; and for page 255 read 455.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in DECEMBER 1768.

Bank	Stock.	India	South Sea	Sea An	Bank An	Confol.	1751	India Ann	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	Old Long	Lottery	Scripts.	Wind at
30	160 1/4	270		new	red.	87 3/4	87 1/4	96 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	Annities	151 15s		DEAL
31	160 1/4	270 1/2		87 1/2	87 3/4	88 1/2	87 1/4	96 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	26 7/8 a 27	151 15s		SS W
2	160 3/8	270 1/2		87 3/4	87 3/4	88 1/2	87 1/4	96 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27	151 13s		Do
3	160 1/4	270 1/2		87 3/4	87 3/4	88 1/2	87 1/4	96 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27	151 15s		W S W
4	160 1/4	270 1/2		87 3/4	87 3/4	88 1/2	87 1/4	96 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27	161 5s		West
5	Sunday															
6	160 1/2	270 3/4		87 3/4	87 3/4	88 1/2	87 1/4	96 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/8			South
7	160 3/4	274 1/4		88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	88	97 7/8 a 98	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/8	151 15s		S W
8	160 3/4	shut		88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	88	97 7/8 a 98	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/8	161 10s		South
9	160 3/4	shut		88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	88	97 7/8 a 98	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/8	161 12s		N N W
10	160 3/4	shut		88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	88	97 7/8 a 98	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/8	161 7s		East
11	Sunday															Do
12	161	276		88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	161 10s		Do
13	161 1/4	276		88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	161 5s		Do
14	161 1/2	276		88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	161		Do
15	161 1/2	276		88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	161 5s		Do
16	161 1/2	276		88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	161		Do
17	161 1/2	276		88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	161		Do
18	Sunday															Do
19	162 1/2	276 1/2		89	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	181 18s		S E
20	162 1/2	276 1/2		89	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	251		South
21	162 1/2	276 1/2		89	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	221 10s		S W
22	162 1/2	276 1/2		89	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	241 10s		SS W
23	162 1/2	276 1/2		89	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	261 5s		S W
24	162 1/2	276 1/2		89	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	251 10s		S
25	Sunday															Do
26	162 1/2	276 1/2		shut	89	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	201		S S W
27	162 1/2	276 1/2		shut	89	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	171 10s		W S W
28	162 1/2	276 1/2		shut	89	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2	211		West
29	162 1/2	276 1/2		shut	89	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2			West
30	162 1/2	276 1/2		shut	89	89 1/2	88 1/4	98 3/4	3 per Cent	3 1/2 Bank	1762	1763.	27 1/2			West

Affize of Bread,	The Peck Loaf	Wheat 2s. 2d.	Nov. 29	512
Price of SALT as set by the Court of Aldermen,	17 lb. 6 oz.	Houhold 1s. 7d.	Dec. 6	415
James's Market,	Hay 2l. 9s. 6d.	Straw 2s. 9d.	13	448
Whitechapel ditto.	Hay 2l. 15s.	Straw 17s. 10 3/4	20	435
			26	382
			50 and 60	199
			60 and 70	172
			70 and 80	107
			80 and 90	42
			90 and 102	7
			2 and 5	235
			5 and 10	84
			10 and 20	84
			20 and 30	170
			30 and 40	202
			40 and 50	202
			2 and 5	235
			5 and 10	84
			10 and 20	84
			20 and 30	170
			30 and 40	202
			40 and 50	202

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T O T H E

Gentleman's Magazine;

For the YEAR 1768.

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*Memoirs of the Prince of Conde. Con-
tinued from p. 267.*



THE third volume of this history, which contains the fifth and sixth books, relates the events which engaged and agitated France during the years 1651, 1652, and 1653, and in which the prince of Conde had some share.

The triumph of the princes, released from their prison, the flight and prescription of Mazarin, the humiliation of the queen (Anne of Austria) imprisoned as it were in her own palace, the blessings and applauses of all the estates of the realm,

seemed to promise the prince of Conde the utmost height of grandeur. It was expected at his return to Paris he would wrest the king out of the queen's arms, that he would confine the princess to a convent, and make himself master of the regency, in which he would take for his associate the duke of Orleans. The queen herself, overwhelmed with grief and anxiety, despaired of being able to support her authority; but her fears were soon dissipated by the moderation of Conde, who formed no scheme for her disgrace.

The kingdom was divided into two factions, that of Mazarin, which would soon have been annihilated, if the queen had not employed all the power which was left her to re-establish

blish it; and the country-party, which was strong and supported by the public favour. The real chiefs of that faction were Gondi, coadjutor of Paris, whose picture was drawn in the foregoing volume; and the marquis de Chateauneuf, keeper of the seals, an ecclesiastic, a minister, a magistrate, and governor of a province. Indigent by birth, tho' sprung from a noble family, he had been page to the late constable of Montmorency, who had procured him great employments in the reign of Henry IV. Step by step, he had risen to the high station of keeper of the seals. Having afterwards conspired the ruin of Richelieu his benefactor, he had suffered the hardships of a long imprisonment and exile, till the time when the princes were confined, which opened him a new road to the ministry; but he still looked upon Mazarin as an usurper who had deprived him of the highest post. A mind strong, vigorous, elevated, active, artful, full of resource; a consummate experience in business, in the interests of princes, in the legislation and constitution of the kingdom; an unbounded ambition which knew neither curb nor remorse; an incredible propensity to intrigue and faction, a perpetual fondness for women, of whom he was by turns the idol, the victim, and the sport; such were the talents, the virtues, the faults and the vices of the marquis de Chateauneuf, who, without acting in concert with his rival Gondi, laboured with no less ardor the ruin of Mazarin.

Conde enjoyed the glory of seeing himself courted by both parties, the court, the parliament, the nobility, and the people gave him the greatest proofs of their attachment and veneration. The queen was desirous of his support to strengthen her against the Malecontents, and to enable her to recal Mazarin: And the Malecontents endeavoured to attach him to them in order by his influence to prevent the cardinal's return. Both parties offered him for himself, his brother and his friends, all the posts that were most likely to flatter his ambition. Conde found himself in a distressful situation. On the one side, he was fearful of appearing ungrateful to the country-party, which had just served him with so much zeal and glory against the queen and the prime minister; he could not prevail with himself to abandon them in order to give himself up to the views of the

regent. On the other hand, full of respect for the laws and for virtue, he was afraid of failing in what he owed to the mother of his king, invested with the authority of government, by thwarting her views in order to serve a faction which he despised. The princess Palatine contributed greatly to determine him; he entered into a negotiation with the queen, who took care to occasion several incidents to prejudice him against the country-party, whose leaders provoked him by their violent proceedings. But the queen, secretly directed by Mazarin, deceived the prince of Conde, and really laboured only to deprive him of his partizans and his friends; she even disavowed Servien and Lyonne her negotiators, when she thought she could treat with the prince without hazard. Conde provoked at thus seeing himself a dupe to the intrigues of the court, prepared to chase Mazarin out of the nation; he complained to the parliament of that hateful foreigner, who, tho' banished and prescribed, yet continued to govern the queen and the court with more despotism than he had exercised in his highest elevation, and he filled all men's minds with fear and resentment; in so much that the parliament appointed commissioners to examine into the misdemeanours of the cardinal.

This step excited the hatred and vengeance of the queen, who no longer saw ought in Conde but a spirit of ambition and rebellion; and her attachment to Mazarin induced her even to beg the assistance of Chateauneuf and Gondi, in order to re-establish the cardinal and to crush the prince. Gondi who was desirous of revenging himself at all events for the ingratitude and contempt of Conde, proposed the making away with him by assassination or imprisonment; but tho' the count d'Harcourt and the marshal d'Hocquincourt offered to attack the prince and carry him off, this project was thought too rash to be adopted; they then confined themselves to the abusing him in libels. The queen's junction with the country party did not surprize Conde; sure of the public esteem, enjoying the highest degree of credit with the parliament, and still surrounded by the flower of French nobility who respected him, he feared nothing. However he received every day fresh intelligence that his life or his liberty was threatened; this he despised; but

but he soon saw that it was well grounded, for in the night of the 5th of July, 1751, a gentleman named Ricouffe came and informed him that his hotel was invested, and that he had scarce time to make his escape. He immediately mounted his horse, left Paris, and retired to St. Maur, where he was joined by the prince of Conti, the duchess of Langueville, Nemeurs, Bouillon, Turenne, la Rochefoucault, Richelieu, and la Mothe Houdancourt, and where he soon had a court as brilliant as the king's. He wrote to the parliament, complained of the outrages offered to his person, and insisted on their taking effectual methods to extirpate Mazarinism. The parliament resolved to address the queen to publish an edict against Mazarin, which should be registered in all the parliaments; that the three ministers accused by the prince should be removed from court; and that informations should be filed against all who were supposed of having any connection with the cardinal. The queen assented to every thing; she only required and prevailed on the weakness of the duke of Orleans to allow that le Tellier, Servien, and Lyonne, should not be named in the edict against Mazarin. Conde repaired to the parliament, and demanded the sacrifice of them all, but not being able to obtain it, he returned to St. Maur. However he shewed himself every day in the capital, at the Luxembourg, and in parliament, but without going to the *Palace Royal*. He knew that the complaisance of the queen was only an artifice in order to disguise the project of destroying him; a project which soon became notorious by a bloody declaration against the prince, which concluded with exhorting all the orders of the state to persevere in the allegiance which they owed the king, and to unite with his majesty in order to oblige the prince to return to his duty. The next day, Conde demanded from the parliament justice and satisfaction for so many outrages; he produced a declaration in writing, in which the duke of Orleans denied almost all the charges of the court, and allowed that his cousin had but too much reason for his suspicions; he afterwards made his apology with a strength that astonished every one. The debates on this grand affair could not be concluded that day; they were adjourned to the monday following. But what a dreadful day! What a scene of horrors was

then disclosed! Gondi, supported by the queen, had filled the palace with armed men, ready to fall on the prince and his friends at the first signal that should be given them. The prince, informed of all these measures, repaired to the palace, accompanied by several princes, and above 800 gentlemen and officers. On entering the great chamber, he complained loudly that the palace resembled a camp more than the temple of justice. Gondi ventured to confront and oppose him. Immediately the air resounded with shouts, menaces, and reproaches; the two parties brandished their swords, pistols, and poignards, with which they were armed; and in these furious commotions every thing of consequence in the nation would have been sacrificed, if the presidents had not thrown themselves between the two leaders and conjured them to draw off their troops. Gondi went into the great hall in order to dismiss his people, but terrified at the sight of 4000 drawn swords, and fearing lest he himself should become one of the first victims of the storm which he had raised, he thought only of seeking an asylum in the great chamber; he entered with precipitation into the tipstaves lobby, he pushed violently against the door which was but half open, but the duke de la Rochefoucault at that instant closed the iron bar, so that the prelate's neck was caught between the two folding doors, his head being advanced into the lobby and his body remaining in the great hall. Gondi was between life and death; he would have been stabbed in twenty places, or he would have soon been strangled in that painful situation, if from a greatness of soul, the prince's friends had not themselves released him. He came into the great chamber trembling and scarce breathing. The debates continued with heat and passion, and the sanctuary of justice would have been deluged with blood, if Mole and Falcon had not softened the prince by their pathetic eloquence. Conde was desirous of being the first to set an example of moderation and humanity. Two counsellors carried to the prince's friends an order to retire, while the others dismissed the partisans of the coadjutor. They all filed off by different stair-cases. There was no blood spilt, but this horrible and scandalous session ended without taking the least notice of the grand affair

fair that ought to have employed the parliament.

At the desire of Conde and the parliament, the queen consented to justify the prince in public, but she was in no haste to have her edict registered and published. She wanted only to gain time and amuse Conde till the 7th of September, the day when the king would be of age; she flattered herself that the splendor of royalty would put it in her power to strike the most decisive blow by causing her enemies to be arrested. The prince saw thro' the queen's views, and baffled them by repairing to Trie to the duke de Longueville's. He endeavoured by all possible means to bring about an accommodation with the court, provided he could be assured of safety; but at length finding, that notwithstanding the king's declarations in his favour, they still continued to lay snares for him, that the three men whose violent measures he had the most reason to fear were appointed ministers, that every thing was preparing to replace Mazarin at the head of the government, and even that troops were already filing off to invest him at Chantilly, whether he had retired; he resolved to free himself by force from the disgrace that threatened him. He wished to avoid a civil war, he could not prevail with himself to begin it, and he did not determine to draw the sword till he was urged to it by the advice of the princes of Conti, Nemours, and Rochefoucault, and the duchess of Langueville, who persuaded him that he could no longer expect either honours or safety from the court, that if he only shewed himself a great minister, the Provinces that dreaded the yoke of Mazarin would declare in his favour, and that most of the great men in the kingdom would take his part; that this in short was the only method to oblige the court to comply with all the terms that he might prescribe. And indeed as soon as he had determined to revolt, Berry, Saintenge, Angoumas and Guienne embraced his party, but he had the mortification to see himself abandoned by Bouillon and Turenne, on whose attachment he had reason to depend.

We shall not enter into the particulars of that unfortunate affair; it is enough to have pointed out its origin and its causes. Mazarin's return to court served only to increase the con-

fusion, by exciting the rumours of the people.

[To be continued.]

Advice of the PRESERVATION of EUROPEANS who reside near the SEA, in HOT CLIMATES.

[From Lind's Treatise on the Diseases incidental to Europeans in hot Climates, &c. lately published.]

DR. Lind observes, that there is scarcely any country that has not its healthy and pleasant season, which continues for the greatest part of the year: at such times it may safely be visited by strangers.—He remarks, that the most unhealthy spots in the world have in their neighbourhood, and often at no great distance from them, places which afford a secure retreat and protection from diseases and death; and that the diseases most fatal to strangers in every country, seem not only to be confined to particular seasons, but even during those seasons to certain places only.

These positions, which are very interesting to all who go abroad, lead to the important object of this treatise, the preserving annually a multitude of lives; as they point out to us the easiest and most effectual method for accomplishing that great purpose.

The method recommended by our author is, that strangers should always leave these unhealthy spots for a few months during the sickly season, until they become well inured to the climate. A precaution upon which the absolute safety of strangers in unhealthy climates may alone depend.—He expresses his astonishment at the absurdity of mankind in never thinking of this so simple and easy a method, which common observation must have every day pointed out to them: yet our factories abroad have never paid any attention to it, nor ever had it properly recommended to them.

Dr. Lind next proceeds to point out a convenient and safe retreat from sickness in the following words:

“It may, at first sight, appear almost impracticable to find a convenient and safe retreat from the sickness which rages at times in many foreign climates. Mankind are much more ready to start difficulties on this subject, than desirous to remedy the evil. Some will be ready to ask, for instance, where can that safe retreat be found, on the coast of Guinea, in the rainy

rainy season, when the whole country is almost covered with water?

“ The proper answer to this question is, That all places on that coast are not equally unhealthy. The English found the island of Goree much more healthy than their settlements either on the river Senegal or Gambia. and there fewer people died in proportion, than in the adjacent parts of Africa. But we shall see from the following circumstance, that retreats of safety may be even found upon that coast.

“ The Portuguese, finding that almost all the European missionaries whom they sent to propagate the Christian faith in Guinea, died soon after their arrival, found it necessary to establish a seminary of learning at St. Jago, for the instruction of black priests. But as the canon law of their church does not permit those of the black colour to rise to the dignity of bishops, persons of this order were always sent from Lisbon; and their lives at St. Jago were generally so short, that whoever was appointed bishop to the Cape de Verd islands, considered himself as sacrificed to the climate. Some years since, a sensible prelate, dreading the fate of his predecessors, procured a dispensation of absence from his cathedral, and was permitted to live in the island of St. Antonio. In consequence of this, the European bishops now live in this island, at a small distance from their cathedral, to as great an age, and in as good health, as if they had continued at Lisbon.

“ It is beyond a doubt, that in many other places of that coast, there are some dry, elevated, and well ventilated spots, which, by being thoroughly cleared of wood, might be rendered healthy to European constitutions. We shall only mention the high hills of Sierra Leon, upon whose summits the air is clear and serene, while thick mists and noisome vapours overspread the lower grounds; yet even in this place the English inhabit a low valley merely for the benefit of good water: the carriage of which, to any part of that hill, might be easily performed by slaves.

“ It is astonishing to observe, that while one third of the Europeans, in many of their factories, die annually, by the unhealthy climate, they permit their negroes to lie idle or asleep the greatest part of the day, when they might be usefully employed in clearing the ground, draining the swamps, (*Supp. to Gent. Mag. 1768.*)

and either in burning or cutting down the woods and shrubs, or at least in opening avenues through them for purifying the air.

“ The mortality of those Europeans must not therefore be attributed so much to the malignity of the climate, as to their own ignorance and inattention. A foreigner who fixes his abode upon a sickly spot in England, as for example at Hilsea * Barracks, in the island of Portsea, must not reckon the climate of Great Britain unhealthy, because he suffers from the disadvantage of so bad a situation.

“ In sultry climates, the smallest errors of this kind are attended with much more fatal consequences than in our northern latitudes.—The English castle at Whydow has been rendered more unhealthy than the negro town in its neighbourhood, by a small circumstance, unattended to at first. It is built on a spot of ground that the sea-breezes cannot reach, without passing over a little inconsiderable brook of water, which produces some aquatic plants, always covered with a putrid slime.

“ During the present uncultivated state of Guinea, it is not probable that the Europeans will form any considerable inland settlements. Their chief factories are situated near the sea; those therefore who reside in them can scarcely have any where a better and more excellent retreat than on that healthy element, in the sickly season. In another work †, I have clearly shewn, that the sea air affords a certain asylum in all hot and unhealthy countries.

“ It will occur to the reflection of all who have visited such places, that the sea breezes bring always health and a pleasant sensation along with them.

“ We have already observed, that during the summer and autumn 1765, when fevers raged at Portsmouth, and in such ships as lay in that harbour, near the mud, the men who were in the ships enjoyed perfect health. I likewise remarked, that for three months, when this epidemical sickness prevailed most, there was not

* Barracks well known to most of the officers in the army, for the prevalence of obstinate autumnal diseases, which frequently rage at that place, and are confined to it alone.

† Essay on preserving Seamen, and Papers on Fevers.

one seaman or mariner sent to Haflar hospital, who had been seized with it in any ship at Spithead.

“When the violent and fatal sickness raged at Cadiz, it did not extend its influence to any ship which lay at a distance from the city, as I am informed by Dr. Maguire, an eminent physician of that place. His majesty’s ship the Tweed was then at anchor in Cadiz bay. An officer and several of her crew, who had been on shore, were seized with this fever; but all those who were sent on board their ships recovered, no bad symptoms appearing in their fever; whilst a disease similar to the black vomit and the yellow fever, and equally mortal, depopulated that great city.

“I observed before, that admiral Broderick’s Squadron lay at anchor off the island of Sardinia, in perfect safety from those fatal diseases which seized almost all his men who slept on shore. And lately, when a mortal sickness, in the year 1765, prevailed at Pensacola, by which a regiment newly arrived there lost 120 men; and it is said, that eleven out of twelve of the officers ladies, who were landed with them, also died; the companies of the men of war, lying at one mile’s distance from the shore, enjoyed the most perfect health; as indeed did most of those who lived without the fort.

“These ships were the Tartar and Prince Edward, of whose men those only who had been on shore were seized with this malignant fever, and all of them recovered when they got on board. It was likewise remarkable, that such gentlemen as were seized with this fever at Pensacola, and carried on board ships, either quickly recovered, or, at least, by this change of air, the fever being divested of its most mortal symptoms, soon assumed the form of an intermittent.

“From what has been said, we are not to infer, that such as live in ships are always exempted from the diseases of the adjacent country: The reverse of this is often felt by our seamen, who sometimes from accidents unavoidable, and often from an ignorance almost unpardonable, suffer more dangerous sickness than even many who live on shore.

“Thus I am informed by Mr. Martin, surgeon of the Cataneugh, a Guinea trader, that when he was in Gambia river, in company with four other ships, the men in one of those ships were daily taken ill of fevers and

fluxes, and several of them died delirious; while all the English in the other ships, and in the factories, were in perfect health; but upon removing that ship about a league from her first anchorage, which was too near some swamps, her men became as healthy as those in the other ships.”

Observations on the diseases which attack Strangers in North-America; and of those to which they are subject in various parts of Africa:

“SINCE the extensive country of Canada has been in the possession of the English, our troops and settlers there have been remarkably healthy, if we except the great mortality occasioned by the scurvy, in the winter of the year 1759.

“A surgeon, who practised long in different places of that country, and especially at Quebec, informs me, that true pleurifies, and other inflammatory disorders, were the genuine produce of the cold air of that climate: but that low, bilious and intermitting fevers were scarcely ever known there.

“The surprising healthy state of the ships companies who annually visit the banks of Newfoundland, and the long-continued health enjoyed by those who pass the winter at Halifax, are proofs that an intense degree of cold, properly guarded against, produces but few diseases, and scarcely ever the fevers which are the subject of this treatise. It is a constant observation, that the men belonging to the Newfoundland fleet return every autumn to England, with much more healthy, and much more robust constitutions than when they left it.

“The climate of New-England is similar to that of Great-Britain. But travelling southward, in Maryland or Virginia, where the heats are greater, and the soil more moist, especially on lands not cleared, we find agues, fevers and fluxes very distressing to strangers; though the natives in general are healthy and long lived.

“In the latitude of South-Carolina, we find these diseases much more obstinate, acute and violent. In that colony, especially during the growth of the rice, in the months of July and August, the fevers which attack strangers are very anomalous, not remitting or intermitting soon, but partaking much of the nature of those distempers which are so fatal to the newly arrived Europeans in West Indian climates. The same may be said

of Georgia and East Florida, during those two months; but in West-Florida, the diseases of strangers approach still nearer to those of our West-Indian islands.

“At Pensacola, where the soil is sandy, and quite barren, the English have suffered much by sickness: some for want of vegetables, died of the scurvy: but a far greater part of fevers. The excessive heat of the weather has sometimes produced in this place a mortal sickness, similar to that which in the West-Indies goes under the name of the yellow fever: this, in the year 1765, proved very fatal to a regiment of soldiers sent from England, unseasoned to such climates, from the unfortunate circumstance of their being landed there in the height of the sickly season. This sickness raged chiefly in the fort, where the air in the soldiers barracks, which was sheltered from the sea breeze by the walls of the fort, was extremely sultry and unhealthy.

“It has been already remarked, that during the fatal rage of this fever at Pensacola, such as lived on board the ships in the harbour escaped it. Pensacola is however of late esteemed more healthy than Mobile, where intermitting fevers prevail in the month of July, August, and September. For which fevers, both in this and our other American colonies, we shall in general observe, that the bark has been found a sovereign remedy, and ought to be administered on the first remission of the fever, as on its early administration will greatly depend the preservation of the patient’s constitution.”

The declaration of the Imperial Court of Russia to the courts of Europe, upon the arrest of its minister, resident at Constantinople.

HER imperial majesty of Russia, in taking a part in the transactions of the republic of Poland, as humanity on one side, and the obligations of her crown on the other, had prompted her, was no less careful to conduct herself in such a manner as not to give umbrage to a jealous and powerful neighbour; every part of her conduct was public; and she had likewise a particular attention to communicate in confidence to the Ottoman Porte her resolution upon every step she took, and the conduct she intended to observe till the peace and tranquility of that kingdom was entirely re-established.

But the enemies to the peace of these two empires were not wanting to blacken at the Porte all the actions of her imperial majesty; and to sow there the seeds of discord by the most false imputations. The Porte, restrained by the upright conduct the court of Russia continued to maintain towards them, listened, but it was with caution, to the calumny that was spread. Some attention to the affairs of Poland, and an impartial examination of what Russia had done, compared with the overtures made by that court at the Porte, had dispelled all suspicion, and the public tranquility seemed to be no more threatened. The common enemies, however, repeated their insinuations with more rage and audacity than ever, to impose upon the credulity of the Turkish nation, and infused a spirit of discontent among them, which called for the notice of government, for it had forced its way even into the Seraglio. The change in the ministry, brought about by these events, soon produced a revolution in the system of peace, equally dear to both nations. The new vizir, upon his advancement, immediately sent for Mr Obreskow, her imperial majesty’s resident at the Porte; and after having caused to be read in his presence a declaration full of heavy charges against his court, part of which had already been invalidated by the most fair and candid explanations, and others that had never existed, or were ever thought of, the vizir pressed him to sign immediately, under the guaranty of the allies of his sovereign, some very offensive conditions, in regard to which there never had been made the least proposal during the whole course of the operations in Poland. These conditions, very derogatory to the honour and glory of an Empress accustomed to receive no law, proposed in a tone and form repugnant to the freedom of negotiation adopted by every power, were attended with the alternative of an immediate infraction of the perpetual peace between the two empires. The Russian minister, confident of the upright intention of his court, and conscious of the probity of his own conduct, as having fulfilled the duties of a long ministry, was incapable of unworthily sacrificing the honour of his court and his own character by a humiliating engagement, and which would have exceeded the power and commission of any minister, let them be ever

so extensive; he gave therefore a positive refusal, as became his honour and his duty;—and the resolution of the divan, which followed immediately after, was to arrest him and part of his retinue, and carry him to the Castle of the Seven Towers.—It would be needless for the imperial court of Russia to dwell any longer upon this event, or to enter here into an examination of it. The fact speaks for itself. The honour and glory of her imperial majesty—the regard to her empire, point out the part it is right for her to take. Confiding in the justice of her cause, she appeals to all christian courts on the situation she finds herself in with regard to the common enemy of christianity, certain as she is, that her conduct will meet with equal approbation from each of them, and that she shall have the advantage to join to the divine protection, the just assistance of her friends, and the good wishes of all Christendom.

The Ottoman Court's Manifesto, delivered to the foreign ministers at Constantinople.

WHAT follows, clearly shews that the sublime Porte has religiously observed the articles of peace established between her and the court of Russia; which latter, on the contrary, has broke them in many ways.

The court of Russia, against the faith of treaties, has not ceased from building different fortresses on the frontiers of the two states, and furnishing them with troops and ammunition.

In the year 1177 (or 1763) on the death of Augustus III. king of Poland, when that republic wanted, according to the system of Polish liberty, to proceed to the election of a king, the court of Russia, by force and violence, made a king of a simple Polish officer, who never had a king in his family, and to whom royalty no way belonged; and, in taking part with this king, interfered in all the affairs of Poland, acting thereby quite contrary to the sense of the republic.

The Porte having advertised the Russian resident of all this, he declared that the republic of Poland had required a certain number of troops, to protect her own liberty, and that 6000 cavalry and 1000 cossacks were granted for that purpose, but that they were neither furnished with cannon or ammunition, and were under the command of the said republic,

and that there was not a single Russian soldier more in Poland. And when it was afterwards demanded of him, why the court of Russia had sent more troops into Poland? And why they had used violence in the election of Poniatowsky, son of one of the grandees of Poland? The said resident assured, by a writing under his own hand, that his court was not engaged to any particular person, and that she had never made the least effort, nor used the least violence to forward the election of any one whatever.

Notwithstanding this assurance and declaration, the court of Russia ceased not to send successively troops, cannon and ammunition, under the command of her own generals, who continued to attack the Polish liberty: and to put to death such as refused to submit to the person whom they had not elected for their king, and who was not the son of a king, after having deprived them, by violence, of their estates both real and personal.

A conduct like this, causing some disorder on the frontiers of the sublime Porte, she gave Russia to understand, that, according to the tenor of articles of both old and new imperial capitulations, she ought to withdraw her troops from Poland; upon which, the resident answered, by different memorials, one while that those troops should retire in February, and then again fixing their departure for some other time.

In the mean time news was received, that Russian troops had been sent to Balta (one of the Turkish frontiers) with artillery, and had there suddenly attacked Mussulmen, and massacred upwards of a thousand persons, men, women, and children.

The court of Russia, after having been questioned on this point on the part of the Sublime Porte, as well as on that of the Chan of Crimer (a magnanimous lord, and worthy of command) denied all that had passed, saying only that the Haydamacks had done some damage, and that they should be chastized; when it was at the same time notorious, that the Haydamacks never make use of cannon or bombs in their irruptions.

We still persisted to demand in vain the reason of this conduct, and why the court of Russia would not in the course of three years withdraw her troops from Poland; as the articles of the treaty 1133 (1719) and of that made in 1152 (1738) imported, “that every

“ every time any thing happened capable of interrupting the perpetual peace of the two empires, they should proceed, *ipso facto*, to the means of terminating them amicably.” Nevertheless, the violences and damages exercised at Balta have been all disavowed, and the punishment of those who had the assurance to commit them, retarded, and even neglected. But the silence of the Russian resident, who was invited to repair to the Porte to account for this conduct, and what was the view of his court in still keeping her troops in Poland, was a sort of acknowledgement of an infraction of treaties. Being particularly questioned in regard to the object of the Russian troops who remained in Poland, he could only answer, that they would not depart till all the Poles had submitted to the king.

At length it was finally demanded of the Russian resident, whether, according to the old and new treaties between the two empires, the court of Russia would desist from meddling with the affairs of Poland, under the pretence of guaranty and promise? and he replied, that his powers were limited, and that he could give no answer upon this head, which was only known to his court.

This manner of proceeding clearly demonstrating that the said power had thought proper to break the treaties, the illustrious doctors of the law have given by *seifas* (or legal sentences) their opinion, importing, *that the exigence of rigorous justice made it necessary to declare war against the Muscovites*; an opinion which has been unanimously confirmed; inasmuch that the arrest of the Russia resident became expedient.

By the present Manifesto, all the powers of Europe are informed, that, according to the ancient etiquette of the sublime Porte, the said resident must remain in the castle of the Seven Towers; and that, during the whole time this affair had been in hand, the Sublime Porte had done nothing to break the good friendship with Russia, but, on the contrary, disguised her griefs and deferred her resentment for three years, out of regard for that court, which alone has been guilty of the infraction of treaties, by the facts herein before mentioned.

American Transactions continued.

THE high sheriff having orders to clear the province manufactory house at Boston, Mr John Brown de-

tained some persons to serve as evidences of the transactions. About two o'clock Oct. 19, the sheriff came attended by the lieut. gov. and approaching the hall window, the sheriff said he was sent by the authority of the governor to demand possession of that house, and to require Mr Brown to clear it forthwith, for the reception of his majesty's troops: Mr Brown replied, that he never had any lawful warning to leave the house, and did not look upon the power of the governor and council sufficient to dispossess him, and added, that he would not surrender his possession to any till required by the general court, under whom he held, or was obliged thereto by the law of the province, or compelled by force. The lieut. gov. replied, that Mr Brown was a tenant at will of the province, that the governor and council were the remaining authority of the province, which he looked upon sufficient to warrant the proceedings. The sheriff then left the windows, and walked up the stairs, tapped moderately at the door, and no body answering, soon returned, acquainting Mr Brown, he had done enough for the whole in the steps taken with him, and so departed.

Mr Brown, however, still apprehensive of violent measures, kept his doors and windows shut, and suffered none to enter without caution. Next day in the forenoon the sheriff, with another gentleman, were seen reconnoitring, and about twelve entered a window, sword in hand. Mr Brown, then at some distance in the cellar, hastened to the window, but a loom intervening, the sheriff had fully forced entry before Mr Brown could oppose him, and a servant was soon after sent to the officer of the piquet, with a written order to come, with his guard, to the factory immediately. On his arrival, the sheriff ordered him to place centinels at each door, two or more at the gate, and ten in the cellar; then read him a paper, giving him full possession of the yard, charging him to let any one come out of the house, but none to go in. Finding the people gather fast about the gate, orders were issued for another company, the posting of which gave the complete idea of a formal blockade. The third day bread and water were denied; the sick were denied the visits of their physicians, and Dr Church's apprentice was pretty roughly used, in attempting to convey them medicines.

Some

Some gentlemen deploring the imminent ruin of their country, and fearing some ill consequences from the resentment of the people, who had been insulted by the guards, &c. kept with them to moderate their temper; while others laid before the members of his majesty's council, the distress and danger they conceived the people subjected to by these unprecedented actions. The council assembled, and after some deliberation waited on his excellency, and signified that their advice to clear the factory intended no more than to clear it by law. His excellency said, it appeared to him to empower him to clear it as he most conveniently could; however, it seems the consequence of this meeting was a recall of the troops about seven o'clock that evening, leaving a small guard in the cellar, and one or two at the window.

Thus this extraordinary affair, which has been made the subject of so much conversation in town, at present rests.

It is said that his majesty's ship *Ramney* is under sailing orders for Halifax, on board of which Commodore Hood is to hoist his broad pendant, and proceed to Boston, where the fleet will rendezvous for the future.

Mr. URBAN,

IN vindication of the strong measures said to be taking by administration for bringing back the colonies to their obedience to parliament, it is proper to acquaint the public with a few facts extracted from authentic papers.

It appears by a letter from governor Bernard, that there are five hundred men enrolled in Boston for the purpose of seizing upon *Castle William*. The chief towns in the provinces of Connecticut and New Hampshire, have concurred with the towns of Boston in all their resolutions, and agreed to support them at the hazard of their lives.

The merchants (not the mob) in New York, obliged the captains of the transports general Gage had hired to bring troops from the southward, to break their charter parties, and the general could get none other to go upon that errand.

The people of Pennsylvania defer joining with the people of Boston in the irresolution to stop the trade; only until they see whether parliament will repeal the duties.

The principal people in Virginia waited on Lord Botetourt immediately after his arrival to inform him, that it was the determined and unanimous resolution of the inhabitants, to oppose, by every legal method, the collection of the late duties, and to refuse obedience to acts of parliament for levying money in the colonies.

Need it be added, that the empress of Russia charges the houses of Austria and Bourbon with instigating the Turks to fall upon her, and that memorials are daily expected from Petersburg and Berlin, reminding us of our guarantee of Silesia, and desiring to know what part we will take, should Austria and Bourbon attack it.

Dispatch is necessary; but he that runs may read.—Beware the ides of March.

CASSIUS.

Mr URBAN,

HIS majesty, ever ready to encourage useful improvements, and always intent upon promoting every branch of polite knowledge, hath been graciously pleased to institute in this metropolis, a Royal Academy of Arts, to be under his majesty's own immediate patronage, and under the direction of forty artists of the first rank in their several professions.

The principal object of this institution, is to be the establishment of well-regulated schools of design, where students in the arts may find that instruction which hath so long been wanted, and so long wished for in this country. For this end therefore, there will be a winter academy, of living models of different characters to draw after, and a summer academy, of living models of different characters to paint after; there will also be laymen, with all sorts of draperies, both ancient and modern, and choice casts of all the celebrated antique statues, groups, and basso relievos. Nine of the ablest academicians, elected annually from amongst the forty, are to attend these schools by rotation, to set the figures, to examine the performances of the students, to advise and instruct them, and to turn their attention towards that branch of the arts, for which they shall seem to have the aptest disposition.

And in order to instruct the students in the principles and laws of composition, to strengthen their judgment, to form their taste of design and colouring, to point out to them the beauties and imperfections of celebrated

celebrated performances, and the particular excellencies and defects of great masters, to fit them for an unprejudiced study of books, and to lead them into the readiest and most efficacious paths of study, there are appointed a professor of painting, a professor of architecture, one of anatomy, and one of perspective, who are annually to read a certain number of public lectures in the schools, calculated for the purposes above recited.

Furthermore there will be a library of books of architecture, sculpture, painting, and all the sciences relating thereto; also of prints of bas-reliefs, vases, trophies, ornaments, ancient and modern dresses, customs and ceremonies, instruments of war and arts, utensils of sacrifice, and all other things useful to students in the arts.

The admission to all these establishments will be free, to all students properly qualified to reap advantage from such studies as are there cultivated: The professors and academicians, who instruct in the schools, have each of them proper salaries annexed to their employments; as have also the treasurer, the keeper of the Royal Academy, the secretary, and all other persons employed in the management of the said institution; and his majesty hath, for the present, allotted a large house in Pall Mall for the purposes of the schools, &c.

And that the effects of this truly royal institution may be conspicuous to the world, there will be an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures and designs, open to all artists of distinguished merit, wherethy they may offer their performances to public view, and acquire that degree of fame and encouragement which they shall be deemed to deserve.

But as all men who enter the career of the arts are not equally successful, and as some unhappily never acquire either fame or encouragement, but after many years of painful study, at a time of life when it is too late to think of other pursuits, find themselves destitute of every means of subsistence; and as others are, by various infirmities incident to man, rendered incapable of exerting their talents, and others are cut off in the bloom of life, before it could be possible to provide for their families: His majesty, whose benevolence and generosity overflow in every action of his life, hath allotted a considerable sum, annually to be distributed, for the relief

of indigent artists, and their distressed families.

This is but a slight sketch of the institution of *The Royal Academy of Arts*, yet sufficient to convince the world, that no country can boast of a more useful establishment, nor of any established upon more noble principles.

The present Officers are,

Joshua Reynolds, President.

William Chambers, Treasurer.

George Mich. Moses, Keeper.

Francis Mil. Newton, Secretary.

Professor of Painting, Edward Penny.

———— of Architecture, T. Sandby.

———— of Anatomy, Dr W. Hunter.

———— of Perspective, Sam. Wale.

Council.

Visitors.

George Barret,

Agostino Carlini,

Wm Chambers.

Charles Catton.

Francis Cotes,

J. Bap. Ciprioni.

Nathaniel Hone,

Nathaniel Dance,

Jeremiah Meyer,

Francis Hayman,

Edward Penny,

Peter Toms,

Paul Sandby,

Benjamin West,

Joseph Wilton,

Richard Wilson,

Franc. Zuccarelli.

A Letter from Mr. Voltaire to the Chevalier Vansommer at London; occasioned by the Quarrel among the Citizens at Geneva.

YOU know, without doubt, that peace is made at Geneva. It is always the result of war. After tilting at one another for some time, men always return to conditions of peace, in expectation of some new rupture. Man is a little sovereign; he loves peace on account of his own tranquility, but he has a strong propensity to war to disturb the tranquility of others.

Europe ought to admire the prudence of the Genevese competitors, and their regard for humanity during the confusions of war: not one drop of blood has been shed by them. We cannot say the same of Neuchâtel; a bloody scene has been there. Guadot, the Attorney-general, has fallen by the sword of assassins. His corpse, pierced with wounds, could scarce obtain a burial. But peace is now re-established by the death of that unfortunate magistrate. The cantons of Lucerne, Fribourg, and Soleure, have furnished a body of men, which guards the town: General Lentulus is encamped at Anet: the Chevalier de Planta, a major in the service of the king of Prussia, is gone to that monarch; and, I doubt not but

but that prince will strongly resent the outrage, which has been done to him in the person of his Attorney-general. The repose of Neufchatel will not be re-established without strangling two or three of the ring-leaders. The humane citizen groans at being under a necessity to serve against the murderers. But, by mischance, such is the condition of humanity, that one evil can seldom be remedied but by two others, and those again by a great many more. Mankind is prone to revenge, and oftentimes the persecutor himself is persecuted in his turn. One half of the world is incessantly at war with the other: there is no such thing as a truce between them. To conciliate their affections, it must be laid down as a preliminary article; "that every one should renounce his particular interest;" but this is an impossibility: For then man would cease to be man, and become a chimera, which has no reality.

Old Clement is at war with young Ferdinand. Rome and Naples cannot agree, and the Pope makes use of his worn out arms against a prince who has bayonets and muskets. France, Spain and Portugal join their arms with the latter, and prove by an argument *ad hominem*, that Clement dotes, and that he ought to submit, so as to recal his bull, which is the shame of the vatican. But the sovereign Pontiff regards it as a point of conscience, and intends, by his obstinacy, to join the crown of martyrdom to the tiara of the Pontiff; as if God loved the Jesuits well enough to grant the palm to their great leader!

If, from the fields of Rome, we turn our eyes towards the north, we shall see Poland a prey to domestic dissensions. One part of the nation in arms against the other: The patriot, under the title of confederate, destroying the patriot; and all this for the glory of God, and the honour of religion: as if that holy religion had not abolished both sacrifices and victims. But what ought equally to engage the rights of humanity, is, that a foreign power enters in arms, and forces a nation, which is free, and governed by its own laws, to receive those which it imposes with bayonets fixed. What would the English say, if the king of France should come at the head of a hundred thousand men to impose laws upon England? Would he meet with a fa-

vourable reception from that nation, so jealous of its rights and liberties? Would they not say to him, after throwing a few barrels of powder in his face, "Sir, why do you meddle with us? Have you any thing to do here! get back again into your own kingdom; you are no legislator in ours. Show your despotism at home, and leave us to enjoy our liberties." But the poles are weak, and Catherine has *strong reasons* to produce on her side; witness the bishop of Cracow, who was confined at Schlusselfbourg in the same apartment, in which the Czar Peter III. finished his career.

VOLTAIRE.

A Caution concerning Mushrooms.

MUSHROOMS growing in open fields are certainly more wholesome than others, and it is as certain that there are found every where, both good and bad of the sort.

However various the species of esculent Mushrooms are reckoned, there is but one with us of common use, viz. the field Mushroom, called by the French, who are very fond of them, *Champignons*, and are used as a delicate sauce at our tables.

These, at their first growth, are round, and not much larger than small nuts, or buttons, whence denominated. After they have a little unfolded their membranes, they appear red, full, and close; on the top is a disagreeable softness, equal and white; the matter within is very white, with short and thick stalks.

In the stalks, the globular parts, and also between the little membranes, may, upon careful inspection, especially with a magnifying glass, be seen many small worms with scarlet heads, some very little, others larger. On some mushrooms a great quantity, on others fewer, and on many none at all; but yet in such proportion that a fifth or sixth part is generally loaded with these vermicular insects.

These premises well considered, may it not be concluded that these anomalous plants derive their poison not from themselves but from those little venomous worms bred in them? whence we hear of people, by eating mushrooms, taken ill, sick, and even some have died.

As a confirmation of the truth of my theory, the curious enquirer for satisfaction may consult Geodatius, who has accurately described those noxious animalcula, and says, they

are most like to small serpents oradders. He adds, too, that from putrified mushrooms there are wont to come forth various species of spiders, some reddish, others of an oblong form, of a yellow colour, and extremely ill smell.

Thus we see that the mother of mischief may sometimes be most minute, yet produce fatal effects in the end, and that even the simple sting of a bee may prove as mortal as the horn of a bull. Let us shun then, in a natural as well as in a moral sense, all appearance of evil.

But if we must and will indulge our palate in the use of these savoury, tho' hazardous vegetables, let them be well looked into, searched, and washed, and only prepare or pickle those that have none, or fewest of these poisonous vermin upon them; to this end let the selected mushrooms be well soaked in salt water, then washed with the same, several times shifted, to kill, or scour off, the invisible animalcular vipers lodged therein.

Whenever poisoned, let the patient take a vomit, the sooner the better, of ten grains of ipecacuanha, or a dram of white vitriol, in warm water. After the operation is over, swallow a spoonful of the following linctus often, drinking freely of new warm milk also between whiles:

Take oil of sweet almonds newly drawn four ounces, syrup of marshmallows, two ounces, with a little fine sugar powdered. Beat them up together, till well mixed.

J. COOK.

During the course of the present Year, the Trial of a Soldier for killing a young Man in St. George's Fields, on pretence of a Riot, came on at Guildford. This Trial the Judge, for political Reasons, thought fit to suppress, which gave occasion to the following Question.

THE Constitutional Question, "Whether a judge hath authority, by law, to prevent the proceedings of the courts of justice being taken, or to suppress or punish the publication of them, when taken and published faithfully and accurately," is a question, by the determination of which will be established, or destroyed, the most valuable branch of the liberty of the press, and the liberty of the subject.

A public spirited lawyer, in a very late judicial publication, hath proposed (Sup. to Gent. Mag. 1768)

whether he should have confessedly wrote on this question, and as I do not remember to have met with it discussed elsewhere, and as it seems to be argued with attention and judgment, it may be of use to preserve his arguments in your Magazine

"I apprehend (says my author) that as well the opinions of the judges, as the arguments of the counsel, when once delivered in a court of justice, become the property of the public, and that not by way of gift but by way of purchase; they being amply paid for it by salary, perquisites, and fees.

"There can be no doubt, because it is every day's experience, that you may buy the proceedings of any court of justice; if so, may I not dispose of my own property as I please? May I not as lawfully sell as buy?

"I apprehend, that no judge is authorized by law to order a person to desist from taking down a trial in a court of justice, much less to threaten such person with imprisonment, as guilty of a contempt of the court; and I am further of opinion, that if the court was to commit such person for a supposed contempt (for it is nothing more) that such commitment would, on a proper application, be deemed arbitrary and illegal, as tending to subvert the original institution of courts of justice, in which the proceedings ought to be had openly, in order that they may be known by all men.

"I must needs confess that you republish the proceedings of a court of justice, in one respect, at your peril; for you are obliged, at the hazard of a contempt of the court, to deliver them to the public, as you received them from the court; but I would not be understood by this, that they are to be given literally, but only substantially the same, because otherwise some arguments might prove rather lampoons (as I heard a judge once express himself) than encomiums on the speakers."

A Constitutional Lawyer.

Curious Observations on a Latin Inscription on a Piece of Ordnance at Woolwich.

IN viewing the dock and warren at Woolwich, I could not but take notice in the warren, of one large cannon, among many ancient curious cannons which have been preserved there by the care of the Board of Ordnance, for the singularity of its inscription; which as it is of an high interest

interesting nature, I shall lay it before the public, together with a few observations which have occurred to me concerning it.

“ Elizabetha Dei gratia Anglie
“ Francie et Hibernia Regina Fidei
“ Defensor et in Terra Ecclesia An-
“ glicane et Hibernia Supremum Ca-
“ put.”

And toward the breech of the cannon.

“ Ambrose, Earle of Warwicke,
“ was Maister of the Ordinaunce
“ when Samuel Owen made me, anno
“ domini 1588.”

On the upper part of it appear the arms of the queen, and over them the crown.

By what accident the latin inscription became faulty I guess not, unless, possibly, through ignorance of the graver whose business it was to clear out the letters of it; but, it is the stranger, as the queen was a very learned, exact lady, and, of consequence, her ministers and servants must have been, and history informs us they were, learned, and exact like her.

This inscription, however, alludes manifestly, to a very valuable, scarce medal of Henry VIII; and to the as valuable, scarce coronation medal, the first and noblest of English coronation medals of Edward VI: which medals were stricken on the dawn and progress of the reformation, and have been engraven among the plates published by the laudable Society of Antiquaries of London and elsewhere.

The medal of Henry VIII, represents the bust of that king, in profile, with the following inscription to the same sense in the Greek and Hebrew languages, on the reverse of it.

“ Henricus octa Angliæ Franci et
“ Hib. Rex Fidei Defensor et in Terr
“ Eccle Angli et Hibe sub Christ Ca-
“ put Supremum.

The medal of Ed. VI. exhibits that excellent prince in armour, with the crown upon his head, the orb in his left and a drawn sword in his right hand. The inscription on it runs likewise in the three learned languages, and the latin, as here under.

“ Edwardus VI D. G. Ang. Fr. et
“ Hi Rex Fidei Defens et in Terris
“ Ang et Hib Eccle Caput Supremum
“ Coronatus est MDXLVI xx Februa
“ Etatis decimo.”

Much might be added, but I shall now close with a singular note on 26 Hen. VIII, relating to the *Supremacy*, which is copied from the late bishop

Gibson's *Codex*, edit. 1, vol. 1, p. 28.

“ [Recognized by the clergy] This
“ recognition was made upon occasi-
“ on of the grant of ten thousand
“ pounds made by the clergy, to ob-
“ tain from the king a general pardon
“ of all forfeitures by them incurred,
“ upon the statutes of *Provisors* and
“ *Praemunire*; particularly by their
“ having submitted to the legatin
“ authority of Cardinal Wolsey, con-
“ trary to the tenor of the said sta-
“ tutes. The grant of the subsidy,
“ as to the money, appears to have pas-
“ sed the convocation quietly and
“ easily; but the king refused to ac-
“ cept the gift, or grant the pardon,
“ unless after the words *Ecclesiae et*
“ *Cleri Anglicani*, in the form of the
“ grant, they would add, *cujus Protector*
“ *et Supremum Caput is solus est*, etc.

“ This remained under the delibe-
“ ration of both houses of convoca-
“ tion, who, by their debates, ap-
“ pear to have been very desirous,
“ that the king would have accepted
“ the subsidy without the clause; but
“ in the thirty fourth session, the
“ king's commissioners being sent to
“ enquire whether they had yet come
“ to any resolution, told them, *quod*
“ *Dominus Rex noluit admittere ullam*
“ *qualificationem super eadem*. Again,
“ the next session, the commissioners
“ declared, *Se nun habere commissionem*
“ *de concludendo super articulo pardona-*
“ *tionis et exceptionis ejusdem, priusquam*
“ *conclusum fuisset per Episcopos et Cle-*
“ *rum super dicto articulo*. At length
“ it was agreed in these words, *Ec-*
“ *clesiae et Cleri Anglicani, cujus singula-*
“ *rem Protectorum unicum et Supremum*
“ *Dominum, ET QUANTUM PER*
“ *CHRISTI LEGEM LICET, etiam Su-*
“ *preum Caput ipsius Majestatem recog-*
“ *noscamus.*”

Y. D.

Mr. URBAN,

WHILST our projectors are forming schemes, and busied in carrying them into execution, for the facilitation of trade and commerce, by cutting canals from one part of the country to another; I would just crave leave to mention one, which, if put in practice, will not only be beneficial to particular countries, but all Europe. I mean the uniting of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, by a cut or canal. This is by no means a visionary scheme, but certainly practicable, as will, I think, evidently appear by the following extract, from the memoirs of the
Royal

Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris,
1701.

I am, &c. F.

“ M. le Comte de Pontchartrain, having sent into Egypt some memoirs made by M. Delisle, which pointed out what was to be wished, in order to rectify the map of that country, M. Boutier travelled over the whole Delta, and returned to that minister a map of that district, with a little account which explained it, and which M. Delisle, by order of M. le Comte de Pontchartrain, gave the following relation to the Academy.

The modern Egypt is but little known, although sufficiently seen and frequented; owing to the superstition of the inhabitants, who are jealous of learned strangers, and seldom permit them to travel to make observations. M. Boutier begins his remarks with recovering in the Delta of the antients, those mouths which they have ascribed to the Nile, the greatest part of which had been lost by the ignorance of the modern geographers, and a great number of towns, whose names are not yet much altered; for example, Samatout, or according to the Copts, Sebennitu, which is the ancient Sebennitus; Aboutsier, or Butsir, which is Busris, &c. But what is most remarkable in this map, is an extremity of a canal, which goes out of the most eastern arm of the Nile, and which M. Delisle judges to have been part of that which formerly made the communication of the Nile and the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

“ As this ancient communication, which M. Delisle had supposed, was much controverted by many of the learned, we were glad to see the proofs which M. Boutier had to produce, in order to establish the fact. He gave them so plainly, and took the greatest part of them in places so well known, that all the difficulty that remains is, to know how they have escaped the observation of every other traveller.

Herodotus, in his second book, says, there was in the plain of Egypt, a canal drawn from the Nile, a little above the town of Bubaste, and below a mountain, which went on the side of Memphis; that this canal extended from west to east, that afterwards it turned to the south, and flowed into the Red Sea; that Nechus, son of Psammiticus, was the first that undertook the project of this canal, where 120000 men had perished; that they had quitted it upon the answer

of an oracle; but that Darius, son of Hystaspes, had finished it; that it was four days navigation; and that two galleys might pass abreast on it.

Diodorus speaks of it in the first book of his Bibliotheca; and agrees with Herodotus, except in this, that he makes the canal to be left unfinished by Darius, to whom very bad engineers had represented, that the Red Sea being higher than Egypt, would overflow it; and in this also, that he ascribes the completion of the work to Ptolomæus Philadelphus. He adds, that this canal had been called the river of Ptolemy, that this prince had caused a town to be built at its outlet into the Red Sea, which he named Arsinoe, from one of his sisters that he loved, and that the canal might be opened or shut, just as it was necessary or not, for navigation. Strabo, lib. 17. of his geography, agrees with Diodorus, in every thing; and it only remains to reconcile Herodotus, who makes the work to be finished by Darius, with Strabo and Diodorus, who give that honour only to Ptolemy; but there might happen to a work of this nature, an infinite number of inconveniences, which rendered it useless, till a new work was made. At the point of the gulf, which they have called the Red Sea, were two cities, Hieropolis and Arsinoe, which last, according to Strabo, was also named by some Cleopatra. Besides Strabo speaking of the expedition made into Arabia by Ælius Gallus, the first Roman governor of Egypt, says, that Gallus caused vessels to be built at Cleopatra, near an ancient canal derived from the Nile. In another place he says also, that Hieropolis was upon the Nile, and at the extremity of the Red Sea.

“ M. Delisle refining upon M. Boutier, has carried his enquiries even to the Arabian authors. Elmann lib. 1. chap. 3. says, that under the Caliph Omar, towards the year 635 of the christian æra, Amir caused a canal to be made to transport the corn from Egypt into Arabia. Probably he only renewed the old one, the navigation of which might easily have been neglected in the decline of the Roman empire. But in the year 150 of the Hegira, which agrees with the year 775 of Christ, Albugiafar Almanzor II. Caliph of the Abbasides, caused this canal to be stopped on the side of the sea. If ever this union should be renewed, the world would change

change its face; China and France, for example, would become neighbours, and our posterity would lament the fate of the barbarous ages, when the Europeans were obliged to go round Africa to get into Asia."

Mr. URBAN;

Heathfield, *Sussex*, Dec. 3, 1763.

IF the inclosed rude sketch with the description, are worth publication, they are at your service: Perhaps some of your correspondents, curious in ancient coins, may favour the public with an explanation.

It is of a gold coin or medal somewhat like one described



in Camden's *Britannia*, Plate 2, No. 5, being hollow on one side, and convex on the other; on the concave side are five small figures round a horse; that over his back consists of a knob or rising divided into two parts by a small concentric circle, and surrounded by twelve rays or oblong dots, so as to appear like a flower: Before his head is a small part of a circle, answered by another under the tail; (perhaps these would have been whole circles if the metal had filled the stamp;) Before his breast is a circle from which issueth a strait line: That below is like a spur-rowel with eight points, in the perforation of which arise a small point or dot.

The figure on the convex side arises from an indented line, and is composed of several little circles, dots, and wreathed lines, intermixed, in a sort of irregular manner, ending in three or four dart-like points.

The figures are very well preserved: The piece is something less than my drawing; weighing not quite a penny weight.—*Quere*, Whether this be not an Anglo-Saxon piece, and whether the marks (☉) or (☽) thereon are not a legend in some language and alphabet?

JON. HARMER.

Mr. URBAN,

MR Hutchins inserted in your magazine for March last the dimensions of a vast long barrow at Shipton Hill, Dorset, which he compares to a large ship turned bottom upwards; and Mr Vine in June last mentions a similar shap'd one of much smaller proportions in *Sussex*. In

Salmon's survey of England p. 618, is the following account of another in Northumberland: your inserting of which may induce some of your correspondents to favour the public with its exact dimensions.—“At Haltwell near the West of Northumberland upon an eminence, above South Tyne, is a remarkable barrow of the long kind, such as Ol. Wormius has described: That author tells us, it was the practice in Scandinavia, and that part of the North, to make sometimes long barrows as well as round. The long were in imitation of a ship. This, which the swains there call *Castle hill*, is not in form of a castle, nor of a defensible shape, but made for victory and triumph. It bulges out on each side like a ship, is contracted at both ends, and is lower in the middle than at the head and stern. Whether this last circumstance is by accident or design I don't take upon me to say. But as the Danes have been hereabouts, 'tis probable, upon some considerable success they erected this monument.” The passage of Wormius referred to, I suppose is in *Mon. Dan.* p. 42. *Regios tumulos ad magnitudinem & figuram carinæ maximæ navis ex iis quas possidebant, fabricatos volunt.* This shape he confines to the tomb of kings, and to the earlier age when the dead were burnt. Perhaps the name of *Shipton* might be given to the Dorsetshire hill from its form. It is 250 feet longer than *Silbury*; and does not appear in Taylor's map.

Other passages in Wormius p. 41, may throw light upon the great barrow in the isle of *Porbeck* described in your *Mag.* April 1767. *In locis saxoris & maritimis ex lapidum & arenæ congener monticulos struxerunt; in pinguioribus ex terra fertili, rarioribus additis saxis, basin, coronæ instar, ungentibus.* Of this last sort was one containing urns near a village in *Zealand* called *Eggerup**. Another fort were hillocks of earth in a circle of large stones, with turf and stones on the outer surface: These contained bodies, which were sometimes lodged in rude stone vaults under the surface, and sometimes had a kind of stone cell erected over them without. The *Porbeck* barrow answers in some ref-

* *Prope Crucis oram.* I don't understand this last name; but in de Wit's map of Denmark, *Agarug* is placed not far from *Roschild*.

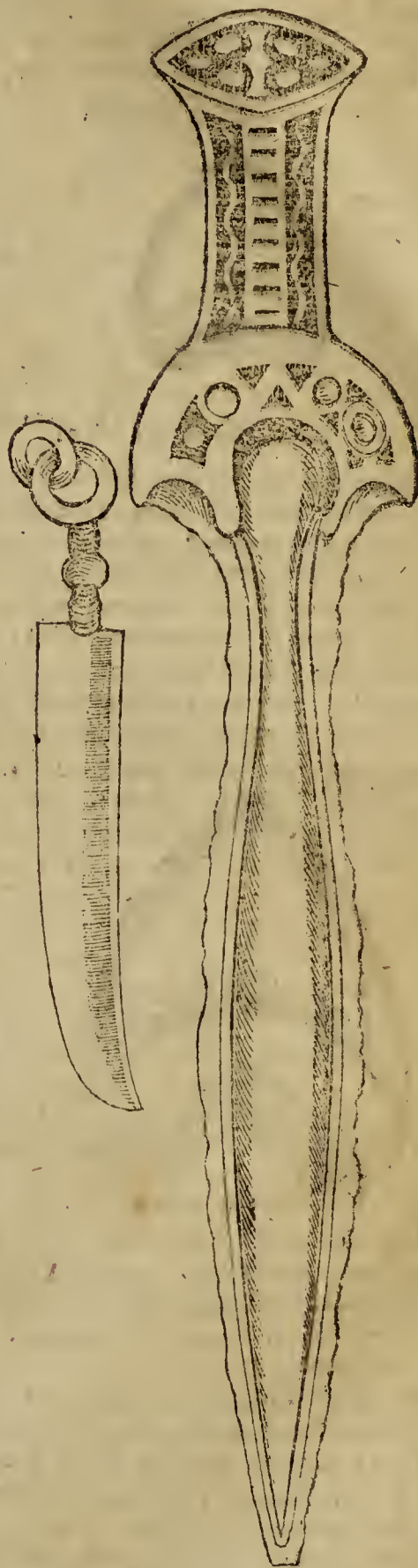
pests to both these; but chiefly in its name to the village near the former. *Egger*, or *Agger*, is a name not unfrequent in Zealand: Besides this village, there is a little island on the S. W. coast called *Agger*. In Dorsetshire we have a hundred called *Eggerton*, or *Eggarton*, probably from the considerable camp on *Eggerton* † or *Aggerton* hill; *Eggerton* or *Eggarton* in Cheshire, whence the noble family of Bridgewater derive their name: *Eggerton* near Charing in Kent. Length of time will change the *r* into *l*; and so we come by *Eggelstone* or *Agglestone*, the first of which occurs in Dorset, near Kimeridge. *Haug* is Danish for a hill, and the period in which the dead were buried under barrows is called *Haug auld*, i. e. the age of hills. (Bartholinus.) *Eggar* may be a corruption of the Latin word *Agger*, and so alike applicable to a barrow or a camp. I am somewhat inclined to think it conceals the name of a person, because a similar barrow in its neighbourhood, once surmounted by a small stone, bears the name of *Puck*, which is probably the corruption of some other appellation. The least reflection on the situation of *rock basons*, would shew they could never have been here. They are found on natural hills, and in a more wild and rocky part of the country.

Mr Vine [Aug. 1763, p. 396,] speaks of *knives* found in the Sussex barrows. Wormius describes *daggers* (pugiones) some two spans, others 15 inches long found in Danish ones. If you will insert the inclosed outlines of two from his *Mon. Dan.* p. 50. you will give Mr V. an opportunity of informing the public whether those instruments in Mr Lucas's possession are like them.

Mr H. describes a circle of stones at *Winterburn Abbey* in Dorset: Dr Stukeley in his *Abury* p. 45. part of two concentric circles at *Winterburn Bassett*, Wilts: The stones remaining in each bear the same proportion to each other, but the diameter of the Wiltshire one is greatest. Dr S—'s lie north of Abury. and Mr H—'s north of some other stones which may have formed a considerable circle. Had Dr Stukeley made the same search in this as he did in other counties, we should doubtless have had as curious discoveries. I cannot therefore conclude these observations without re-

gretting the hard fate of Mr H—'s elaborate history, that it is so long withheld from the public, to whom he is forced to deal it out by such piecemeal anticipation.

D. H.



Mr URBAN,

IN your last Magazine, one of your correspondents has learnedly defended the miracle of Jonah; and proved there are found in those seas, monsters of size sufficient to contain Jonah in their bellies. Not many years since, one of these monsters was left upon the beach at Minorca 17 feet long. The true name of this fish

† Coker spells it *Edgerton*, which seems wrong.

fish is, *Canis Carearia*.* A gentleman upon the spot was so curious as to take out several of the fish's teeth, one of which I had the pleasure of viewing not many weeks since, the shape and size of which I have badly sketched out; but it may serve to give you an idea of the voraciousness of this monster. That there are, or

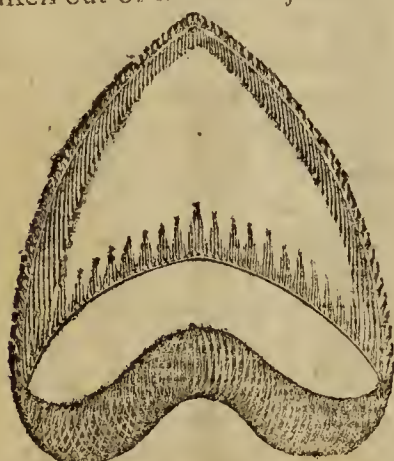
Fossil found at Minorcā.



$\frac{1}{2}$ less than the natural size.

have been much larger fishes of this sort peculiar to these seas, is evident, from the vast number of their teeth being dug up in the island of Malta; one of them was put into my hand by the late Smart Letheulier, Esq; at Aldersbrook, in Essex, 1755; a bad drawing of which I have also sent you; and if we may judge by analogy

Taken out of the fish's jaw at Malta.



$\frac{1}{2}$ less than the natural size.

(for the teeth of these creatures are always in proportion to the bulk and size of their bodies) the fish which shed that tooth was big enough to have swallowed a horse.

The chief objection seems to be, how Jonah lived so long as three days and three nights in the fish's belly. That a man may fast so long we have daily experience, but to breath in that condensed situation may not be so easily accounted for. Toads we know have lived in a torpid state many ages imbedded in stone, without food, and with very little air, but always die so soon as they are let out of prison. Such effects as these may

* A curious print of the head of this fish is to be seen in Nicholas Steno's *Myologia*, published at Amsterdam, 1669.

perhaps be accounted for, and some of your correspondents have in former Magazines given their thoughts upon the subject. I cannot help, however, observing, that many accidents equally extraordinary with the circumstance just alluded to, have excited our wonder, which, when nicely examined into, were not attended with the difficulties we apprehended, though sometimes attributed to the immediate hand of providence; and that I should have been as much at a loss to assign the reason why a Whale, an inhabitant of the northern seas, should be called into the Mediterranean sea to receive Jonah into his mouth or belly, as to conceive how the Greenland bears steered their course thro' the wildernesses and deserts of burning sand into Armenia, to enter Noah's Ark. But by consulting natural history, both these difficulties are surmounted; the *Shark* answers the purpose of the *Whale*, and I find the Greenland bears to be amphibious creatures, who wanted not the ark to shelter in; but continued dwelling upon floating islands of ice and snow during their life time.

I am, yours, &c.

J. P.

Mr. URBAN,

IN your November Magazine, page 522, one W. abuses me for having, in that of August, moved a doubt concerning the Longitude of Cape Ray, as deduced from observations of a solar eclipse (August 1768). The reason of my doubt was, that the French mathematicians, who had for a long time been making observations, by their king's orders, for settling the geography of those parts of America, place that Cape farther W. than as computed from the solar eclipse, by a difference of about a degree and a half. In my paper it was put by mistake, considerably more; upon which Mr. W. triumphs, tho' he could hardly be ignorant of the occasion of that mistake. This however, makes little to his purpose: An error of five or six minutes of time is as unsufferable in an astronomical observation, as one of 15 minutes.

M. W. says, he knows not from what observations the longitude of Cape Ray was laid down in the French charts: but in this I can help him out. The French had, from repeated observations, found the longitude of Louisbourg to be $62^{\circ} 15'$ west from Paris, as in de la Lande's table. From this, together with the Seamen's journals,

nals, they could, to a great exactness, infer the longitude of a place so near to Louisbourg. So that, in this instance, the French Charts stand clear of all suspicion: and Mr. Robertson shewed his judgment in *accommodating* himself to them: what other guide indeed could he follow? Why, says Mr. W. he might have taken, as I did, the *Mariner's Compass* [not sufficiently] *rectified*, or one of those authors who make the longitude in question even less than we do; then all ends had met.

But, to have done trifling—Let us see the consequences of Mr. W's longitude of $57^{\circ} 32'$.

The longitude of Louisbourg from Paris being $62^{\circ} 15'$, will be from London, $59^{\circ} 50'$. And from this taking $57^{\circ} 32'$, there will remain $2^{\circ} 18'$; which is more than double the difference of longitude between Louisbourg and Cape Ray, according to the Charts.

But indeed the affair is now reduced to a question of fact. Ask any seafaring man, who has been used to sail between the two places, if ever his reckoning led him to think Cape Ray lay above a degree farther to the east than by his chart? He will answer, *no*; and it will be in vain to oppose an astronomical observation to his constant experience.

Dec. 5, Your constant Reader,
1768. E. R.

A Catalogue of the Machines and Models in the Repository of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

CLASS I.

Machines and Models, subservient to Manufactures.

1. A New invented Comb Pot, by Mr. S. Hayward, for which the society gave him a bounty of thirty guineas, April 13, 1763.

2. A longshed Spinning Wheel, by Mr. Thomas Perrin; for which he had the first premium of thirty pounds, April 8, 1762.

3. A Spinning Wheel, by Mr. John Webb; for which he had the first premium of twenty pounds, March 25, 1761.

4. A Spinning Wheel, by Mr. Thomas Perrin; for which he had the second premium of twenty pounds, March 25, 1761.

5. A horizontal Spinning Wheel, by Mr. William Harrison; for which he had the first premium of fifty guineas, April 11, 1764.

6. A Spinning Wheel, by Mr. Perrin; for which he had the second premium of twenty pounds, May 6, 1765.

7. A Spinning Wheel, by Mr. Garratt; for which he had thirty pounds, part of the premium of fifty pounds, April 9, 1766.

8. A Spinning Wheel, by Mr. Garratt; for which he had fifteen pounds, part of the second premium of twenty pounds, April 9, 1767.

9. A Machine for Winding and Doubling Worsted, by Mr. Jeremiah Burrows; for which he had ten pounds, part of the premium of seventy five pounds, April 17, 1765.

10. A Machine for Winding and Doubling, by Mr. Crager; for which he had ten pounds, part of the premium of seventy five pounds, April 17, 1765.

11. A Machine for Winding and Doubling, by Mr. Garratt; for which he had twelve pounds, part of the premium of twenty five pounds, April 9, 1766.

12. A Reel for Winding Silk from the Cocoons, by Mr. Vernier; for which he had a bounty of forty pounds, June 14, 1762.

13. A Silk Reel, presented to the society, by John Pownall, Esq;

14. A compleat Frame and Reel, with a Bason and Furnace, of the proper size to make Silk, agreeable to the present best method of working in Italy.

15. A Model of a Loom for Brocades, by Mr. Sebastian Favie; for which he had a bounty of three guineas, Oct. 27, 1761.

16. A Stocking Frame, by Mr. Samuel Unwin; for which he had a premium of one hundred pounds, Feb. 14, 1765.

17. A Stocking Frame, by Mr. Whyman; for which he had a premium of one hundred pounds, April 16, 1766.

CLASS II.

Models of Mills, Cranes, Machines for raising Water, Carriages, and other Machines and Implements not reducible to any particular Class.

1. A Model of a Saw Mill, by Mr. James Stainsfield: for which the society gave him one hundred pounds, and ten guineas for his improvement of a Cross-cutting saw added thereto, Dec. 12, 1765.

N. B. The original Mill, of which this is a model, was erected, and worked for five successive years, in consequence of successive premiums offered

offered, and paid by the society : amounting in the whole to the sum of two hundred and twenty five pounds.

2. A Hand-Mill for grinding Corn, by Mr. John Gordon.

3. A Steel Mill, for grinding Corn, by Mr. Peter Lyon. The premium of fifty pounds was equally divided between those two candidates, Jan. 11, 1758.

4. A Hand Mill, by Mr. Samuel Parsons; for which he had a premium of fifty pounds, Dec. 6, 1758.

5. A Hand Mill, by Mr. Charles Lloyd; for which he had a bounty of sixty pounds, and twenty pounds allowed him for his expences, June 17, 1761.

6. A Hand Mill, with improvements, by Mr. William Bailey; made by order of the society from one brought from St. Cas by his royal highness the late duke of York, Apr. 11, 1760.

7. A Model of a Windmill, by Mr. James Verrier; for which he had a bounty of fifty pounds, December 31, 1761.

8. A Model of a Windmill, by Mr. Lewis; for which he had a premium of fifty pounds, Oct. 7, 1761.

9. A Model of a Machine for raising Water, by Mr. Merryman; for which the society gave him a silver medal, Feb. 26, 1766.

10. A Model of a Windmill, by Mr. Nichols, Apr. 23, 1760.

11. A Model of a Windmill for Draining Land; presented to the society by Mr. Collier, May 31, 1758.

12. Ditto by ditto; for the same purpose.

13. A Trough and Wheel, by ditto; more fully to explain No. 11.

14. A Model of a Tidemill, by the Rev. Mr. Gainsborough; for which he had a premium of sixty pounds, June 1, 1761.

15. A Model of a Tidemill, by the Rev. Mr. Lord; for which he had a bounty of ten guineas, May 21, 1761.

16. A Model of a Tidemill, by Mr. Coulthard. This Model was purchased by the society for twenty pounds, May 12, 1762.

17. A Model of a Tidemill, by Mr. Nichols; for which he had a premium of thirty pounds, April 19, 1760.

18. A Model of a Machine for boring auger holes, by Mr. William Bailey; for which he had a bounty of fifty pounds, April 19, 1760.

19. A Model of a Crane, by Mr. Galabine; for which he had a reward of twenty guineas, Jan. 28, 1760.

20. A Model of a Crane with three powers, by Mr. James Ferguson; for which he had a bounty of fifty pounds, Feb. 23, 1762.

21. A Model of a Crane, by Mr. Sansom; for which he had a bounty of ten guineas, Dec. 18, 1765.

22. A Lock, by Mr. Moora, for which he had a bounty of twenty pounds, March 2, 1763.

23. A Model of a Four-wheel Carriage, by Mr. Cotton; for which he had a bounty of twenty guineas, November 13, 1767.

24. A Model of a Four-wheel Carriage, by Mess. Cranefield; for which a bounty of thirty guineas was given, May 20, 1765.

25. The Implements used by the Dutch in the Turbot Fishery.

26. A Model of a Four wheel Fish Carriage, by Mr. Stephen Boulton; for which he had the first premium of twenty pounds, May 12, 1762.

27. A Model of a Two-wheel Carriage, by ditto; for which he had the first premium of fourteen pounds, May 12, 1762.

28. A Model of a Two wheel Fish Carriage, by Mr. Joachim Smith; for which he had the second premium of seven pounds, May 12, 1762.

29. Two Machines (exactly similar to each other) for trying Ships Blocks, made by Mr. William Bailey, under the direction of Mr. Gardener, Nov. 6, 1761.

30. A Model of a Machine for raising Water by means of a spiral Tube; by Mr. Wirts, communicated to the society by Mr. Zeigler; for which Mr. Zeigler had the gold medal of the society, Jan. 6, 1768.

31. A Model of an Apparatus for saving the lives of men aboard of ships, stranded on a lee shore, by Mr. John Winn; for which he had the silver medal of the society, Feb. 25, 1767.

32. A Compass and Protractor, by Mr. Aaron Miller; for which he had a bounty of ten guineas, February 11, 1767.

33. A Model of a Machine for grinding and polishing Glass by horse, wind, or water; by Mr. Jeremiah Burrows, purchased by the society for twenty pounds, June 10, 1767. The original, of which this is a model, was kept at work three months, in consequence of the society's premium's; for which Mr. Burrows had seventy pounds, May 20, 1765.

34. A Machine for taking Heights and Distances, by Mr. Grant.

33. An

35. An expanding Rod for guaging vessels, by Mr. Efford; for which he had a bounty of twenty guineas, Apr. 22, 1767.

36. A pair of Door-Hinges with spiral Springs, by Mr. Delivitz; for which he had a bounty of fifteen pounds, Feb. 3, 1768.

37. A Model of a Crane, by Mr. Pinchbeck; for which he had a gold medal, June 3, 1767.

C L A S S III.

Machines and Models, subservient to Agriculture.

1. A Model of a Machine for drying Madder; presented to the society, by Mr. George Rutt, May 11, 1763.

2. A Bee Box; presented to the society by Charles Whitworth, Esq; Vice President, March 1, 1763.

3. Two Brabant Scythes, for reaping corn of different sorts; presented to the society by William Hanbury, Esq;

4. A Model of a Plough for turning up Heath Ground, by Mr. Ringrope.

5. A Model of a Thistle-cutter, by Mr. Ringrose; for which models he had a bounty of ten guineas, March 16, 1763.

6. A Land-Roller; presented to the society by Mr. Scawen, of Carlhalton, Surry, Aug. 5, 1761.

7. A Model of a Plough, with six Shares and Coulters, by Mr. Robert Gee, May 13, 1767.

8. A Drain Plough, by Mr. Cuthbert Clarke; for which he had a premium of fifty pounds, Oct. 8, 1766.

9. A Drain Plough with improvements, by ditto; purchased by the society, June 1, 1767.

10. A Drain-Plough, by Mr. William Knowles; for which he had a premium of fifty pounds, May 20, 1767.

11. A Drill Plough, by M. D. Che-teauvieux.

12. A single Cultivator, by ditto.

13. A double ditto, by ditto. These instruments were purchased by order of the society, Oct. 9, 1765.

14. A Scarrificator; presented to the society by Mr. John Winn Baker, of Ireland, April 8, 1767.

15. A Drill Plough, by the Rev. Mr. Gainsborough; for which he had a premium of thirty pounds, May 14, 1766.

16. A Drill-Plough, by Mr. Willey; for which he had twenty pounds. The premium of fifty pounds being divided in the above manner between these candidates, May 14, 1766.

(*Sup. to Gent. Mag.* 1768.)

17. A Drill-Plough, with improvements, by ditto; purchased by the society, June 24, 1767.

18. A Horse Hoe for destroying weeds; invented by the Rev. Mr. Hewit.

19. Ditto, with a Harrow, by ditto.

20. A Machine for winnowing Corn, by Mr. Evers.

21. A Machine for dressing Flour, by ditto. These machines were purchased of Mr. Evers, Jan. 14, 1761.

22. A Model of a Machine for dressing Wheat and Malt, by Mr. Mackell; for which he had a bounty of fifty pounds.

23. A Cyder-mill, by Mr. Charles Lloyd.

24. A Cyder press, by ditto. These models were purchased of Mr. Lloyd for twenty guineas, Mar. 25, 1761.

25. A Machine for eradicating Trees; presented to the society by Mr. Valtravers.

26. A Machine for slicing Turnips, by Mr. Edgill; for which he had a premium of twenty pounds, Dec. 10, 1766.

27. A Preambulator for measuring Roads, by Mr. Edgworth; for which he had a silver medal, April 8, 1767.

28. A Model of a Field Gate, by Mr. Thomas Orm; for which he had a bounty of ten pounds, April 3, 1766.

29. A Trenching-Plough, by Mr. Duckett.

30. A Three Furrow Plough by ditto; for which ploughs he had a bounty of fifty pounds, June 24, 1767.

31. A Model of a Machine for threshing Corn, by Mr. Evers; for which he had a bounty of fifty pounds, Feb. 3, 1768.

C L A S S IV.

Machines and Implements, subservient to Chemistry.

1. A Digester by Mr. Creagh; for which he had a bounty of thirty guineas, Dec. 1, 1762.

2. A portable Furnace, &c. for trying Experiments in Chemistry, by Dr. Lewis.

A Description of an Electrometer invented by Mr. Lane. (See the Plates)

FIG. I. A. The cylindrical glass of the machine, used instead of a globe. The cylindrical part of the glass is six inches in length, and sixteen in circumference.

B. The wheel, at every turn of which the cylindrical glass revolts four times.

C. The conductor.

D. The coated phial.

E. A brass wire loop, passing thro' the

the wood work to a tin plate, on which the coated phial stands.

F. The pillar of the Electrometer made of wood, bored cylindrically about two thirds of its length, and rendered electrical, by being long baked in an oven, and then boiled in linseed oil, and again baked. At first the pillar was made of brass, which, though it served very well to determine the electric stroke for medical purposes, yet was defective in many experiments, as the table thereby became a ready conductor.

G. Brass work, having its lower part inclosed within the bore of the pillar.

H. A screw, which passes through the brass work near the bottom, and fixes it in the pillar.

I. A groove for the screw H to move in, when the Electrometer is moved higher or lower, as the different heights of different condensing phials may require.

K. A well polished hemispherical piece of brass, fixed to the conductor.

L. A steel screw, passing through the top of the brass work, whose threads are distant nearly $\frac{1}{24}$ of an inch from each other.

M. A well polished spherical piece of brass, fixed to the screw L, and opposite to K. The polish of K and M will often be destroyed by large electrical explosions, and it should again be restored, particularly where the experiments require accuracy.

N. A scale, with divisions equal to each turn of the screw.

O. A circular plate fixed to, and moving with the screw, pointing at each turn to the division upon the scale. This plate is also divided into twelve, to denote the parts of each turn.

The principle on which the Electrometer acts is very simple, being merely this; the coated phial is hereby rendered incapable of accumulating and retaining any more than a certain quantity of the electric fluid, for any intended experiment, when a metallic or non electric communication is made from the screw H to the wire loop E of the machine, and that quantity will be proportionate to the distance of K and M from each other, and consequently the explosion and stroke will thereby be regulated.

Thus, if a person holds a wire fastened to the screw H in one hand, and another wire fixed to the loop E in the other, he will perceive no stroke, if K and M are in contact, notwith-

standing the cylindrical glass A acts strongly. But if, by turning the screw L, the ball M is distant from K $\frac{1}{100}$ part of an inch, a very small stroke will be perceived, with an explosion from K to M; and if K and M are distant one inch from each other, the quantity of the electric fluid, at the time of the explosion, will be increased 100 times: for example, it appears by experiment, that, if the explosion happens after 4 turns of the wheel B, when M is distant from K $\frac{1}{24}$ of an inch, or 1 turn of the screw; the same will happen at 8 turns of the wheel, when M and K are distant 2 turns of the screw, or $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch; and if K and M are distant 3 turns of the screw, the turns of the wheel will be 12 at the time of the explosion; the same proportion will continue so far as the distance of K and M is equal to the condensing power of the coated phial without wasting. By wasting, I mean when the phial is so fully charged, that part of the electric fluid escapes from the mouth of the bottle, or from the conductor into the air, or to some adjacent non-electric. The number of turns of the wheel, when K and M are at any of the above distances, will be more or less in proportion to the state of the air, the cylindrical glass, the cushion against which the glass is rubbed, or the coated phial; which last will not give so great an explosion when the air is damp as when dry.

The fewer the number of turns of the wheel, at any given distance, the better the machine worketh. Thus a comparative difference between any two machines may be determined.

A wire in general is better than a chain, unless the chain is held very tight; particularly in very small strokes, the electric fluid will be lost in passing from link to link of the chain.

By experiment it also appears, that the quantity of electric fluid, at every explosion, will be proportionate to the surface of coated glass, either as to the size of the coated phial, or to the number of phials added. For example, if the phial D has half of the coating on each side of the glass taken off, the explosion will happen after half the number of turns of the wheel, at any of the above distances; and if a phial, with twice the quantity of coated glass, is employed instead of D, the number of turns of the wheel will be double; the same will happen if

if two coated phials, each equal to D, are used; and if three phials, the number of turns will be triple.

The phial D, used in the following experiments, contains about 80 'quare inches of coating on the inside, and also on the outside of the glals; the mouth being stopped with wood, prepared like the pillar, and the coating not too near the mouth of the phial, to prevent the electric fluid's wasting, and thereby the phial may be more fully charged.

As K is part of the conductor, and of M the electrometer, the distance between them is the distance of the electrometer from the conductor; whence it will be readily understood, when I relate the distance of the electrometer, in any experiments. For example, the electrometer at 20, that is, M, is 20 turns of the screw distant from K, or $\frac{20}{24}$ of an inch.

Mr. URBIN,

IN the first scenes of *As you like it* are the two following songs which have this particular merit, in preference to many others in Shakespeare's works, that they are contrived to be sung in character, and are part of the play itself;

Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune his merry note
Unto the sweet birds throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither,
Here he shall see
No enemy,
But winter, and rough weather.

Blow, blow, the winter's wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Altho' thy breath be rude.

Heigh ho! sing heigh ho! unto the
green holly;
Most friendship is feiging; most lov-
ing mere folly:
Then heigh ho! the holly,
This life is most jolly.

Freeze, &c.

The first song is free from any obscurity and gives a lively description of the pleasures enjoyed by the outlaws in the forest of *Arden* where they had no enemy but *winter and rough weather*, the next, which is a continuation of the former, tho' several scenes intervene, declares that even *winter and rough weather* were more

tolerable than the ills attending civil society, which they had lately quitted: But what are we to make of the burthen of this song? which as it stands at present is such a mere burthen, that it has not of late years been thought worthy of being used as a vehicle to sound; even the fiddlers have rejected it: However if we read it with the following very slight alteration, we shall find the *Come hither* of the former song very pleasingly varied.

Hie ho! sing hie ho, unto the green
holly,

Most friendship is feigning, most lov-
ing mere folly.

Then hie to the holly

This life is most jolly.

which may be render'd thus, hie ho!
or come away ho! from your towns
to our forest, and leave your houses
for our arbour of green holly, for of
the two chief inducements civil life
has to detain you, friendship, and
love, the former is seldom sincere, and
the latter generally mere folly.

Then hie to the holly

This life is most jolly.

Give me leave, Sir, to venture a remark, that possibly this alteration may furnish a hint towards the true reading of the suspected line, *Because thou art not seen* which gave Sir Thomas Hamner and Mr. Warburton so much trouble to amend, that they were both obliged to call up words from the dead for that purpose. The former reads *Thou causest not that teen*, which Mr. Warburton dislikes, and says *Because thou art not seen*. Mr Johnson, who has I believe the general consent, rejects both these, perhaps the original line was somewhat like this, *Because we have a screen*, and the word *screen* being carelessly written without the *r*, the publishers attempted a meaning by substituting the line as it now stands. You will perceive by the word *screen* which gives a meaning which was before wanting, I would allude to the canopy of green holly that the performer sat under and pointed to, and was pitch'd upon by our author with great propriety, for if we reject the funeral yew and noxious box (if natives) the holly is the only evergreen our country, and probably the forest of *Arden* in France, affords, and consequently the only tree whose boughs were capable of making an arbour sufficient to defend the duke and his adherents from the inclemencies of winter.

The Life and Adventures of Ambrose Gwinett, formerly well known to the Public as the lame Beggar-man, who, in the year 1734, and for a long Time after, swept the Way between the Menſe-Gate and Spring-Garden, Charing Croſs. Said to be taken almoſt literally from his own Mouth.

I Was born of reputable parents in the city of Canterbury, where my father, living at the ſign of the blue-anchor, dealt in ſlops. He had but two children, a daughter and myſelf, and having given me a good ſchool education, at the age of ſixteen he bound me apprentice to Mr. George Roberts, an attorney in our town, with whom I ſtaid four years and three quarters, to his great content and my own ſatisfaction.

My ſiſter being come to woman's eſtate, had now been married ſomething more than a twelvemonth to one Sawyer, a ſea-faring man, who having got conſiderable prizes, my father alſo giving him 200*l.* with my ſiſter, quitted his profeſſion and ſet up a public-houſe within three miles of the place of his nativity, which was Deal, in the county of Kent.

I had frequent invitations to paſs a ſhort time with them; and in the autumn of the year 1709, having obtained my maſter's conſent for that purpoſe, I left the city of Canterbury on foot, on a Wednesday morning, being the 17th day of Sept. but thro' ſome unavoidable delays on the road, the evening was conſiderably advanced before I reach'd Deal; and ſo tired was I, being unuſ'd to that way of travelling, that, had my life depended on it, I could not have got as far as my ſiſter's that night, ſhe living, as I have already ſaid, three miles beyond the place. At this time there were many of her majeſty queen Anne's ſhips lying in the harbour, the Engliſh being then at war with the French and Spaniards; beſides which, I found this was the day for holding the yearly fair; ſo that the town was filled to that degree, that a bed was not to be gotten for love or money. I went ſeeking a lodging from houſe to houſe to no purpoſe, till, being quite ſpent, I returned to the public-houſe where I had firſt made enquiry, deſiring leave to ſit by their kitchen fire to reſt myſelf till morning.

The publican and his wife where I put up happened unfortunately for me to be acquainted with my brother and ſiſter, and finding by my diſcourſe,

that I was a relation of theirs and going to viſit them, the landlady preſently ſaid ſhe would endeavour to get me a bed; and going out of the kitchen ſhe quickly after call'd me into a parlour, that led from it. Here I ſaw ſitting by the fire ſide a middle aged man in a night gown and cap, who was reckoning money at a table. "Uncle," ſaid the woman as ſoon as I entered, "this is a brother of our friend Mrs. Sawyer; he cannot get a bed any where, and is tired after his journey, You are the only one that lies in this houſe alone, will you give him part of yours?" To this the man answered, that ſhe knew he had been out of order, that he was blooded that day, and conſequently a bedfellow could not be very agreeable; "however," ſaid he, "rather than the young man ſhall ſit up, he is welcome to ſleep with me." After this we ſat a while together, when having put his money in a canvas bag, into the pocket of his night-gown, he took the candle, and I followed him up to bed.

How long I ſlept I cannot exactly determine, but I conjectured it was about three o'clock in the morning when I awaken'd with a cholic attended with the moſt violent gripes: I attributed this to ſome bacon and cabbage I had eaten that day for dinner, after which I drank a large draught of milk. I found my chum awake as well as myſelf; he aſk'd me what was the matter; I informed him, and at the ſame time begg'd he would direct me to the neceſſary. He told me when I was down ſtairs I muſt turn on my right hand and go ſtrait into the garden, at the end of which it was, juſt over the ſea, "but," adds he, "you may poſſibly find ſome difficulty in opening the door, the ſtring being broke which pulls up the latch. I will give you a pen knife, which you may open it with through a chink in the boards." So ſaying he put his hand into his waſtcoat pocket which lay over him on the bed, and gave me a middling ſized pen knife.

I hurried on a few of my cloaths and went down ſtairs; but I muſt obſerve to you, that unclaſping the pen-knife, to open the door of the neceſſary, according to his direction, a piece of money which ſtuck between the blade and the grove in the handle, fell into my hand: I did not examine what it was, nor indeed could I well ſee, there being then but a very faint moon light, ſo I put them together careleſſly into my pocket.

I ap-

I apprehend I staid in the garden pretty near half an hour, for I was extremely ill, and, by overheating myself with walking the preceding day, had brought on the piles; a disorder I was subject to from my youth. These seem trifling circumstances, but afterwards turned out of infinite consequence to me. When I returned to the chamber I was surprised to find my bedfellow gone: I called several times, but receiving no answer, took it for granted he had withdrawn into some adjoining closet for his private occasions. I therefore went to bed and again fell asleep.

About six o'clock I arose, nobody yet being up in the house. The gentleman was not yet returned to bed, or, if he was, had again left it. I dressed myself with what haste I could, being impatient to see my sister; and the reckoning being paid over-night, I let myself out at the street door.

I will not trouble you with a relation of the kindness with which my sister and her husband received me. We breakfasted together, and I believe it might be about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when standing at the door, my brother-in-law being by my side, we saw three horsemen galloping towards us. As soon as they came up they stopt, and one of them lighting, suddenly seized me by the collar, crying, "You are the king's prisoner." I desired to know my crime. He said I should know that as soon as I came to Deal, where I must immediately go with them. One of them told my brother that the night before I had committed a murder and robbery.

Resistance would have proved as vain as my tears and protestations of my innocence. In a word, a warrant was produced, and I was carried back to Deal attended by the three men; my brother, with another friend, accompanying us, who knew not what to say, or how to comfort me.

Being arrived in town, I was immediately hurried to the house where I had slept the preceding night, the master of which was one of the three men that came to apprehend me, tho' in my first hurry I did not recollect him. We were met at the door by a crowd of people, every one crying, "Which is he? Which is he?" As soon as I entered, I was accosted by the publican's wife in tears, "O! cursed wretch, what hast thou done? thou hast murdered and robbed my poor dear uncle, and all thro' me who put thee to lie with him! But where

hast thou hid his money? and what hast thou done with his body? Thou shalt be hang'd upon a gallows as high as the May-pole." My brother begg'd her to be pacified, and I was taken into a private room. They then began to question me as the woman had done, about where I had put the money, and how I had disposed of the body. I ask'd them what money, and whose body they meant? They then said I had kill'd the person I had lain with, the preceding night for the sake of a large sum I had seen with him. I fell down upon my knees, calling God to witness, I knew nothing of what they accused me. Then somebody cried, "Carry him up stairs," and I was brought into the chamber where I had slept. Here the man of the house went to the bed, and turning down the cloaths shew'd the sheets, pillows, and bolster dyed in blood. He ask'd me, did I know any thing of that? I declared to God I did not. Says a person that was in the room, "Young man, something very odd must have past here last night; for lying in the next chamber I heard groanings, and going up and down stairs more than once or twice." I told them the circumstance of my illness, and that I had been up and down myself, with all that pass'd between my bedfellow and me. Somebody proposed to search me, several began to turn my pockets inside out, and from my waistcoat tumbled the pen knife and the piece of money I have already mentioned. Upon seeing these, the woman immediately screamed out, "O God! there is my uncle's pen-knife!" Then taking up the money and calling the people about her, "here," said she, "is what puts the villain's guilt beyond a doubt; I can swear to this William and Mary's guinea; my uncle has long had it by way of pocket piece, and engraved the first letters of his name upon it." She then began to cry afresh, while I could do nothing but continue to call Heaven to witness that I was as innocent as the child unborn. After this they carried me down to the necessary, and here fresh proofs appeared against me. The constable, who had never left me, perceiv'd blood upon the edges of the seat, (which might probably proceed from my being troubled with the hemorrhage the night before) "Here," said he, "after having cut the throat, he has let the body down into the sea." This every body immediately assented to. "Then," said the

the master of the house, "it is in vain to look for the body any further, for there was a spring tide last night which has carried it off."

The consequence of these proceedings was an immediate examination before a justice of peace; after which I suffered a long and rigorous imprisonment in the county town of Maidstone. For some time, my father, my master, and my relations, were inclin'd to think me innocent, and, in compliance with my earnest request, an advertisement was publish'd in the London Gazette representing my deplorable circumstances, and offering a reward to any person who could give tidings of Mr. Richard Collins, (the name of the man I was supposed to have murdered) either alive or dead. No information, however, of any kind came to hand; at the assizes therefore, I was brought to trial, and circumstances appearing strong against me, I received sentence to be carried in a cart the Wednesday fortnight following, to the town of Deal, and there to be hang'd before the inn-keeper's door where I had committed the murder; after which I was to be hung in chains within a little way of my brother's house.

Nothing could have supported me under this dreadful condemnation, but a consciousness of my not being guilty of the crime for which I was to suffer. My friends now began to consider my declarations of innocence as persisting in falsehood to the perdition of my soul; many of them discontinued their enquiries after me; and those few who still came to visit me, only came to urge me to confession; but I was resolv'd I would never die with a lie of that kind in my mouth.

The monday was now arriv'd before the fatal day when an end was to be put to my miseries. I was call'd down into the court of the prison, but I own I was not a little shock'd, when I found it was to be taken measure of for the irons in which I was to be hung after execution. A fellow prisoner appeared before me in the same woeful plight (he had robb'd the mail) and the smith was measuring him when I came down; while the goaler, with as much calmness as if he had been ordering a pair of stays for his daughter, was giving directions in what manner the irons should be made, so as to support the man who was remarkably heavy and corpulent.

Between this and the day of my execution, I spent my time alone in prayer and meditation. At length Wednesday morning came, and about six o'clock I was put into the cart; but sure, such a day of wind, rain, and thunder, never blew out of the Heavens; it pursued us all the way; and when we arrived at Deal, it became so violent, that the sheriff and his officers, who had not a dry stitch upon them, could scarce sit their horses: for my own part, my mind (God help me) was with long agitation become so unfeeling, that I was in a manner insensible to every object about me: I therefore heard the sheriff whisper the executioner to make what dispatch he could without the least emotion, and suffered him to tuck me up like a log of wood, unconscious of what he was doing.

I can give no account of what I felt while I was hanging, only that I remember, after being turn'd off, something for a little time appeared about me like a blaze of fire; nor do I know how long I hung: no doubt the violence of the weather favour'd me greatly in that circumstance. What I am now going to tell you, I learn'd from my brother, which was, that after having hung about half an hour, the sheriff's officers all went off, and I was cut down by the executioner; but when he came to put the irons upon me, it was found a mistake had been made, and that the irons of the other man, which were much too large for me, had been sent instead of mine. This they remedied as well as they cou'd by stuffing rags between my body and the hoops that surrounded it; after which I was taken, according to my sentence, to the place appointed, and hung upon a gibbet which was ready prepared.

The cloth over my face being but slightly tied, and suffering no pressure from the iron which stood a great way from it, was, I suppose, soon detach'd by the wind, which was still rather violent, and probably its blowing on my bare face expedited my recovery; certain it is, that in this tremendous situation I came to myself.

It was no doubt, a very great blessing, that I did not immediately return so perfectly to my senses as to have a feeling of things about me; yet I had a sort of recollection of what had happened, and, in some measure, was sensible where I was.

[To be continued.]

72. *The Hypocrite, a Comedy, taken from Moliere and Cibber.*

THE editor of this piece ingenuously acknowledges in a preface, that as he is accountable for none of it's faults, he can lay claim to none of it's beauties; Cibber's Nonjuror, says he, borrowed from the *Tartuffe* of Moliere, has ever been reckoned an excellent comedy, but being written to expose a party that no longer exists, it could no longer be either interesting or useful; it was thought that it might be adapted to the present times, by exposing a modern sect that seems to gain ground among us, the methodists; with this view recourse was had again to Moliere, and by the substitution of his *Tartuffe*, by the name of Dr. Cantwell, for Dr Wolfe, the business was supposed to be done: it was however, thought convenient to add another character, not as it should seem because any other was necessary for the drama, but because an opportunity was wanted to exhibit the abilities of an entertaining comedian, Mr. Weston; for this performer, a character called Maw-worm, was written; there is indeed another character which the introduction of Maw-worm made necessary, this is an old lady, the counter-part of Moliere's *Madam Pernelle*, introduced by the name of Old Lady Lambert.

Dr. Cantwell is an abandoned and crafty villain, who makes sanctity a mere pretence for the gratification of his vices by the ruin of his benefactor, by disinheriting his children, and seducing his wife.

Maw-worm is a harmless, silly, crack-brain'd illiterate wretch, who neither means ill, nor does ill, nor is the occasion of ill.

Of these characters it must be observed, that they are not calculated to expose any tenets supposed to be hurtful in themselves; to expose atrocious wickedness, or gross folly, by accidentally exhibiting them under any particular sect or denomination, is only inculcating what every one knows, that in all sects and denominations there is atrocious wickedness and gross folly.

This play might easily have been managed so as to expose the danger and folly of erroneous tenets to good men; of believing that reason has nothing to do with religion, nor morality with the salvation of the soul. If the mischiefs that would naturally follow, from acting conscientiously upon these principles, had been humourously exposed, instead of those that arise from implicit confidence in the seeming sanctity of another, this piece might have levelled ridicule at it's proper object with success. To represent devotion as hypocrisy, is perhaps rather likely to countenance irreligion than restrain enthusiasm; but to show the sincere devotee counterworking the great purposes of life, in consequence of erroneous principles, would certainly be doing service to practical truth and rational religion. The character which in this play is the dupe of Cantwell, becomes so not by any particular religious tenets, but

by a zealous and laudable concern about religion in general; he is exposed to mischief, not in consequence of false principles of action in himself, but of that hypocrisy in another which might be practised equally by the Papist and Fanatic, the Faguire and the Bramin.

The following scene, which is certainly comic, is extracted for the entertainment of the reader.

Old Lady LAMBERT, Doctor CANTWELL, and SEYWARD introducing MAW-WORM.

SEYWARD.

Sir, Mr. Maw-worm is without, and would be glad to be permitted to speak to you.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Oh! pray, Doctor, admit him; I have not seen Mr. Maw-worm this great while; he's a pious man, tho' in an humble estate; desire the worthy creature to walk in.—How do you do, Mr. Maw-worm?

MAW-WORM.

Thank your Ladyship's axing—I'm busily deadly poorish, indeed; the world and I can't agree—I have got the books, Doctor—and Mrs. Grunt bid me give her service to you, and thanks you for the eighteen pence.

Doctor CANTWELL.

Hush, friend Maw-worm! not a word more; you know I hate to have my little charities blaz'd about: a poor widow, Madam, to whom I sent my mite.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Give her this. [Offers a purse to Maw-worm.]

Doctor CANTWELL.

I'll take care it shall be given to her. [Puts it up.]

Old Lady LAMBERT.

But what's the matter with you, Mr. Maw-worm?

MAW-WORM.

I don't know what's the matter with me—I'm a breaking my heart—I think it's a sin to keep a shop.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Why, if you think it a sin, indeed—pray what's your business?

MAW-WORM.

We deals in grocery, tea, small beer, charcoal, butter, brick dust, and the like.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Well; you must consult with your friendly director here.

MAW-WORM.

I wants to go a preaching.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Do you?

MAW-WORM.

I'm almost sure, I have had a call.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Ay!

MAW-WORM.

I have made several sermons already, I does them extrumperry, because I can't write; and now the devils in our alley says as how, my head's turn'd.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Ay, devils, indeed—but don't you mind them.

MAW-WORM.

No, I don't—I rebukes them, and preaches to them, whether they will or not. We lets our house in lodgings to single men; and, sometimes, I gets them together, with one or two of the neighbours, and makes them all cry.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Did you ever preach in public?

MAW-WORM.

I got up, on Kennington Common, the last review day; but the boys threw brickbats at me, and pinn'd crackers to my tail; and I have been afraid to mount ever since.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Do you hear this, Doctor! throw brickbats at him, and pin crackers to his tail; can these things be stood by?

MAW-WORM.

I told them so—says I, I does nothing clandestinely; I stand here contagious to his Majesty's guards, and, I charges you upon your apparels, not to mislist me.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

And it had no effect.

MAW-WORM.

No more, than if I spoke to so many postesses; but if he advises me to go a preaching, and quit my shop, I'll make an excrescence farther into the country.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

An excursion, you would say.

MAW-WORM.

I am but a sheep, but my bleatings shall be heard afar off, and that sheep shall become a shepheard; nay, if it be only, as it were, a shepherd's dog, to bark the stray lambs into the fold.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

He wants method, Doctor.

Doctor CANTWELL.

Yes, Madam, but there is matter; and I despise not the ignorant.

MAW-WORM.

He's a faint—'till I went after him, I was little better than the devil; my conscience was tann'd with sin, like a piece of neat's leather, and had no more feeling than the sole of my shoe; always a roving after fantastical delights; I us'd to go, every Sunday evening, to the Three Hats at Islington; it's a public-house; mayhap your Ladyship may know it: I was a great lover of skittles too, but now I can't bear them; so I sits at home all day, and does nothing but read, and sing hymns, and talk against the world.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

What a blessed reformation!

MAW-WORM.

I believe, Doctor, you never know'd as how I was intigated one of the stewards of the reforming society. I convicted a man of five oaths, as last Thursday was a se'n-night, at the Pewter Platter, in the Borough; and another of three, while he was playing at

trap-ball in St. George's Fields: I bought this waistcoat out of my share of the money.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

But, how do you mind your business?

MAW-WORM.

We have lost almost all our customers; because I keeps extorting them whenever they come into the shop.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

And how do you live?

MAW-WORM.

Better than ever we did: while we were worldly-minded, my wife and I (for I am married to as likely a woman as you shall see in a thousand) could hardly make things do at all; but since this good man has brought us into the road of the righteous, we have always plenty of every thing; and my wife goes as well-dress'd as a gentlewoman—we have had a child too.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Merciful!

MAW-WORM.

And between you and me, Doctor, I believe Sufy's breeding again.

Doctor CANTWELL.

Thus it is, Madam; I am constantly told, though I can hardly believe it, a blessing follows, wherever I come.

MAW-WORM.

And yet, if you would hear how the neighbours reviles my wife; saying, as how she sets no store by me, because we have words now and then; but, as I says, if such was the case, would ever she have cut me down that there time, as I was melancholy, and she found me hanging behind the door; I don't believe there's a wife in the parish would have done so by her husband!

Doctor CANTWELL.

I believe, 'tis near dinner time; and Sir John will require my attendance.

MAW-WORM.

Oh! I am troublesome—nay, I only come to you, Doctor, with a message from Mrs. Grunt. I wish your Ladyship heartily and heartily farewell; Doctor, a good day to you.

Old Lady LAMBERT.

Mr. Maw-worm, call on me sometime this afternoon; I want to have a little private discourse with you; and, pray, my service to your spouse.

MAW-WORM.

I will, Madam; you are a malefactor to all goodness; I'll wait upon your Ladyship; I will, indeed: [*Going returns*] Oh, Doctor, that's true; Sufy desired me to give her kind love and respects to you. X.

73. *Cobleriana, or the Cobler's Medley, being a choice Collection of the Miscellaneous Pieces, in Prose and Verse, serious and comic, of Jobson the Cobler, of Drury-Lane. 2 Vols.*

Some pieces in this collection have been published in the News Papers, with various signatures, but many, the author says, are new.

new. The first volume of the work consists of a political allegory, in which the attempt at humour is not very successful; we have heard of squire English and his servants, of Madam Ball and her coachman, of Will Hayes and squire Gawkey, so often, that the artifice is worn out, and the common topics of every coffee house and every news paper, become as tedious and disgusting in this mode of exhibition as any other.

The second volume contains six essays upon death, some cards, epigrams, ballads, and letters on various subjects.

The first essay begins thus:

“If the *course* of men's lives *now-a-days* was so strictly religious, as to be a matter of *indifference* which was to be preferred, life or death, it would not then signify whether one dies suddenly, or languishes some time.”

Perhaps it is not easy to find an equal number of words put together more unskillfully, or to tell what is less necessary to be told. The construction is grossly defective. If the *course of mens lives* was to be a matter of *indifference*, which was to be preferred life or death;—but let the sense intended be expressed.

If the constant practice of religion, rendered life and death indifferent, the time of death would be indifferent also:

“We need no ghost, my lord, to tell us this.”

Of the cards and epigrams the following may serve as a specimen.

A C A R D.

The Cocker's compliments to all discarded statesmen and courtiers, who are *now* out of place, till the wind tacks about again to the north, and heartily congratulates them upon a most excellent and infallible recipe, which was given to him the other day. The recipe was contained in the following card, with black edges, according to the present fashionable state of mourning, and was very politely put into the hand of a friend of his, as he was coming down Catherine street, in the Strand, about six o'clock.

“Miss Touchcole, at Mr. —, in Mercer street, Long-acre, where genteel usage may be met with.

Jan. 1:66.

An E P I G R A M.

On the Lamb and Horse, the two insignia of the societies of the temple.

The Lamb, the Lawyer's innocence declares,
The Horse, their expedition in affairs;
Hail, happy men! for chusing two such types
As plainly shew they give the world no wiles;
For who dares say that suits are at a stand,
When two such virtues both go hand in hand?
No more let *Chancery Lane* be endless counted,
Since they're by Lamb and Horse so nobly mounted.

Q. Whether the Lamb and Horse are mounted upon Chancery-lane, or two virtues, or happy men?

* For the Duke of Cumberland.

The author has with great freedom, translated some latin mottos, and upon this occasion he has been truly witty: He says it is no less true of translations than of the law of Moses and the Gospel, that the “Letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive.” X.

74. *The Masquerade, a Poem, inscribed to the King of Denmark.* 1s. 6d.

It is probable, that most readers of this Miscellany, remember Dean Swift's love song, in the modern taste, by a person of quality.

Hov'ring spread thy purple pinions
Gentle Cupid o'er my heart;
I, a slave in thy dominions,
Nature must submit to art.

The Masquerade is just such a substitution of sound for sense, except that the author has not been able to observe the rules either of versification or grammar. He has very soberly written such nonsense as Swift humourously exposed: Let the reader judge.

Tho' nature blush'd, disrob'd at charming
Stow,

Revealing beauties that she wou'd not show,
Did not entreating art extend a veil,
(Unmov'd or ruffled by the passing gale)
That while she gave to man's desiring eye
Each charm, which multiplied in passing by,
She hid, what modesty wou'd chuse to hide,
Growing more lovely as in thought described;
Reflection lent the traveller her staff,
And hospitality began to laugh.

And who can help laughing with honest hospitality, at images so truly ridiculous?

Though nature blush'd at being strip'd, and revealed beauties that she would not have shewn, if art had not hid them, that while she show'd each charm she hid some;—Such is the construction of this passage: what shall we say to the next?

Soft beauty touch the lute, and strike the lyre,

Thy gentle graces all the muse inspire,
Breathe—but it is impossible to shine
In Homer's majesty with charms like thine.
Recieve, ye fair, ye peerless through the world,

E'er time began or nature was unfurl'd,
This faint attempt with charity benign,
An humble off'ring at your lovely shrine.

Alas! see this author!

So when Philomela drooping
Softly seeks some silent mate.
See the bird of Juno stooping,
Melody resigns to fate.

X.

75. *Philosophical Transactions continued.*

XXI. *Observations on the heat of the Bath Waters.* By John Howard, Esq;

The heat of the Bath, and other neighbouring springs, as taken with Bird's Thermometer, graduated by Farenheit's scale, is as follows:

King's Bath Pump	113°
Hot bath Pump	114
Cross bath Pump	108
King	

King's bath	103
Queen's bath	99
The pump in the bath	113
Cross bath	90
Cross bath pump	107
Hot bath	97
Pump in the hot bath	113
Pump in the market place	54
Springs on Claverton, and at Mr. Allen's	47
Springs on Lansdown	45
St. James's spring water	43
Old well-house Bristol	67
New well ditto	76

XXII. *Observations on the heat of the Bath Waters.* By John Canton.

These nearly correspond with the foregoing.

XXIII. *An Account of some particular Fish found in Wales.* By Daines Barrington.

In a pool of Merionethshire there are Perch, and in a river of Cardiganshire Trout, both which are crooked towards the tail, and for about one third of the whole length of the body: there is also a remarkable protuberance on each side of these fishes, but it consists of the same substance with the rest of the body.

There are perch of the common size with a hump on their backs, in Delacarla, a province of Sweden.

Giraldus Cambrensis, who was archdeacon of Brecknock, and attended Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, in a progress through South and North Wales, to collect money for a crusade in 1188, has written an account of the country, and mentions a species of Trout with one eye, found in the lakes of Snowdon. Mr. Barrington, in consequence of an enquiry into the truth of Giraldus's account, had a mountaineer sent him by Mr. Hughes, of Penryn, who gave him an account in Welch, the translation of which is as follows:

"Thomas William, of the parish of Lanlech, taylor, aged 51, remembers one Daniel Pritchard (ap Richard) of Comb Cloren, yeoman, who was near 100 years of age, and died in 1764. This D^r. Pritchard told him (about nineteen years since) that he caught a Trout at Llyn y Cwn with one eye only in the forehead, and that the head was thicker than the heads of Trout commonly are. He added also, that William Robert, a fuller, had heard the same story from Pritchard. Thomas William himself has fished in this pool, but never caught a one-eyed Trout. There is a brother-in-law of Pritchard now living, who will confirm Pritchard's testimony, and it is generally believed in Lanlech, that there are one-eyed fish in the pools of the neighbouring mountains."

Upon this account it may be observed, that as on one hand, neither Thomas Wil-

liam, the mountaineer, nor Pritchard whose report he related, knew any thing of Giraldus's account, which their testimony therefore may the more readily be allowed to confirm, so on the other hand it appears, that the report is traditional in the country, where Giraldus might probably pick it up, especially as he was himself never at Snowdon, and therefore Giraldus's account and Pritchard's cannot confirm each other, more than Pritchard's account is confirmed by a traditional report.

There is an account in the history of the French Academy of Sciences, of blind and one-eyed Pike, that are taken in the pool of Gabard, at Angournois; but these appear to have lost their eyes by some external injury; it is, however, remarkable, that when only one eye is blind, it is always the right, that the pool where they are found is bottomless, and that no blind or one eyed Pike are found in the river that it feeds.

Fr. Ern. Bruckman, in his *Epistola Itinerraria* XXXVI. mentions a river in Germany in which all the Trout are blind.

XXIV. *An Observation of an Eclipse of the Sun at Newfoundland, August 5, 1766.* By James Cook, with the Longitude of the Place deduced from it.

This observation was made at one of the Burgeo islands, near Cape Ray, latitude $47^{\circ} 36' 19''$ on the S. W. extremity of Newfoundland. Compared by Dr. Bevis with an observation of the same eclipse at Oxford, it stands thus:

5 23 59 beg. at Oxf. 7 7 5 end at Oxf.
0 45 48 beg. at Bourg. 3 39 14 end at Bourg

4 37 11
- 51 39 effect of par. + 17 35 eff. of par.
2 45 22 diff. of mer. 3 45 26 diff. of mer.

XXV. *On the heat of the Weather at Bengal.* By Fleming Martin, Esq; chief Engineer.

In May, June and July, in the year 1765, the thermometer was seldom lower than 98, and in some parts of the day it was up at 104. During these heats, persons of sound constitutions were suddenly seized, and died in four hours; fevers destroy the patient so suddenly, that medicine has no time to operate; it is necessary to rise early, and be on horseback by day break, to enjoy an hour's relief, for at six o'clock the heat of the Sun is intollerable; and so continues till it sets.

XXVI. *Experiments on the Peruvian Bark.* By Thomas Percival, M. D.

The practical result of these experiments is, that the bark yields its virtues as perfectly to cold as to boiling water, and the simple infusion has many advantages over the decoction. Both the gum and the resin by their union become soluble in liquors in which separately they will not dissolve, for both the tincture, extracted by spirit, and the infusion made with water, are strongly impregnated both

both with the resin and the gum, though the gum separately will not dissolve in spirit, nor the resin in water. Of the tincture, a sufficient dose cannot be taken, on account of its heating quality, but where a cordial is necessary, an infusion of it in red wine may be taken with advantage; the following form is recommended to a weak delicate stomach.

Pulv. Cort. Peruv. one ounce.

Cort. Aurant. incis. half an ounce.

Aq. Cinnam. ter. twelve ounces.

Aq. Cinnam. Spu. two ounces.

Infusio in vase clauso, sine calore, per sesquidiem, deinde coletur.

Infusions of the Bark will not keep.

XXVII. *An Enquiry into the probable Parallax and Magnitude of the Fixed Stars, from the quantity of Light which they afford, and the particular Circumstances of their situation:* By John Michell, B. D. F. R. S.

This is a very ingenious article, but it will be understood but by few of our readers, and cannot, without great injury, be abridged.

XXVIII. *An Account, that on the 18th of January, 1767, the Thermometer stood at 20 at Nine in the Evening; at half an Hour after Nine, it stood nearly one Degree below 0 and at Seven the next Morning at 30.*

XXIX. *An Interpretation of the Legend and Inscription of a Phenician Medal, never before explained.* By the Rev. John Swinton.

This medal is in the collection of the late Earl of Morton; it is of silver, one side represents Jupiter sitting in a chair, with his eagle before him, a bunch of grapes in his right hand, and a lance or staff, in his left: behind him is the inscription BAAL TARZ in Phenician letters. Under the chair is an inverted B. The other side represents a Lion seizing a stag, over and under which, is the inscription MIZZERAG MOTH, in Phenician characters. The inscription BAALL TARZ is equivalent to Jupiter of Tarsus: and at Tarsus it was probably struck. The inscription under and over the Lion seizing the Stag is equivalent to *from the connection Death*. Mr. Swinton offers no conjecture concerning the inverted B except that possibly it may be the initial of the word BAAL. As to the age of the medal, he supposes it to have been struck when the Parthians were masters of Cilicia, about 41 years before the Christian Æra. The symbols he supposes were intended to express the victories obtained by the Parthians over the Romans.

(To be continued.)

X.

76. *A short view of the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay with respect to their original charter and constitution.*

The view of this pamphlet is to prove by

history, and not by argument, that the colonies, as they are called, have no pretensions to an exemption from the authority of the British parliament with respect to taxation, either by their charters or otherwise.

In all the American disturbances, and in every attempt against the authority of British government, the people of Massachusetts Bay have taken the lead; every new motion to independence has been theirs, and in every fresh mode of resistance against the laws they have set the example, and then issued their admonitory letters to the other colonies to follow it.

This province has greatly valued itself upon being one of the first charter governments, and has been constantly holding out to us the first charter rights, and the original terms of their colonization.

The claim set up by the people of this plantation under their charter will appear from the following queries that were published in the Boston Gazette, Sept. 5, 1768.

Q. 1. Whether the free born subjects of his Britannic majesty, have not a right of migration with their moveable estate, from their sovereign's dominions, into any other dominion that they shall chuse?

Q. 2. The first settlers of Plymouth in New-England migrated from England, and sat down in Holland, where they lived ten years before their remove to New-England, whose subjects were they while they lived in Holland? Were they the king of England's? Whose laws were they governed by in that time? Were they the king of England's? Did the British parliament lay a tax upon them while there, to raise a revenue for his Britannic majesty?

Q. 3. Whether the aboriginal natives of North America were not the proper lords and proprietors of these lands, before the English arrived? Whether the English could have any just right to take possession without purchasing the lands of the proprietors, or obtaining a grant of them? Whether they purchased the lands with their own money, or with the crown of England's? If with their own, whether they had not a right to set up an independent government of their own? And if they had done it, whether Great Britain could in justice have claimed any more right to their possession, and to impose laws upon them without their consent, or to interrupt their rightful and peaceable possession and government, than they had to the states of Holland?—Or than they could have had to them, if they had continued in Holland to this very day?

Therefore,

Q. 4. Whether the political union with, and subordination of the original unconquered colonies in North America to the British empire and government, are not entirely founded in the covenants and compacts between Great Britain and these colonies, which are contained in their charters?

Q. 5. If such measures are taken on the part of Great Britain as sap the very vitals

OF

of our charters, and tend directly and immediately to reduce the colonists into a state of slavery; whether the political union, with, &c. of these colonies to the British empire and government, are not hereby entirely dissolved, and the colonists reduced to a state of nature? And if so, Whether any of the American governors, considered as the king's representatives, and other crown officers, commissioners and pensioners, residing in America, have any more right or authority, for the time being, to officiate in the colonies than in the states of Holland, or than in any other independent state?

What the rights are which are really contained in the charter will appear from the following particulars relating to their first settlement and charter, with their opinions and practice upon it.

In the beginning of the last century, some successful voyages to the coast of North America led several gentlemen and merchants into an opinion that they might raise great estates by sending people from England to settle there and trade with the natives. They applied to the crown, and king James in one patent granted the whole North American continent from lat. 34 to 45 to two companies of such merchant adventurers; the southern parts to a set of Londoners, the northern to a set of merchants living in the west of England, chiefly at Plymouth, and therefore called the Plymouth company.

The two companies engaged many people to go over, but they were soon discouraged and returned home.

In 1608, a set of religious people called Brownists, having been persecuted in England fled to Holland, but finding that their children would degenerate into Dutchmen, and their church be brought to an end, they entered into treaty with the London patentees, and offered to go into their part of America, upon condition that the king, under the great seal, would grant them liberty in their religion. The king said he would not tolerate them under the great seal, but that he would not disturb them as long as they lived peaceably; they at length ventured upon this verbal declaration, and the London company made them a grant of part of the land that had been granted to them.

They sailed from Southampton for America in August 1620, and during the voyage, they signed a paper, purporting, that they had undertaken a voyage to plant the first colony in Virginia, and agreeing to form themselves into a civil body politic, to enact certain laws and offices for their well being, and agreeing to pay obedience to them.

Such was the first of all New England settlements, and no one surely can pretend to find here a foundation of independence, or suppose that a company of London merchants could sell to these poor people a dismission from the English government. They certainly had no such notion, as appears by their application to the king for liberty of conscience.

This colony was afterwards united to that of Massachusetts Bay, and the origin of the colony of Massachusetts Bay was this.

The Plymouth company being inclined to quit their adventure, others took it up and obtained a new grant of all the country between the latitudes 40 and 48, by patent dated 3d Nov. 1620.

With these new patentees, Mr White, a clergyman of Dorchester, having projected a new settlement as an asylum for ejected ministers, entered into treaty; in consequence of which, they made a grant of land particularly described at the bottom of a bay called Massachusetts Bay, to Sir Henry Roswell, and five other Dorsetshire gentlemen.

But can the reader imagine that an exemption from the jurisdiction of parliament was among any privileges or immunities thus assigned, with a certain parcel of land at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay? Could a company of merchants living in Plymouth, granting a tract of land to another set of merchants residing in Dorsetshire, convey to them a power of alienating their allegiance, or of enabling any other subjects to withdraw their obedience from the authority of the king, lords and commons of the realm.

The Dorsetshire patentees finding their expence great, applied to some gentlemen in London to take a part in the adventure; they agreed, upon condition that their names should be inserted in the patent as original proprietors; this was done, and a new patent was granted the 4th of March 1628.

This patent, or charter, after confirming the sale to the Dorsetshire men, and 20 associates, created them a corporation, and appointed for them their first governor and assistants, and empowered them to chuse their successors.

Such was the first royal charter, and such the original company for settling the Massachusetts Bay. A company formed upon a plan exactly similar to that of our present East India Company, consisting of a number of gentlemen resident here, who chose their own governor, deputy governor and assistants, out of their own body, and then sent out a person under their authority to order and dispose of the new settlement. The first was Mr Endicott, whom they dispatched as soon as the charter was executed, to take care of the colony, and prevent the people from returning home, which they were preparing to do.

The writers in the papers, says this sensible author, who advance so many things without foundation, and the factious leaders, who, to deceive the people in the colonies, talk so arrogantly about the original terms of colonization; would do well to ask themselves whether they really think that Mr Matthew Cradock, and Mr Tho. Goff, and 18 other gentlemen living in London, sent out Mr Endicott to a number of poor creatures in America who were starving, and wanting

wanting to come home again, with a right of independence on the parliament of England.

For three successive elections the company was formed intirely of persons resident here; but afterwards some gentlemen of rank and fortune engaging in the adventure, new governors and assistants were chosen, who sailed from Southampton in March 1630, and carried the charter with them.

Such is the history of the first charter, which ever arrived in New England; and the only one under which the colony of Massachusetts acted, till king William granted them another after the revolution. A charter, which, far from intending to establish any new state independent of this, originally meant nothing more than the forming a number of persons here in London into a corporation, for the carrying on of a particular trade or adventure under a joint stock. A charter, in the granting of which, the crown so little meant to authorize the company to form a body of representatives, who should dispute the authority of parliaments, that it had not the least thought of giving them any right of representation whatsoever. A charter, which they themselves so little conceived to contain any such power, that for some years after their first settlement in America, they never did choose any thing more than a governor, deputy governor, and court of assistants. Upon the last Wednesday in May, the whole commonalty annually met together, and all of them formed the general court for the election. But the government was entirely in the governor and the assistants when once they were chosen.

In process of time, the commonalty, grown more numerous, and being more widely dispersed, chose deputies to represent them, and a general court held in 1634 instead of the whole commonalty coming in a body, there appeared 24 deputies sent by the towns that were then settled, to the great surprise of the governor and assistants. The commonalty very naturally assumed this power, but surely they must not plead their original charter rights as the foundation of privileges which they now claim to their house of representatives, when that charter, having been calculated for a trading company here in London, had not the most distant view to any such purpose. With a very ill grace must these men set up what they call their constitutional rights against the authority of parliament, when their first charter and original constitution in New England knew nothing of any house of representatives at all.

But from the charter right, these deluded people sometimes refer us to birth right, and say, that it is the original inherent right of Englishmen to chuse their own representatives; but this was by no means the opinion of their forefathers, for one of the first determinations of their general court after their settlement in America was, that none should

be admitted to a vote at their elections, but such as were church members.

This determination excluding the major part of the settlers, they presented their petition to the general court, praying to be admitted to a right of suffrage, or to be relieved from taxes, but the general court so far from adopting the doctrine of *no representation no taxation*, and granting the petition, voted the petition contemptuous and seditious, and not only fined the petitioners, but required them to give security for their good behaviour.

After some time, other settlements were made on the north and south sides of the river Piscataqua, and the settlers associated themselves by an engagement, purporting, that they would submit to all *such christian laws as should be established in the realm of England*, and such laws of their particular society as were *not repugnant thereto*.

Such was the original construction and settlement of those men who are now disturbing the names of their pious ancestors, and adjuring each other by the memory of *their sufferings*, to combine together against that authority under which their fore-fathers took their first establishment, and to which they had solemnly plighted their allegiance.

The opening of the parliament in the year 1640 put an end to further emigrations, and, according to all accounts, brought as many people back from New England as had gone thither, so that the increase of the colony has risen, not from any accession of people from hence, but from the natural course of popolation in a plentiful country and a lax settlement; here therefore properly ends the history of their colonization, and the merit of their forming a new settlement.

The charter which has benumbed the powers of the legislature for three sessions together, as if they were afraid to look at it, was so defective as not to provide a proper power to raise taxes *for the support of the provincial government*, and cannot therefore, without the grossest absurdity, be supposed to provide that these colonists should not be taxed by parliament *for the general service of the whole empire*.

As to the subsequent charter granted by king William, there is not a single expression that can warrant the supposition of any such exclusive right; it gives them power to tax themselves for the support and defence of the government there, without which no government could subsist, but for the taxes necessary to the support and well-being of the whole empire, the right of raising these, and of assigning to each of the several parts of it their respective proportions, this is a right which ever was, and ever must be inherent in that supreme authority which pervades and superintends the whole.

This pamphlet is forcibly written, and should be well considered by all who would form a right judgment of the great and popular question to which it relates. X.

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The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 15, 1767, to December 13, 1768.

Died under 2 Years of Age	8229	20 and 30	- 1910	60 and 70	- 1515	100	- 1	107	- 0
Between 2 and 5	2441	30 and 40	- 2158	70 and 80	- 1097	101	- 2	108	- 0
5 and 10	963	40 and 50	- 2192	80 and 90	- 471	102	- 1	110	- 0
10 and 20	874	50 and 60	- 1714	90 and 100	- 71	106	- 0		

DISEASES.	Fever, malignant Fever,	Palsy	60	CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stilborn	700	Scarlet Fever, Spot-	14	BIT by mad Dogs	0
Aged	1443	ted Fever, and Pur-	0	Broken Limbs	2
Ague	5	ples	3596	Bruited	3
Apoplexy & Sudden	170	Fistula	8	Burnt	10
Asthma & Tiflick	36	Flux	22	Drowned	128
Bedridden	8	French Pox	64	Excessive Drinking	3
Bleeding	3	Gout	62	Executed	12
Bloody Flux	5	Gravel, Strangury, and		Fractured	1
Bursten & Rupture	17	Stone	23	Found Dead	12
Cancer	47	Grief	8	Killed by Falls, and	
Canker	4	Headach	1	several other Acci-	
Chicken pox	1	Headmouldshot, Hor-		dents	64
Childbed	207	shoehead, and Water		Killed themselves	31
Cholick, Gripes, Twist-		in the Head	20	Murdered	4
ing of the Guts	70	Jaundies	126	Overlaid	11
Consumption	4379	Imposthume	4	Poisoned	0
Convulsions	6038	Inflammation	66	Scalded	2
Cough, and Hooping		Itch	0	Self-Murder	0
Cough	262	Leprosy	1	Shot	8
Diabetes		Lethargy	3	Smothered	0
Dropsy	859	Lunatick	69	Starved	5
Evil	5	Measles	409	Suffocated	7
		Miscarriage	4		
		Mortification	182		

Christened 16042 { Males 8321 } Buried 23639 { Males 12134 } Increased in the Burials
 { Females 7721 } { Females 11505 } this Year. 1027.

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